



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 13 No. 48

November 26, 1958

CONTENTS

Fresh Impetus to Economic Aid.....	1	New Skyway.....	4
Important Publications.....	2	Friendship House.....	5
Rocket Experiment.....	3	Commodity Exports Increase.....	5
Manufactured Products.....	4	Medical Book Project.....	6
Labour Attaché to Brussels.....	4	New Session in Quebec.....	6

FRESH IMPETUS TO ECONOMIC AID

In a speech to the tenth meeting of the Colombo Plan in Seattle, Washington, on November 11, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, referred to the fresh impetus which had been given this year to the concept of international assistance for economic development. He said he believed that four initiatives which had been taken within the past few weeks would have a significant effect on the problems with which the Plan is concerned.

Mr. Smith went on to say:

"In the latter half of September, the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal stressed 'the great importance of more rapid economic progress is the less-developed countries'. This recognition was translated into concrete undertakings on the part of a number of Commonwealth countries to add to the measures that they were already taking to meet the problem of economic development. At the annual meetings of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi early in October, very substantial progress indeed was made towards a decision to increase the resources of these two organizations. Such increases would, on the one hand, mobilize more capital for loans to less-developed countries and, on the other, would help to maintain a higher and more even flow of world trade through assistance to countries which experience balance of payments difficulties. I mention also the deci-

sion taken last month by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish the Special Fund. That decision, we hope, will result not only in some direct assistance to the less-developed countries but, more important perhaps, it will also help to expand the capacity of these countries to attract new capital from private and public sources by creating conditions under which such investment can be more effectively utilized.

"Finally, the fourth initiative relates to the strong and wide-spread desire to find solutions to commodity problems. I recognize, Mr. Chairman, that this is not directly related to the business of this meeting. There is, however, a very close link which we all recognize between the serious difficulties encountered by a number of countries which produce primary commodities, and the capacity of those countries to sustain a reasonable rate of economic development. Here, again, the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal formally recognized the serious problems caused by the existence of wide fluctuations in commodity prices and the need for immediate action. To this end, Commonwealth countries agreed to take part in whatever commodity-by-commodity examination as might be required, and expressed the hope that other countries would be prepared to join in such discussions. In this connection, I am sure that we all welcomed the statement made by President Eisenhower yesterday that the United States is prepared to join in discus-

sion, where special difficulties may arise with respect to particular primary commodities, to see whether a solution can be found.

CANADA'S PART

"In all these initiatives, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to say that Canada is playing a full and active part. We have agreed to contribute our share to the proposed expansion of the resources of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We have pledged a contribution of \$2 million to the United Nations Special Fund for the first year of its operation. And, with specific reference to the Colombo Plan, we have undertaken, subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament, to increase our annual contribution for the next three years by roughly one-half from the current level of \$35 million a year to \$50 million a year. In their forward planning, countries may find it helpful to have this early indication of the Canadian Government's intention to contribute in larger measure to the Plan. We have also signified our intention to enlarge our aid programme to The West Indies Federation and to our Commonwealth partners in Africa.

"During the fiscal year ending in March 1958, my Government allocated over \$39 million from the Colombo Plan fund to assist in the financing of agreed projects located in the region. A substantial part of this amount was used to provide additional financing for projects which have been under way for some time, such as the atomic reactor in India and the Warsak hydro-electric project in Pakistan. Our partners in these and similar undertakings would, I am sure, agree that the progress made towards their completion in the last year has been most encouraging. Since the inception of the Plan, we have found that the difficulties which inevitably arise in the execution of joint projects have steadily diminished. This improvement reflects, I think, not only a better mutual understanding of the conditions and methods governing the execution of such joint projects, but also, and more importantly, a deeper appreciation of each other's problems.

"A substantial part of our allocation in the year 1957-58 was used to provide metals, such as aluminum and copper. This is not a new feature in our aid programme; we have provided metals in the past, but never in such large quantities. This shift in the content of our programme was made at the request of the countries themselves and reflects the changes in the needs of these countries brought about by the process of economic development. We have tried, and will continue to try, to make our programme as flexible as possible.

"During the current fiscal year, Parliament voted an additional \$35 million for assistance under the Colombo Plan. Discussions with a number of member countries are quite far advanced and agreement on projects should be reached in the near future. This brings the

total Canadian contribution to the Colombo Plan since its inception to over \$231 million. This figure does not include \$21.5 million in grants and \$35 million in loan funds made available to Colombo Plan participants for the purchase of commodities.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I assure you of the continued warm support which public opinion in Canada is giving to the policy of the Canadian Government to co-operate with the less-developed countries in their economic development programmes. We realize, of course, that most of the effort and most of the burden must be and is being shouldered by these countries themselves. On the other hand, we recognize that, when all has been done that can be done, there will remain a need for assistance from abroad, both by way of private investment and by means of resources made available by governments and international institutions. It was this recognition that led us jointly to bring the Colombo Plan into being some eight years ago. I think we can take pride in the results that we have achieved in close co-operation with one another. This co-operation will lead us to the objectives we all seek."

* * * *

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

The Canada Year Book - The 1957-58 edition of the Canada Year Book has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is now available for public purchase. The Canada Year Book has long provided an annual record of Canada's development as a nation by means of feature articles, statistical tables, charts, maps and analytical commentary. The 1957-58 edition -- 52nd in the present series -- provides in its 1,300 pages an encyclopaedic range of official information about Canada.

Special articles appearing in the 1957-58 edition include: "The international Geophysical Year", "Development in Canadian Immigration", "Health in Canada", "The Philosophy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police", "Postwar Agriculture", "The Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada", "Canada's Mineral Industry, 1956-57", "Groundfish Species in the Canadian Fisheries", "The Changing Pattern of Canada's Housing", "History of the Labour Movement in Canada", "The Telecommunications Branch of the Department of Transport", and "A History of Canadian Journalism".

Other features have been introduced and extensive revisions made in the textual and statistical material of the various chapters. Among these are analyses of the Population and Agriculture Census of 1956; an expanded treatment of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government and a revised summary and chart on the administrative functions of its various departments and agencies; a brief outline of Canada's international activities during 1955-57; a new survey of formal

education and an initial account of the Canada Council in support of the arts, letters and social sciences.

The 1957-58 edition contains a further instalment on the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and of oil and gas pipelines, as well as the up-dating of basic material dealing with such subjects as immigration, vital statistics, public health and welfare, scientific, medical and industrial research, forestry, water power development, mineral production, manufacturing, the labour force, prices, public finance, banking, insurance, transportation, communication by various media, domestic marketing of commodities, foreign trade, national income and expenditure and Canada's international investment position. Numerous charts graphically portray significant trends in the developing Canadian economy.

The concluding chapter presents handy reference material listing Government information services, special material published in earlier Year Books, federal legislation of recent sessions of Parliament, a Canadian chronology of events, a register of official appointments, and a statistical summary of the progress of Canada since 1871. Enclosed in the pocket on the inside back cover are two maps: a detailed map depicting the principal mineral areas, and a map showing the distribution of population based on the 1956 Census specially printed on transparent paper to facilitate its use as an overlay on the mineral map.

The price of the regular cloth-bound copies of the Canada Year Book 1957-1958 is \$5.00. Orders for copies should be accompanied by remittance in the form of cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada, and be addressed to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

A limited number of paper-bound copies has been set aside for ministers of religion, school teachers and students, who may obtain them at the reduced price of \$1.50. Applications for these special copies, accompanied by remittance as above, should be sent to the Information Services Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, or the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

Encyclopedia Canadiana - Scholars, educators and publicists from all parts of Canada gathered in Ottawa recently to celebrate the completion of the new *Encyclopedia of Canada*. This unique reference work of 4,300 pages, profusely illustrated with drawings, photographs and maps, is devoted entirely to the Canadian scene, past and present. Dr. John E. Robbins, former Director of the Education and Information Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the editor-in-chief.

William Lyon Mackenzie King - The first book of a three-volume biography of Mr. Mackenzie King, published on November 17, covers the period of his life from his birth in 1874

in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, until 1923, just after he had become Prime Minister of Canada, a position he was to fill for almost twenty-two years.

The Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of \$100,000 to Mr. King in 1949, to assist him in uniting his memoirs. The former Prime Minister died in 1950 but left instructions in his will for the work to be carried on by three literary executors.

Volume I is by the late Professor R. Macgregor Dawson who died last summer. Volumes II and III are being written by Dr. Blair Neatky and Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, a former private secretary of Mr. King, respectively.

* * * *

ROCKET EXPERIMENT

An 85-pound rocket nose cone, designed and instrumented at the Defence Research Board's Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) at Valcartier, Quebec, has been hurled 90 miles into the upper atmosphere at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Object of this International Geophysical Year activity was to detect and measure theoretically predicted night-time infrared radiation.

As the result of studies and calculations, the CARDE scientists believe that infrared radiation and visible light are components of night air glow which appears as a general brightening of the sky. The visible light and near infrared radiation can be measured from the ground but efforts to detect the far radiation from the ground have been unsuccessful because of atmospheric absorption effects. When the data obtained have been processed, the Canadians hope not only to confirm the presence of night-time infrared radiation but expect also to measure its intensity as against its altitude distribution.

Air glow can be detected on clear, moonless nights when the aurora borealis is relatively inactive and does not interfere with visibility. Another similar experiment was successfully carried out on November 13.

Almost five feet long and seven inches in diameter, the aluminum alloy nose cone was cylindrical in shape with a tapered nose. It contained a four-lens optical system designed to carry out separate infrared radiation measurements and a two-lens system for measurements of the visible light above the earth. Radar-like instrumentation, by transmitting signals between the nose cone and the ground, determined the position and velocity of the Nike-Cajun rocket within a few feet throughout its flight. Associated telemetering equipment and battery power supplies were included.

The solid propellant rocket used as the carrier was provided by the United States. The first stage was a Nike guided missile system booster which ignited at the time of launch and accelerated the rocket carrier for the instrumented nose cone.

(Over)

The booster burned for slightly longer than three seconds when the vehicle had reached an altitude of more than a mile. Following burnout of the booster, the Nike separated and fell to earth while the Cajun coasted until its motor ignited and pushed it to an altitude of 90 miles. The measurements relayed to the ground covered an altitude range of from 30 to 65 miles.

Permanently recorded on magnetic tape at the ground stations to permit analysis later, the measurements should determine the range of altitudes and the intensities at which the radiation occurs. The results will be made available to an international IGY committee for all participating nations.

* * * *

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Canada's manufacturing industries broke earlier records in 1957 when the factory value of shipments reached an estimated \$22,105,730,000, some two per cent larger than the preceding year's \$21,636,749,000, according to the annual preliminary report on manufactures. Number of employees declined to 1,350,099 from 1,353,020, but salaries and wages increased to \$4,782,813,000 from \$4,570,664,000. Materials and supplies cost an estimated \$11,711,789,000, down slightly from \$11,721,537,000 in 1956.

Estimated value of shipments of the 10 largest manufacturing groups in 1957 was as follows: foods and beverages, \$4,123,673,000 (\$3,826,696,000 in 1956); iron and steel products, \$2,878,233,000 (\$2,756,769,000); transportation equipment, \$2,244,917,000 (\$2,192,936,000); paper products, \$1,898,449,000 (\$1,887,608,000); non-ferrous metal products, \$1,608,751,000 (\$1,862,156,000); products of petroleum and coal, \$1,527,346,000 (\$1,377,225,000); wood products, \$1,357,367,000 (\$1,446,607,000); chemicals and allied products, \$1,201,863,000 (\$1,111,231,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$1,082,859,000 (\$1,090,194,000); and textiles, \$765,478,000 (\$766,976,000).

Ontario accounted for approximately one-half the national value of shipments in 1957, totalling \$10,847,133,000 versus \$10,655,092,000 in the preceding year, followed by Quebec with \$6,802,235,000 versus \$6,622,504,000, and British Columbia next with \$1,817,644,000 versus \$1,589,365,000.

Estimated shipment values for the other provinces were as follows in order of value size: Alberta, \$762,356,000 (\$703,184,000 in 1956); Manitoba, \$673,250,000 (\$647,384,000); Nova Scotia \$426,700,000 (\$384,401,000); New Brunswick, \$312,396,000 (\$313,278,000); Saskatchewan, \$311,268,000 (\$298,200,000); Newfoundland, \$116,810,000 (\$123,690,000); Prince Edward Island, \$30,376,000 (\$24,497,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$5,562,000 (\$5,129,000).

LABOUR ATTACHÉ TO BRUSSELS

Mr. Michael Starr, the Minister of Labour, has announced the appointment of Mr. John Mainwaring of the Department of Labour to the post of Labour Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Mainwaring, who is expected to take up his new post early in January, is at present Chief of the Labour-Management Division of the Department's Economic and Research Branch.

This appointment will bring to two the number of labour attachés at Canadian embassies abroad; at present there is a labour attaché only at the Washington Embassy. The Minister said that Brussels had been selected for this new post because it is close to most of the large industrial centres of Europe, and because it is the headquarters of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

As Labour Attaché in Brussels, Mr. Mainwaring's duties will include studying and reporting on industrial relations practices and trends in Western Europe, and on social legislation and union activities. He will continue to work with the International Labour Organization and will keep in touch with other international and European organizations concerned with labour, manpower and other problems of interest to the Department of Labour and other Departments of the Canadian Government.

* * * *

NEW SKYWAY

Longest highway engineering structure ever undertaken in Canada, and largest in Ontario's history, the Burlington Skyway was officially opened by Premier Leslie M. Frost on October 30, according to Ontario Government Services.

The ceremony took place at the north end of the centre span. The Premier cut a blue and gold ribbon--the Queen Elizabeth Way colours--and declared the new traffic artery officially open.

Mr. Frost said the Skyway was just part of a special \$100 million highway construction programme, chiefly in areas adjacent to United States border points, aimed at bringing Ontario highways up to the most modern standards.

The Premier felt that the opening of the Skyway would also place Hamilton foremost in harbour facilities among Great Lakes ports.

Traffic on the Skyway was toll-free for the first twelve days, with collection commencing at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 10.

The Burlington Bay Skyway and its approaches provides four-and-a-half miles of four-lane controlled access highway to replace the last remaining section of two-lane highway on the Queen Elizabeth Way between Toronto and Niagara Falls. The Skyway eliminates the bottleneck on the Q.E.W. caused by the 30-mile speed limit through the built-up areas of Burlington Beach and Hamilton Beach.

COMMODITY EXPORTS INCREASE

Reversing the trend of the three previous months, Canada's commodity exports rose more than 12 per cent in October to \$455,300,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$405,700,000, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's gain of close to \$50,000,000 more than erased earlier decreases this year and January-October exports rose to \$4,071,800,000 from \$4,046,900,000 in the like 1957 period.

Exports in October were larger than last year to all main geographic areas, the most substantial increase being to the United Kingdom. Over the January-October period there were increased exports to the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth, but decreases to the United States and other foreign countries.

Exports to the United States rose to \$273,-

300,000 in October from \$259,500,000 in the same month last year but January-October exports lagged behind year-earlier shipments at \$2,401,900,000 versus \$2,439,300,000. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$77,000,000 in October from \$55,800,000 and ten-month exports rose to \$640,100,000 from \$604,100,000.

October's exports to the rest of the Commonwealth were slightly higher at \$19,800,000 as compared with \$19,600,000, but January-October exports were sharply higher at \$237,000,000 versus \$187,700,000. Exports to all other foreign countries rose in October to \$85,200,000 from \$70,800,000, but the year's cumulative exports fell to \$792,800,000 from \$815,800,000.

Figures for October and the ten months are shown in the following table:

	October		January-October	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Millions of Dollars			
<u>Exports (domestic & foreign):</u>				
United Kingdom	55.8	77.0	604.1	640.1
Other Commonwealth countries.	19.6	19.8	187.7	237.0
United States	259.5	273.3	2,439.3	2,401.9
All other countries	70.8	85.2	815.8	792.8
Totals..	405.7	455.3	4,046.9	4,071.8

* * * * *

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

Members of the Embassy staffs and students of Asian countries in Ottawa put on a colourful display of their native costumes, dances and customs in "Asian Presentation", at the Glebe Collegiate on November 18. Sponsored jointly by the Overseas Friendly Society of Ottawa and the Asian Committee of the Embassies of Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan, under the chairmanship of Lady Coomaraswamy, wife of the High Commissioner for Ceylon, the evening was a money-making project for Friendship House.

Under the Colombo Plan and various United Nations Agencies, an increasing number of students, fellows and trainees have been coming to Canada each year, with Ottawa as the main centre for arrivals and departures. The Overseas Friendly Society was organized in 1955 for the purpose of giving these visitors the opportunity of meeting not only each other, but Canadians as well.

The main project of the Society is Friendship House. Quarters made available by the Government of Canada provide adequate lounge and kitchen facilities, and a recreation hall large enough to seat 200 people. A radio with a record player, television and a library are there for those who wish to use them.

An effort is made to avoid the forcing of an organized programme on the visitors. Friday

evenings are usually devoted to dancing, bridge, and other games. On Sunday afternoons there is tea and an opportunity to meet friends. This is often an occasion to entertain a distinguished guest from abroad, or a Canadian who is leaving for or returning from a foreign assignment.

Saturday evenings are reserved for more organized entertainment. Canada is shown to visitors through films. Musical evenings, dances and parties celebrate special festivals, and once a month there is a "country night" when the visitors, with the aid of their Embassies, put on a programme illustrating the history, development, and culture of their own countries.

Entertainment and hospitality are not confined to the club rooms. Arrangements are made to have the visitors entertained in Canadian homes, to go skiing, to go on sleigh rides, to visit summer cottages, to see Canadian customs such as maple sugar making, or to visit points of interest outside Ottawa. In addition to entertainment, the Society maintains certain services such as locating accommodation for the visitors, making contacts in other cities across Canada, and generally helping them to become accustomed to Canadian ways and conditions.

Friendship House is open to nationals of all countries.

MEDICAL BOOK PROJECT

Canada will offer \$2,500 worth of medical books to each of 76 recognized medical school libraries in ten Colombo Plan countries in South and Southeast Asia. This special two-year Colombo Plan Programme is expected to cost a total of \$196,000. The countries in which these medical schools are located are Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam and Malaya.

The idea for this scheme originated with a team of Canadian doctors, led by Dr. Wilder Penfield, which was invited by the Governments of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon to visit these countries in 1956 to give lectures to medical doctors and scientists, and to be available for consultation. The visit also provided the Canadian Government with the opportunity to obtain a report by experts on the most effective ways in which Canada might contribute to

the improvement of public health and medical facilities in the Colombo Plan area.

Canada has already provided assistance in this field under its Colombo Plan Programme, including the provision of 24 Canadian experts and the accommodation in Canada of 118 doctors and nurses from the area. The book project which is now being launched is expected to make a further useful contribution to medical education in the countries of South and Southeast Asia.

NEW SESSION IN QUEBEC

The third session of the Province of Quebec's 25th Legislature was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Onesimé Gagnon on November 19. It was the first session to be opened by Mr. Gagnon since his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor last January.

Month	1957	1958
January-October	104,325	100,000
November	4,018	12,000
Total	108,343	112,000

THE CHAIRMAN

The members of the Imperial Staff and students of Asian countries in Ottawa put on a colorful display of their native customs, dances and songs in their presentation at the annual dinner on November 18. The dinner was jointly held by the Overseas Friendly Society of Ottawa and the Asian Committee of the Imperial Staff, Indian, Indonesian, Japan and Pakistan, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Rosemary, wife of the high Commissioner, New Delhi. The evening was a most successful affair for the Imperial Staff and various Indian, Pakistani, Indonesian and Japanese friends. The dinner, an interesting feature of the Overseas Friendly Society's annual celebration for arrivals and departures in Ottawa, was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was organized by the Overseas Friendly Society and was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel.

THE CHAIRMAN

The members of the Imperial Staff and students of Asian countries in Ottawa put on a colorful display of their native customs, dances and songs in their presentation at the annual dinner on November 18. The dinner was jointly held by the Overseas Friendly Society of Ottawa and the Asian Committee of the Imperial Staff, Indian, Indonesian, Japan and Pakistan, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Rosemary, wife of the high Commissioner, New Delhi. The evening was a most successful affair for the Imperial Staff and various Indian, Pakistani, Indonesian and Japanese friends. The dinner, an interesting feature of the Overseas Friendly Society's annual celebration for arrivals and departures in Ottawa, was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel. The dinner was held at the Grand Hotel.