



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - CANADA

October 9, 1957

Vol. 12 No. 41

COMMONWEALTH TRADE CONFERENCE

A full-scale Commonwealth trade and economic conference will be held in 1958.

This was decided last week by the finance ministers of eleven Commonwealth countries who announced their decision October 1 at the conclusion of discussions held at Mont Tremblant, Quebec.

Directly following the Commonwealth discussions, senior cabinet ministers of the United Kingdom and Canada opened talks in Ottawa on the problem of Anglo-Canadian trade.

The communiqué issued at the close of the Commonwealth ministers meetings announced, in part, that:

The Ministers approved the proposal of the Canadian Government that a Commonwealth trade and economic conference should be held at a convenient place and time in 1958 and agreed to recommend this proposal to their government. The changing pattern in trade, production and development throughout the world presents all Commonwealth countries with new problems and new opportunities. They considered that the time is most opportune to assess these problems and opportunities jointly with particular reference to:

The significance for Commonwealth countries of changes taking place in world trade.

Measures to expand trade between Commonwealth countries.

Progress toward the common objective of freer trade and payments.

The progress and direction of economic expansion in the less developed countries of the

Commonwealth and the sources of capital and technical assistance that may aid in their further development.

The prospects and implications, especially for Commonwealth countries, of the European economic community and the proposed free trade area.

Arrangements for continuing Commonwealth consultations on economic matters.

It was agreed that the detailed preparatory work for the conference, including the formulation of the agenda and other procedural matters, should be entrusted to a committee of officials and that this committee should be convened in London early in 1958.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker made the following statement October 1:

"I am sure all Canadians will generally welcome warmly the announcement at the conclusion of the conference of Commonwealth Ministers at Mont Tremblant, Quebec, today, that a conference which I have long advocated, to study Commonwealth Trade and Economic problems, will be held next year.

"This conference will be the culmination of the proposals I placed before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference last June in London.

"We are indebted to the Mont Tremblant Conference for the considered comments made in the final communiqué on the subject of the pound sterling and European economic integration.

(Over)

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"My colleagues and I are grateful to the Ministers of Finance and of Trade and Commerce and to the officials of their and other government departments concerned, who attended the Mont Tremblant meetings on behalf of Canada.

"I extend especially warm greetings to all the delegates of the other Commonwealth countries, and I am looking forward to meeting them here on Wednesday. I trust their stay in Canada has been a pleasant one, and I wish them, their advisors, and their staffs, Godspeed on their journey home."

UK-CANADA COMMUNIQUÉ

In a communiqué issued in Ottawa October 4, the United Kingdom and Canadian ministers said, in part:

"It was the agreed conclusion that an expansion in Anglo-Canadian trade is a primary object of policy of both Governments, and consideration was given to methods whereby this object can best be achieved. Among proposals discussed with this aim in view was the proposal of the United Kingdom ministers that this proposal involved not only the progressive removal of tariffs, but also a speedier reduction in the quantitative restrictions now applied by the United Kingdom against imports from Canada.

"It was also emphasized by the United Kingdom ministers that their proposal was a long-term one and not designed to come into full effect save over a period of 12 to 15 years. The United Kingdom ministers recognized that this proposal raised serious and complex problems and difficulties. In view of the long-term nature of the proposal the United Kingdom ministers did not ask the Canadian ministers for an expression of their views on the proposal. This ministers for both countries therefore addressed themselves to the immediate problem of expanding the beneficial two-way flow of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom.

"It was agreed that in a number of ways the Canadian Government can assist United Kingdom sales and earnings in Canada with full regard for the interests of Canadian producers, and can thereby assist, within the framework of existing United Kingdom policy and undertakings, towards the resolution of remaining United Kingdom restrictions against importations from Canada. These ways include:

- (a) a review of Government purchasing in Canada, with a view to encouraging and facilitating sales by United Kingdom manufacturers of goods now imported from non-Commonwealth sources;
- (b) a revision of the Canadian tariff relating to exemption of tourist purchases by Canadians making visits over-seas; and
- (c) a visit by a high-level trade delegation from Canada to the United Kingdom."

CIVIL DEFENCE DAY: Every province in Canada, every major municipality and thousands of Civil Defence volunteers across the country took part in the first National Civil Defence Day celebration October 4. Under the general sponsorship of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, Civil Defence Day has grown from a limited observance to a concentrated campaign designed to further interest in the programme and increase public support.

Special demonstrations or exercises took place involving the 250,000 people now enrolled in the CD programme as well as thousands of others. National organizations such as the St. John Ambulance Association, the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association requested that their members across Canada lend every possible assistance to make the observance a success. Pharmacists in particular featured Civil Defence health supplies and first-aid equipment in their store windows. The Red Cross and St. John Association co-operated in a home nursing campaign and took part in various exercises highlighting the Civil Defence Health Services.

The opening of new Civil Defence Headquarters, evacuation exercises, the presentation of Civil Defence pins to new volunteers, public demonstrations highlighting particular Civil Defence services, municipal proclamations, radio and television panel discussions, special newspaper supplements and many other observances were featured by Civil Defence organizations as part of this national campaign.

TAXATION AGREEMENT: Sir Arthur Fadden, KCMG, Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer of Australia, and Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance of Canada, on October 1 signed an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to income taxes.

The agreement was signed by the two Ministers in the Conference Hall of the Mont Tremblant Lodge where the Commonwealth finance ministers' conference took place. Mr. W.R. Crocker, Australian High Commissioner, and Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada, also participated in the signing ceremony.

The agreement provides generally that each country retains the right to tax income leaving that country, while at the same time undertaking to grant relief from taxation on income in respect of which a tax has already been imposed in the other country.

This agreement will come into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

THE VOICE OF CANADA

The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcast for 90 hours each week in sixteen languages throughout the year ended March 31, 1957, it is reported in the 21st Annual Report of the CBC.

"Varied and up-to-date programmes gave listeners abroad a fairly complete picture of life in Canada and stated clearly the official views and aims of this country in regard to the happenings on the international scene," the Report states.

Describing the regular services of CBC-IS, the Report states that shortwave programmes to Eastern Europe are broadcast in Russian, Ukrainian, Czech, Slovak, Polish and Hungarian. The International Service broadcasts daily in these languages with the exception of the Slovak and Hungarian programmes which are on the air from Mondays to Fridays only. In addition to these shortwave transmissions directly from Sackville the BBC rebroadcasts International Service Czech programmes on Saturdays and Sundays over both medium and shortwave. The programmes contain objective world-wide and Canadian news and varied descriptions of life in Canada. These broadcasts also devote time to refute and correct misrepresentations of communist propaganda.

The Report explains that the work of the English Section is more complex than that of the other language sections because its broadcasts are not directed to any one country or region. With shortwave programmes, relays and transcriptions, the English Section serves all the Commonwealth countries as well as the nations of Asia, the United States, the Caribbean area and the Republic of Ireland.

Shortwave programmes in English are broadcast daily for two hours in three services--to Europe, to America and to Australia. The basic ingredients of the programmes are news, commentaries and reports of happenings from all over Canada. The latter is prepared by the staff of the English Section programme Canadian Chronicle, which is broadcast threetimes a week and is one of the oldest and most popular International Service shortwave programmes. The items of this programme are frequently used for relay as in the daily BBC programme Radio Newsreel, which depends almost entirely on Canadian Chronicle for its Canadian reports. At intervals this programme is circulated on tape for rebroadcast in other Commonwealth countries. Canadian Chronicle items are used by other language sections, and the staff, as the co-ordinating unit for outside broadcasts of the International Service, is responsible for visits by teams to industries and NATO training centres and also arranges regional tours of the country.

In addition to the example of relays mentioned above the English Section prepared and relayed a variety of items for use in BBC pro-

grammes on such subjects as women's affairs, farming, industry, and science; the Section also sent specially prepared programmes for the BBC regions, such as BBC Scottish and Welsh services. Relays by the English Section took on particular significance in reporting the activities of prominent visitors to Canada. Especially successful were the interviews and addresses given by President Sukarno of Indonesia, Prime Minister Bandaranaike of Ceylon and Prime Minister Nehru of India. The statesmen were interviewed both in English and in their own language. The broadcasts were relayed to the countries concerned with the co-operation of the BBC and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The Interest shown abroad in Canadian programme items has led the English Section to institute a monthly tape service which now is being used regularly by radio organizations in the United States and Australia as well as seven Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia.

The Transcription Service in English has again expanded during the past year and is now offering its third series of programmes which touch practically every phase of life in this country, from descriptions of life in the Arctic to Canadian poetry. More than 50 radio organizations in the world have come to use this service regularly.

Within the framework of the transcription service the English Section produces regularly a weekly press review called Over the Back Fence. This 15-minute programme is broadcast across the United States by the 37 member stations of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB). It quotes editorial opinion of Canadian newspapers on topics of common interest -- particularly Canadian-U.S. relations-- and also brings commentaries by well-known Canadian journalists. The English language section has also been able to fill requests for programmes dealing with special events in Canada and has supplied many U.S. stations with transcriptions of Canadian music.

FRENCH SECTION

The French Section again expanded its transcription and relay service to complement direct shortwave broadcasts. Shortwave programmes in French were broadcast daily for 30 minutes. News, commentaries and actuality reports from all over Canada make up a large portion of the programmes which have become more topical and lively through increasingly close co-operation with the CBC French network.

The regular catalog of spoken-word transcriptions in the French language contains 36 half-hour programmes which are first used on the shortwave broadcast and are later rebroadcast by most of the 44 overseas outlets which

have been co-operating fully with the International Service. A weekly recorded 15-minute programme of Canadian actuality Images sonores du Canada, is now being broadcast regularly by 21 French language radio stations abroad.

WESTERN EUROPE

In addition to French the International Service broadcast to Western Europe in German, Dutch, Italian, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. The German Section broadcast by shortwave six hours a week -- daily half-hour programmes and an additional half-hour, five days a week. Four times a week the BBC rebroadcast a 15-minute portion of the International Service German transmission over their European facilities for local reception. This part of the programme was planned more specifically for audiences in the Eastern Zone of Germany and for German-speaking listeners in other eastern European countries. In its growing transcription service the German Section prepared many special programmes which were broadcast by the leading radio organizations in West Germany. German radio organizations began asking for TV coverage of special events in Canada with a wide interest in West Germany. These requests were being filled satisfactorily in conjunction with the CBC television news service.

During the year in review, shortwave broadcasts in Dutch, Italian, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish went on the air for 30 minutes on Saturdays and Sundays only. There was an increasing amount of relay and transcription material used by the radio organizations of those countries. International Service continued to attract a loyal listening audience in The Netherlands. Audience mail, though down from the days when Dutch was a daily broadcast, was still sizeable. In the matter of relays and transcriptions, The Netherlands is a difficult country to place material in because of the division of network time among various political and religious groupings, Nevertheless, as a result of a thorough understanding of the broadcasting structure by the Dutch Section, extensive use of I.S. material was made.

The popularity of Italian language shortwave broadcasts from Canada was reflected in the many fan clubs which have sprung up in Italy. Relays and transcriptions as well received more favorable attention from RAI, the official Italian radio organization. Relays for RAI included a regular fortnightly 15-minute programme of greetings from Italians in Canada and regular contributions of three to four minutes to the weekly programme entitled Voce Del Mondo broadcast over the national network of RAI with outlets in all principal cities. Radio Svizzera Italiana Diffusione (Italian language radio in Switzerland) accepted short news items on a regular basis for inclusion in local transmissions from Lugano. Items on religious and social subjects were also broadcast by Radio Vaticana. Occasional

actuality items, such as visits to Canada of prominent Italian figures, greetings from Italian NATO trainees in Canada, and coverage of the activities of Italian delegates to international conferences held in Canada, were shipped and used by RAI.

The Danish Service has always had a wide listening audience in Denmark and this year was no exception. A wide variety of material was broadcast shortwave and hundreds of letters from listeners attested to the loyalty of the audience. Danish newspapers co-operated and more than 100 of them carried I.S. programme schedules in their radio columns. Listening groups in Denmark met regularly to discuss I.S. programmes. The Danish State Radio and the Greenland Radio are two organizations which accepted I.S. programmes in Danish for rebroadcast.

The Norwegian broadcasts covered a wide range of subjects with particular emphasis on the part Canada is playing in international affairs and on items reflecting a common ground of interest between Canada and Norway. The Norwegian State Radio (NRK) is the only radio agency over which International Service can place programmes in Norwegian. Programmes from Canada received preferred treatment and were scheduled at first-rate listening times, despite the fact the NRK does not generally seek relay programmes.

Probably no other country has such an enthusiastic listening audience as Sweden. There are shortwave clubs all over the country and listening to Canadian programmes has been popular since the start of Canada's Swedish language service. Mail from Sweden continued to be heavy and Swedish periodicals gave prominence to news about shortwave broadcasts from Canada. It is more difficult, however, to have transcriptions rebroadcast over local outlets. Radiotjanst, the official radio organization, does not usually broadcast Swedish language programmes originating in other countries. Transcriptions and relays are therefore limited to special events such as an interview with Dag Hammarskjold, when he was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law by McGill University.

LATIN AMERICAN SECTION

The International Service broadcast daily three-quarters of an hour in Spanish and three-quarters of an hour in Portuguese to the countries of Latin America. Nearly every Spanish language country in Latin America received the signal clearly. The broadcasts in Portuguese, voiced by staff familiar with the particular understanding of the difference in pronunciation used in Portugal and Brazil, were beamed to Brazil.

The year saw a considerable expansion in the transcription service to Latin America. In addition to supplementing the limited amount of time allotted to shortwave broadcasting, the transcriptions filled a vital need in a

REPRESENTED CANADA: Mr. George HOIL MARKETS NEEDED

Although Canada's potential oil production appears substantial, the extent to which it will be realized depends on the availability of markets, says the Bank of Montreal's Business Review for September.

Crude oil production in this country has risen 23-fold from the seven and a half million barrels in 1946, just before the discovery of the Imperial No. 1 well at Leduc, Alta., to 172 million barrels in 1956, and has been an outstanding "growth industry" in every sense of the word, the Review says.

Production in 1946 equalled only ten per cent of Canadian requirements, while last year's output was equivalent to more than 65 per cent of domestic requirements, despite a three-fold rise in demand in the decade, the Bank of Montreal says.

But there is a growing imbalance between what could be produced from existing wells, termed "producibility", and actual output, the Review continues.

Last year's output was 470,000 barrels per day (b/d), yet it is estimated that production from existing wells alone could have reached 770,000 b/d -- more than total Canadian consumption -- if that quantity could have been sold. By the second quarter of 1957, production had climbed to 525,000 b/d against estimated producibility of 900,000 b/d.

Main reasons for Canada's inability to become self-sufficient in petroleum, the Bank of Montreal says, are costs and difficulties of transporting oil from the western producing areas to consumption areas east of Ontario.

"With pipeline costs substantially higher than tanker rates, Middle East and South

HARBOUR PROJECT. Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker has announced Cabinet approval of a plan to carry out a major harbour development at Bathurst, New Brunswick.

The Federal Government will undertake initial deepening of the entrance channel and the dredging of a turning basin at Caron Point, at an estimated cost of \$3,500,000, conditional on the undertaking of Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited, which has very extensive base metal resources in the area, to go ahead without delay with additional private investment estimated at over \$20,000,000 for a zinc concentrator, lead smelter, wharfage facilities and ancillary installations.

The Corporation will also be required to share on an agreed basis in the cost of annual maintenance dredging of the channel and turning basin. The Corporation has already spent over \$6,000,000 in mine development, mine buildings, roads and various types of equipment. The further development envisaged in this decision will be of great significance.

Seventy-five kilted bandsmen, members of the regimental brass band and pipe bands of the Black Watch (Royal Highland) American crudes can be landed at Eastern Canadian refineries more cheaply than crude from Western Canada," the Review says. "Thus while the construction of two major pipelines has resulted in Canadian crude capturing virtually the entire market in all provinces west of Quebec, the Atlantic provinces and Quebec continue to be served with oil from the Caribbean and the Middle East."

But there may be an extension of the market, the Bank of Montreal says, if it should prove economical to bring Canadian oil to the large Montreal market. Studies are now underway in this direction.

In the meantime, demand is expected to grow in those areas which already use Canadian oil.

Considerable quantities are being exported, the bulk now going to the Pacific Northwest of the United States. These exports may increase significantly during the next few years.

Summarizing, the Review adds that, "while there are obstacles in the way of extending markets for Canadian crude, there is good reason to believe that petroleum will continue to be one of the outstanding growth industries in Canada and a stimulus to industrial expansion generally."

The Bank of Montreal review concludes, "with demand for Canadian gas surpassing all the preliminary estimates, the outlook for natural gas in the future seems assured and production of sulphur and natural gas liquids such as propane, butane and natural gasoline should also grow in importance. With these developments, the petroleum industry can be expected to continue to diversify and strengthen the economy of the Western Provinces and, indeed, of all of Canada."

AIR TRAFFIC. Vancouver airport, with a total of 32,787 takeoffs and landings, was Canada's busiest during August, according to Department of Transport records

During that month the Department's air traffic controllers handled a total of 282,709 takeoffs and landings, a drop from July's all-time high record of 315,583 but an increase of 68,136 over figures for August, 1956.

Cartierville, Que., ranked second in activity with 27,726 takeoffs and landings, followed by Montreal, 24,105; Ottawa, 22,230; Malton, 20,842; Winnipeg, 18,419; Edmonton, 17,080 and Saskatoon, 14,920.

The number of scheduled airline flights arriving at and departing from Canadian airports showed an increase of 2,122 over July figures.

Scheduled airline takeoffs and landings, included in the above figures, showed Malton leading with 4,683. Montreal ranked second with 4,619 and others included Vancouver, 3,144; Edmonton, 2,578; Winnipeg, 2,070.

EXPORTS AT NEW PEAK

Canada's exports increased slightly more than 3 per cent in July to a peak for the year of \$438,100,000 from \$424,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The January-July value was also narrowly higher at \$2,725,200,000 versus \$2,694,200,000. Volume accounted for practically all of the rise in July.

Geographically, both July and January-July totals were larger for the United States, Latin American countries and "other" foreign countries, but smaller for the United Kingdom and the rest of the Commonwealth and Europe. Among major commodities there were increases in both periods in the values for iron ore, non-farm machinery, nickel, uranium ores and concentrates, asbestos, and crude petroleum, but decreases for wheat and other grains, wheat flour, planks and boards, wood pulp, copper, and zinc.

Exports to the United States rose in July to \$248,683,000 from \$232,409,000 a year earlier and in the January-July period to \$1,604,373,000 from \$1,577,783,000. Seven of the nine main commodity groups moved up in July, chief gains being in iron and products and non-metallic minerals. In the seven-month period, increases in iron and products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, and miscellaneous commodities offset decreases in the other groups.

Shipments to the United Kingdom fell to \$68,833,000 in July from \$75,615,000 and to \$407,314,000 in the seven months from \$444,577,000. Commodity-group changes were similar both in July and the cumulative period, with

MORE MINERALS: Production of eight of Canada's 16 leading minerals was greater in June and the first half of this year than last, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Larger output was recorded for the following, both in the month and half-year: asbestos, cement, iron ore, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, and salt. Smaller output in the two periods: clay products, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, lead, silver and zinc.

Half-year totals were: asbestos, 498,406 tons (484,446 tons a year ago); cement, 2,372,096 tons (2,337,896); clay products, \$14,615,811 (\$17,183,300); coal, 6,459,734 tons (7,505,863); copper, 167,844 tons (174,959); gold, 2,182,586 fine ounces (2,204,895); gypsum, 2,002,337 tons (2,359,065); iron ore, 6,537,013 tons (6,343,928); lead, 91,439 tons (92,975); lime, 658,303 tons (639,474); natural gas, 105,259,006,000 cubic feet (86,897,355,000); nickel, 95,366 tons (89,612); petroleum, 95,084,319 barrels (78,553,007); salt, 777,017 tons (654,908); silver, 12,989,468 fine ounces (13,389,196); and zinc, 195,809 tons (215,702).

decreases in agricultural and vegetable products, wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals, and increases in iron and products and chemicals and allied products.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth declined to \$19,696,000 in July from \$20,562,000 a year ago and to \$131,866,000 in the seven-month period from \$148,276,000. Among major markets, decreases were posted in both periods for Trinidad and Tobago, Australia and New Zealand. Values were larger in July but smaller in the seven months for Jamaica and the Union of South Africa.

Shipments to Latin American countries climbed in value in July to \$22,209,000 from \$15,648,000 a year earlier and in the January-July period to \$133,967,000 from \$96,214,000. Increased values were posted for both periods for Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Panama and Venezuela, but decreased values for Columbia and Peru.

Exports to European countries dropped in value in July to \$53,603,000 from \$63,054,000 a year earlier and were slightly lower in the seven-month period at \$316,383,000 versus \$318,762,000. Both July and seven-month exports were larger for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Switzerland. Last year's exports to Europe were boosted by large shipments of grain to the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.

Exports to all other foreign countries rose in July to \$22,660,000 from \$15,683,000 and in the January-July period to \$119,232,000 from \$97,408,000. Japan accounted for a large part of the total in both periods.

MARITIME LAW: A delegation headed by Mr. R.R. MacGillivray, Department of Transport, is representing Canada at the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law which opened September 30 at Brussels, Belgium, and which will end tomorrow.

Three draft conventions have been considered at the Conference for possible signature by the participating countries, namely: 1) the limitation of the liability of the owners of sea-going ships; 2) the unification of certain rules relating to the carriage of passengers by sea; 3) stowaways.

NAVAL ATTACHE: Commander Donald W. Knox, 34, of Montreal and Dartmouth, N.S., has been appointed as Naval Attaché on the staff of the Canadian Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and as Naval Attaché on the staff of the Canadian Minister to Finland.

Cdr. Knox succeeds Cdr. (E) Geoffrey Phillips, 39, of Ottawa and Halifax, who has returned to Canada to take up an appointment with the Defence Research Board, in Ottawa.

REPRESENTED CANADA: Mr. George A. Drew, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, represented Canada at the funeral of His Majesty King Haakon VII of Norway, which took place in Oslo on October 1.

Upon receipt of the news of King Haakon's death messages of condolence were sent by His Excellency the Governor General to His Majesty Olav V, and by the Prime Minister to the Prime Minister of Norway.

ATOMIC TALKS END: The Department of External Affairs has announced the completion of the negotiations which have been held in Ottawa during the past few days with representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany on the terms of a proposed inter-governmental agreement for co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. A text has been prepared for consideration by the governments of both countries with a view to the early conclusion of the proposed agreement.

While recognizing that no commercial contract covering the sale of uranium by Canada to Germany can be concluded until the inter-governmental agreement is signed, the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany took the opportunity during their stay in Ottawa to have exploratory talks with Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited concerning the purchase of 500 tons of uranium for delivery during the next five years.

They were informed that 500 tons of uranium could be made available by Eldorado under the inter-governmental agreement in the next five years from deliveries to be obtained under existing contracts with Canadian producers.

It is expected that Canada will be entering into similar negotiations with other countries in the near future. Such negotiations, directed towards the conclusion of bilateral agreements for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, are consistent with Canada's membership in and support of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

GUARDS HONOURED: In a colourful and historic morning ceremony at Camp Petawawa, Ont., Saturday, October 5, His Excellency, The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor General of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of Canadian Armed Forces, presented the Queen's Colour and Regimental Colour to the 1st Battalion, The Regiment of Canadian Guards.

The Queen's Colour is symbolic of the regiment's loyalty to the sovereign and the nation and the Regimental Colour, symbolizing the corporate life of the regiment, was historically, the rallying point of a unit in battle. In the Canadian Guards the colour bearing the Union-Jack becomes the Regimental Colour and the other colour, the Queen's. This is in accordance with Guards tradition and the reverse of custom in other infantry regiments.

"OVER THE BORDER": Seventy-five kilted bandmen, members of the regimental brass and pipe bands of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, will take part in the official ceremonies during the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Washington, D.C.

The 33 pipes and drums from the 1st and 2nd Battalions and the 42-man regimental brass and reed band will face a strenuous programme in the United States Capital. On Thursday, October 17, the bands will participate in a two-mile parade down Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues as part of the reception ceremonies. The Heads of Missions of the Commonwealth countries will hold a reception and garden party in honour of H.M. The Queen on Friday, October 18, and the bands will be in attendance. The bands will play at a staff reception and investiture at the British Embassy and participate when Her Majesty places the cornerstone for the new British Embassy building on October 19.

Their final appearance will be at a United States Army retreat review at Fort Myer on October 20.

ON SECURITY COUNCIL: Canada was named last week to fill for a two-year period one of the three non-permanent posts on the Security Council of the United Nations which will be left open December 31 when the terms of the present occupants expire.

Seventy-two votes were cast in Canada's favour when the General Assembly of the UN decided, on the first ballot, on the three countries to fill Security Council seats. Panama, with 74 votes, and Japan, 55, were the other nations elected to Council membership.

Canada was previously a member of the Security Council in 1948 and 1949.

SECURITIES TRADING: Net inflow of capital from trading in outstanding securities rebounded in July from the low level of \$1,300,000 in June to reach \$29,600,000. There were net sales of \$7,100,000 to residents of the United States, contrasting with net purchases of \$15,700,000 in June. Net sales to the United Kingdom, amounting to \$10,300,000, were down slightly from \$11,800,000 recorded in June, and net sales to other overseas countries more than doubled to total \$12,200,000.

SMALL HOMES LOANS: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation reports that in the first two weeks of the Government of Canada loans for small homes programme, loans amounting to \$4.3 million were approved for 442 dwelling units.

The Corporation said that the programme to encourage low-cost housing for lower-income families was estimated to have a potential, in addition to approvals, of 5,360 dwelling units indicating a total possible loan amount of approximately \$50,000,000.

THE VOICE OF CANADA

(Continued from P. 4)

country like Mexico, where mountainous terrain makes reception difficult. The transcription service met with outstanding success in Mexico where the 100 affiliated stations known as Radio Programas de Mexico, broadcast International Service transcriptions. Elsewhere too, substantial success was achieved in stimulating use of I.S. transcribed programmes, despite a great diversity in Latin America in the matter of station ownership.

The transcription service in the Spanish language now contains 133 programmes, varying in content from narratives about the provinces of Canada to plays, and from Canadian folk legends to Canadian historical accounts.

From no area of the world do more requests come for printed material about Canada than from Latin America. Thousands of pamphlets, booklets and illustrated material of all kinds were sent in answer to questions from listeners. One of the most successful publications was a multigraphed booklet on education in Canada. This was widely distributed and led to many students coming to universities in Canada.

In co-operation with Canada's Department of Trade, the Section made copies of all its broadcasts dealing with business and industry available to Canadian trade commissioners in Latin America.

International Service shortwave broadcasts in both English and French were used extensively during the year by CAE, the Canadian Army station in Germany. Transmissions were either rebroadcast immediately or recorded for rebroadcast at a later time. The station broadcast many of the English language transcriptions under the heading Canadian Magazine and also put on the air the Canadian Showcase of Popular Music, a series of thirteen trans-

cribed programmes featuring leading Canadian performers, produced by the International Service.

MUSIC TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

During the past year the Music Transcription Service recorded and shipped a wide variety of transcriptions to give audiences abroad an indication of the musical life in Canada. In order to maintain a high standard of production on a smaller budget the planning of recordings has included more low-cost programmes such as recitals, chamber music, folks songs and popular music. This was facilitated by closer collaboration between the International Service and the CBC English and French networks in planning and production and in the sharing of costs. The Music Transcription Service prepared and shipped clear music, that is, newly recorded musical compositions for use any time by radio organizations abroad; a series of thirteen packaged in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. These 15-minute programmes were called Canadian Showcase of Popular Music. Each programme was complete with announcements in the appropriate languages and ready for use by stations to which it was sent; the annual Dominion Day programme, a half-hour programme to mark Canada's birthday, was specially prepared in nearly every case for the language area to which it was sent. There were also two Mozart programmes to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of the composer. These were widely distributed and broadcast and met with great favor. The year also saw the preparation of a series of thirteen 15-minute programmes featuring folk songs in Canada and these will be distributed in much the same way as the popular music. Between 200 and 300 radio outlets around the world broadcast International Service transcriptions of Canadian music.

*** TRADING ***
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SWELL HOME LOANS: Central Mortgage and
Housing Corporation reports that in the first
two weeks of the Government of Canada loans
for small homes programme, loans amounting to
\$4.3 million were approved for 442 dwelling
units at cost 662,582 (90% 557,128)
The Corporation said that the programme to
encourage low-cost housing for lower-income
families was estimated to have a potential of
adding to approvals of 2,300 dwelling units
indicating a total possible loan amount of
approximately \$20,000,000