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INDIA-CANADA ATOMIC PACTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on November 15 that representatives of the Governments of India and Canada had concluded and initialled in Ottawa two atomic-energy agreements of far-reaching significance to both countries. Formal signing will take place shortly in New Delhi.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

One agreement is between the atomic-energy authorities of the two countries, which will freely exchange scientific and technical information that has already been obtained, or may be obtained during the period of the agreement, in regard to the development of heavy-water-moderated reactor systems. Either party will, if requested by the other, furnish information and detailed design data, including plans and working drawings regarding the design and construction of nuclear-power stations of the heavy-water type. Initially, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will supply the Indian Atomic Energy Department with detailed design data, including working drawings, relating to the CANDU reactor and the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station now under construction in Canada.

This agreement will run for a period of eight years and may be extended by mutual agreement. During the early years of the agreement, valuable information already developed as a result of Canada's special experience in heavy-water systems will be transferred to the Government of India for full commercial use in India. This information, which has been valued by the Government of India at \$5 million, is to be transferred without cost to India and without deduction from Colombo Plan or other assistance.

NEW NUCLEAR-POWER STATION

Under another agreement between the two governments, Canada and India will co-operate in the construction of a nuclear-power station of the CANDU type with a net electrical output of 200 megawatts to be located at Rana Pratap Sagar, Rajasthan State, in India. The Indian Department of Atomic Energy will act as prime contractors and be responsible for the erection of the station. Canada will provide the design with detailed working drawings and specifications of the station up to the steam-raising equipment, while India will provide the design for the rest of the station.

Half the initial charge of uranium fuel (at current prices, this amount would be worth about \$2.1 million) will be procured from Canada. Canada will also supply such additional fuel for the station as may be required by India from time to time, provided that Canadian fuel is not more expensive than other foreign fuel.

CREDIT FACILITIES

The Government of Canada will provide, under the Export Credits Insurance Act, credit facilities for the purchase of services, material and equipment supplied from Canada, which is estimated to cost approximately \$35 million. The total cost of the project is about \$70 million.

This station will make a valuable contribution to the power needs of a vital region in India. Canada and India have agreed to exchange information regarding its operation and that of its counterpart, the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station, now under construction in Canada. They have also agreed

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that the two stations shall be used only for peaceful purposes, and the agreement includes appropriate provisions to this end. A unique feature of the agreement is that these provisions are completely reciprocal, conferring on India and Canada identical facilities for assuring themselves that both stations are being so used.

The two agreements reflect the long-standing co-operation between Canada and India in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

NEW MARKETS FOR CANADIAN TOBACCO

A Canadian tobacco trade mission that visited Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the Middle East during September and October has returned to Canada convinced that there are opportunities for sales of Canadian tobacco in all the eight countries visited.

The five-man mission, sponsored and organized by the Department of Trade and Commerce, visited Poland, the U.S.S.R., Austria, Bulgaria, Egypt, Israel, Italy and France. It aimed at negotiating immediate sales, establishing business relations and learning the market prospects and potential in the countries visited. It was the first concentrated effort to market tobacco in these countries, and developed from the close relation that had grown up between the tobacco industry and Department of Trade and Commerce in a common effort to open up new markets abroad and increase sales in existing markets.

In most of the countries visited, the mission found a general lack of knowledge and information on the technical and quality aspects of Canadian tobacco, but at the same time a high degree of interest.

The mission negotiated for sales of tobacco in most countries and some sales were successfully concluded. Negotiations are continuing with other countries visited and it is hoped that in the near future an announcement may be made of a sale to an additional new buyer which will result in Canadian tobacco being used in a number of new markets for the first time.

CHAIN-STORE SALES & STOCKS

Canadian chain-store sales in September were valued at an estimated \$308,612,000, a rise of 1.1 per cent from the corresponding 1962 total of \$305,290,000. With gains in all previous months of the year except June, sales in the January-September period increased 4.6 per cent to \$2,768,670,000 from \$2,645,822,000 in the like span of last year. September 1 stocks (at cost) amounted to \$471,626,000, a small decrease (0.3 per cent) from 1962's comparable total of \$473,185,000.

Sales by grocery and combination store chains in September were valued at \$138,937,000, virtually unchanged from last year's corresponding total of \$138,908,000. All previous months except March posted gains from a year earlier, with the result that January-September sales climbed 5.1 per cent to \$1,319,-

938,000 from \$1,256,238,000 a year ago. Sales of variety-store chains — the next largest group for which separate data are shown — were down 0.8 per cent in the month to \$25,636,000 from \$25,832,000 in September 1962.

September sales of the nine remaining specified chains were: men's clothing, \$2,364,000 (\$2,413,000 in September 1962); family clothing, \$6,408,000 (\$6,696,000); women's clothing, \$6,748,000 (\$6,880,000); shoes, \$6,526,000 (\$6,927,000); hardware, \$5,445,000 (\$5,067,000); lumber and building materials, \$13,171,000 (\$11,038,000); furniture, radios and appliances, \$10,197,000 (\$10,187,000); drugs, \$5,284,000 (\$5,191,000); and jewellery, \$4,625,000 (\$3,723,000).

LUMBER STANDARDS REVIEWED

Dr. J.H. Jenkins, Director of Forest Products Research for the federal Department of Forestry, will represent Canada at a meeting in Moscow from November 25 to 30 of the technical committee of the International Standards Organization. He is a member of the Executive Board, Canadian Standards Association, and chairman of the Administrative Board, Canadian Lumber Standards Division, as well as of the Yard Lumber Standards Committee, both sections of the CSA.

A proposal by certain European countries calling for the metric system to be recognized as the only international standard of lumber measurement will be one of the main subjects of discussion. The question is of special concern to Canada as a lumber exporter trading in the inch as the unit of measurement.

Twenty countries including Canada and Britain are voting members of the technical committee, which deals with sawn and planed timber. The United States is one of the 17 nations that will be participating as observers.

On his way to Moscow, Dr. Jenkins will consult with the National Standards Organizations in Britain and Sweden, and on his way home he will visit the Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands at Delft.

U.S. ART AT GALLERY

The strongly contrasting personalities and points of view of some of the most advanced artists in the United States today meet in the exhibition *Americans 1963*, which opened at the National Gallery in Ottawa on November 8 and will remain there until December 1.

BIZARRE MATERIALS

The 15 artists, who were selected as individuals and not to illustrate a trend or to favor any age group, used many unorthodox materials, such as "auto bumpers" and "pencil and soot on muslin".

Organized by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, where it was shown last summer, *Americans 1963* is the most recent in a series of displays that permit each artist to show a number of his own works, and thus make it possible for him to have a small one-man show within the framework of a large exhibition.

TWO HEALTH FILMS WIN AWARDS

Two Canadian health films produced for the Department of National Health and Welfare recently won "Chris" Awards at the annual international Film Festival at Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. They are *The New Baby*, a film on infant care, and *The Long Way Back*, a documentary about the work of volunteers in mental hospitals. They bring to 35 the number of awards won by the Department of National Health and Welfare films in the past 16 years.

The New Baby featured an Ottawa infant - Jonathan Wade and his family. The film follows the Wades as they prepared for Jonathan's arrival and through the first months of his life. It illustrates how both the physical and emotional needs of the newborn infant can be met. It was produced by Crawley Films of Ottawa for the Child and Maternal Health Division of National Health and Welfare.

The Long Way Back, photographed in the Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal, shows how the mental-health volunteer fits into the new, enlightened scheme of treatment, and have mental patients respond more quickly to medical aid when kept in touch with the outside world through regular visits from volunteers. It was produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

CHEMICALS MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA

As part of its expanding trade-mission programme, the Department of Trade and Commerce recently sent an eight-man team of industrial chemical experts to Latin America. The members included seven executives from Canadian chemical producers and an official of the Chemicals Division of the Department.

The mission is visiting Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Chile to study the sales prospects for the increasing variety of Canadian-made chemicals available for export. It has several fundamental facts in mind. One of these is that Latin America offers a huge potential market. The countries to be visited import approximately \$350-million worth of chemicals each year; Canada has a \$10-million share of this at present. The rapid development of natural resources and the steady growth of manufacturing in Latin America will also mean an increased demand for industrial chemicals.

EARLIER MISSION

This is the second chemical mission Canada has sent to Latin America. A year ago, six senior representatives of Canadian organic-chemical producers did much to prove that there were opportunities to expand chemical exports to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela. Agency agreements and sales were concluded, but an even more important result has been that Latin America chemical importers are now beginning to include Canada in their tours abroad.

As with the previous mission, Canadian Trade Commissioners in each of the countries to be visited have organized an intensive programme for each member of the group, covering meetings with government officials, importers, representatives of trade associations and members of firms using chemicals.

BUFFALO HERDED BY 'COPTER

Northern Affairs Minister Laing recently announced a plan to round up buffalo that had strayed beyond the confines of Wood Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories into an area contaminated by anthrax, north of Fort Smith. Helicopters are being used to herd the buffalo, a method developed in recent years.

There are over 3,000 buffalo north of Wood Buffalo Park, and it was amongst these that anthrax broke out in the summer of 1962 and again last summer. Approximately 300 animals died in 1962 and 280 this year. In both outbreaks, the carcasses were limed and buried where possible; a few were either burned or heavily limed but not buried. The cost of the clean-up programme to the Northwest Territories government was \$100,000 in 1962 and \$50,000 in 1963.

The outbreak has disappeared each year at the first appearance of cold weather, and there has been no evidence of the disease during the winter and spring months.

CONTROLS ON FUTURE HERD MOVEMENTS

The return of these buffalo to the Park will re-establish them as part of the managed herds. Annual buffalo slaughters in the Park keep these herds down to proper management proportions. A fence will be built across the migration routes west of Fort Smith to prevent animals from straying back into the contaminated area. Patrols by wardens will also check any movement of buffalo out of the Park.

This plan, developed in collaboration with experts of the Department of Agriculture, follows the accepted practice of controlling anthrax amongst range cattle, where experience has shown that the only effective method short of annual vaccination is to remove the animals from the infected area.

THIRD QUARTER EXPORTS

Domestic exports from Canada in the three months July to September 1963, valued at \$1,722,900,000, were the highest ever recorded in any quarterly period, according to detailed returns released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total represented an advance of 10 per cent over exports in July-September 1962 and continued the upward trend that has lasted, with only minor interruptions, for the last two years.

During the quarter, gains were noted in shipments to all principal trading areas. The gain in exports appeared to be in volume, since the average level of export prices was similar to that for the third quarter of last year, but the average index of physical volume of exports increased by approximately 10 per cent.

FIRST NINE MONTHS

During the first nine months of 1963, domestic exports were at a new peak of \$4,864,600,000, an advance of 8.2 per cent over the total of \$4,496,300,000 for the same period of 1962. Gains were again widespread and trade to most areas showed significant increases. Shipments to the United States rose 4.4 per cent and to Britain were up by an eighth,

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to other Commonwealth and preferential countries by a quarter and to other countries by 11.3 per cent. Amongst exports to the last group, notable advances occurred in deliveries to Eastern Europe, South America and Western Europe. Domestic exports in September totalled \$586,900,000, a gain of 22.4 per cent from the September 1962 figure of \$479,600,000.

GAINS IN LEADING EXPORTS

With the exceptions of nickel and alloys, radioactive ores and aircraft and parts, all 20 leading export commodities showed gains in the first nine months of 1963 over the respective figures for January-September 1962. The same factor prevailed in the third quarter, except that shipments of copper and alloys also declined fractionally. Newsprint, the leading commodity, gained by 8.6 per cent in the third quarter and thus cancelled out decreases in the first half of the year, to show a fractional gain on the nine-month total. Sales of wheat, lumber and woodpulp increased sharply in the third quarter and over the nine-month period rose by 14.1 per cent, 15.3 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively. Aluminum exports were slightly higher in the quarter and advanced 8.8 per cent for the nine months, while iron-ore shipments rose over 43 per cent in the quarter and by 14.1 per cent for the first nine months. Crude petroleum, asbestos and natural-gas deliveries increased in both periods. Exports of nickel and alloys dropped over 40 per cent in the third quarter and by

nearly 11 per cent in the nine months, but shipments of nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap rose by 6.2 per cent in the quarter and by nearly 20 per cent in the January-September period. Exports of harvesting machinery and measuring, medical and optical equipment increased sharply.

GABON ENVOY INSTALLED

On November 15, His Excellency Aristide Issembé presented to the Governor General his letter of credence as Ambassador of Gabon in a ceremony at Government House. Mr. Arnold Smith, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance on the Governor General on this occasion.

Ambassador Issembé was accompanied by Mr. Jean-Marie Nyoundou, Deputy Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations.

Mr. Issembé was born in December 1910 in Libreville, Gabon. Following his education in Gabon and in France, he joined the French Civil Service and served in Ubangi-Shari and Chad until 1949. He then held high-ranking positions in Gabon until his appointment as Ambassador of Gabon to France in 1961. Mr. Issembé has been Permanent Representative to the United Nations since June 1962, and was named Ambassador to the United States of America in June 1963. He will reside in Washington.

During the first nine months of 1963, domestic exports were at a new peak of 7,807,000,000 an advance of 8.2 per cent over the total of 7,238,000,000 for the same period of 1962. Gains were again widespread and made to most areas showed significant increases. Shipments to the United States rose 4.4 per cent and to Britain were up by an eighth.

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As part of his expanding trade mission program, the Department of Trade and Commerce recently sent an eight-man team of industrial chemists, experts to Latin America. The members included seven executives from Canadian chemical companies and an official of the Chemical Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The mission, headed by Mr. J. G. Gaudin, is to study the sales prospects for the increasing variety of Canadian-made chemicals available for export. One of the main objectives of the mission is to study the potential market for Canadian-made chemicals in Latin America. The rapid development of chemical plants in Latin America has also meant an increased demand for industrial chemicals. This has led to a growing interest in Latin America as a new market for Canadian-made chemicals. The mission is expected to return to Canada in the next few weeks.