



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

December 9, 1959

Vol. 14 No. 49

## CONTENTS

Canada in World Affairs .....	1	Public Finance Statistics .....	4
Stamps for 1960 .....	3	Rhodesia Relaxes Trade Curbs .....	5
Farm Labour - 1959 .....	3	CNR Bond Issue .....	5
Finances of TB Sanatoria .....	4	Fishing Conference .....	5
Nuclear Project Half Finished .....	4	Processed Food Production .....	6

## CANADA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

On November 26, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, told the Empire and Canadian Clubs of Toronto that "for no nation is there a greater challenge in world affairs or a greater opportunity for leadership than there is for our own Canada." "We can perhaps give finer leadership than any other nation," Mr. Green added. "...Let me sketch for you a few pictures." He then proceeded to support his statement as follows:

"We have inherited from our British and French forbears traditions of justice, constitutional government and of individual liberty.... I believe, too, that the very necessity of having had to make two cultures and two languages live and grow in harmony together has endowed us with qualities of tolerance and understanding which gave great relevance to our attitude in international affairs today. I might add that our national fabric has been tremendously strengthened by peoples from many other lands as well -- all of whom came here with a deeply ingrained love of freedom and with determination and initiative to succeed in the New World.

"On my recent visit to France and Britain, it was perfectly obvious that the leaders of those two great countries were receiving me as a member of the family and not as a stranger. We must never underestimate the valuable asset we have in this easy and intimate relationship with two of the great world powers, from both of whom Canadian views will always receive the utmost attention.

### COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP

"We in Canada are sharing in this political evolution which has produced the Commonwealth of Nations. This is another association contributing to Canada's international strength today. Our Commonwealth is an association for which we have a deep sentimental attachment reinforced by the comradeship and common sacrifices made in two World Wars....

"But, of course, there is far more to this unique fraternity than mere sentiment. The Commonwealth is an entirely new concept embracing the belief that sovereignty, limited by a voluntary association with other sovereignties for the preservation of common values, is an acceptable, satisfying and civilized political order. It is, moreover, a dynamic concept with members being constantly admitted as they emerge from colonial to independent status. In 1957 we welcomed into the Commonwealth the Federation of Malaya. Next year will see Nigeria take her place in our family of nations, and Canada will shortly be opening a diplomatic post in the capital, Lagos. Shortly thereafter our island neighbours in the Caribbean -- the West Indies Federation -- will be joining the club, and it has been one of Canada's policies to extend substantial aid and assistance to this potential full Commonwealth member.

"The fact that these new nations are voluntarily joining the Commonwealth graphically illustrates the kind of multi-racial

(Over)



community which is developing, bound together by common ideals and institutions, and exercising a profound influence for good throughout the world. I believe the Commonwealth offers a lesson for the world in that it points the way towards the only tolerable solution of the basic dilemma of our time -- the problem of achieving order with freedom.

"There are lessons, too, for others in the way in which there is mutual assistance within the Commonwealth for improving the lot of the less-developed members. The greater part of Canadian assistance has been carried out under the Colombo Plan, to which we have this year raised our contribution to \$50 million. The full title of this Plan is 'The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia', and the word 'co-operative' has been consistently stressed in the ten years of the Plan's operation. Working together there has been established a very fine relationship among the member countries of the Plan and the Plan lives up to its title....

#### CANADA AND THE U.S.

"Nearer home, we have a third source of international strength in our unique relationship with our large and great neighbour to the south, the United States. I say unique because here again we tend to take for granted the deep understanding and friendship which permeates the daily relations of our two countries. We have, of course, much in common through having developed, albeit in our separate ways, from common origins in a shared physical environment. But it is more than a common history and more than the mere fact that destiny has decreed that we share a continent that renders the Canadian-American relationship unique. I venture to say that there are few neighbouring states in the world between which ordinary day to day life is so completely intertwined. There are few families in Canada which have not relatives living somewhere in the United States. Many of our clubs and other societies straddle the border, read the same magazines, listen to the same radio programmes, watch the same movies, and, for better or for worse, are exposed to the same quiz programmes. Commercially we are each other's best customers. Between no two other nations is there such a free interchange of ideas and products.

"These intimate contacts at the citizen level are matched by a network of inter-governmental arrangements more complex than between any other two nations. In the realm of defence, we have the Permanent Joint Board, established in 1940; and, of course, NORAD, the jointly operated air defence command responsible for the air defence of the continent as a whole. For boundary questions, we have the International Joint Commission which, I believe, is an example to the world of how trans-boundary resources can be dealt with in

a civilized and equitable way. Supplementing these formal arrangements are the inter-parliamentary groups which find members of the Canadian Parliament and of the United States Congress meeting annually or oftener to exchange ideas to the common benefit of both legislatures. At the ministerial level there are two standing committees, one on trade and economic matters and the other on defence. Less than three weeks ago, my colleagues the Ministers of Finance, Defence and Defence Production and I attended a meeting of the Canada-United States Defence Committee at Camp David at which we not only discussed frankly problems of bilateral defence concern, but also exchanged views on the broad range of international problems facing the world today....

#### CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA

"As we survey Canada's role in world affairs, we should never neglect the close friendship we enjoy with other nations of the Western Hemisphere -- the 20 Latin American nations to our south. Like ourselves, they are determined to be independent and to reach their own decisions in international affairs. Several, like us, are middle powers, and, like us, are exerting growing influence in the councils of the world....

#### PARTICIPATION IN NATO

"The fifth sketch I would draw for you is of Canada's partnership with 14 other like-minded nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization....

"Today NATO endows us with a source of mutual confidence and responsibility for the vital East-West negotiations lying ahead which no member, by itself, could have attained. That spirit of interdependence can be maintained and enhanced, however, only if the fullest advantage is taken of the opportunities for consultation which the NATO Council offers on matters which significantly affect the Alliance as a whole or its members. That is not to say that all NATO countries must speak with one voice on all questions.... It does, however, mean that by discussion of vital questions in advance of action by member states, such action may be taken in the light of and with a full appreciation of the viewpoint of other members, be they great or small powers. I believe this concept of consultation to be of the utmost significance in relation to the forthcoming East-West negotiations which, by the limited participation which is possible at such talks, will find some members of the Western team doing the negotiating and others on the side-lines. For this reason Canada has urged that the Western negotiating powers must keep the Council in their confidence in the preparation of a pre-summit negotiating position. It is for the same reason that we have urged -- and successfully -- that the forthcoming NATO Ministerial

(Continued on P. 6)



## STAMPS FOR 1960

At least five new postage stamps will make their appearance during 1960, according to a statement by the Canadian Postmaster General, Mr. William Hamilton. The familiar blue aerogramme form for overseas air letters is also to be completely re-designed.

The regular issue of stamps portraying Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II will be replaced by an issue with new designs, and it is expected that at least two of the denominations of the new series will be issued in 1960. While the designing of this new issue has not yet begun, some sweeping changes are receiving serious consideration. The stamps are to be the same small size as the present issue but may possibly be turned so that the long dimension is horizontal. Her Majesty's portrait will appear, but will not occupy the entire area of the design as at present. In the remaining space, besides the denomination and other necessary wording, some specifically Canadian symbol will be printed, and this symbol may vary with each denomination.

The ten-cent aerogramme currently in use was designed in 1953. Its 1960 counterpart will be printed in two colours on a brighter blue paper stock and the imprinted stamp will be re-designed. The new colour will permit greater legibility.

Three commemorative stamps are planned for the new year. The first should appear in May, and will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the heroic stand of Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions in the defence of Montreal at the Long Sault. The 50th anniversary of the Girl Guide Movement in Canada will also be commemorated by a special five-cent postage stamp. A third special stamp will emphasize Canada's renewable natural resources, with a view to stimulating a greater interest in conservation and the improved management of these resources.

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## FARM LABOUR - 1959

The demand for farm labour in Canada this year was generally met, according to the provincial reports tabled during the 17th Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Conference held in Ottawa recently.

However, a favourable report on the economic outlook for 1960 raised some doubt about the availability of sufficient farm labour to meet next year's demands.

The general opinion of the Conference was that there was a growing demand for full-time farm families and for short-term workers to ease the burden at planting and harvesting times.

All nine of the Canadian provinces with which the Federal Government has farm labour agreements were represented at the two-day conference by senior officials of the various

departments of agriculture. Also attending were representatives from all regions and head office of the National Employment Service, the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Labour, Citizenship and Immigration, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, International Labour Organization, the Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, the Embassies of West Germany and the Netherlands, the United States Department of Labour, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Southwest Ontario Field Crops Association, and the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company.

Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, spoke of the value of the farm labour agreements in facilitating the movement of farm labour from province to province when needed and between Canada and the United States. Mr. Starr said that the problems surrounding the inclusion of agricultural workers in the Unemployment Insurance scheme were being studied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and it was hoped that a practicable solution to the problem would be forthcoming.

The Conference delegates were told not to expect to be able to meet much of their farm labour requirement from among the immigrants brought into Canada next year. Although almost all provinces indicated a willingness to take at least as many farm families or single immigrant workers as were absorbed in 1959, it was feared that it would become increasingly difficult to obtain suitable immigrants from other countries during 1960. The main reason for this was that the level of economic prosperity in the countries where recruitment was taking place would probably be comparable to that of Canada. It was suggested that agricultural societies and the industry itself might take steps to assist the Federal Government in publicizing the advantages possible immigrants would derive from coming to Canada.

It was thought that, if hired help was to continue to play an important part in agriculture, more attention would have to be given by the farmer to working and living conditions. However, there was a feeling that a trend toward improvement in this area was developing and that the traditional attitudes of farmers toward farm labour were changing, particularly because of the expanding demand for farm families rather than single workers.

The state of vocational training in agriculture was reviewed. Discussion centered on the recent report on training facilities in Canada by the Department of Labour. It was reported that short-term agricultural extension courses were becoming more popular in Canada, though these were aimed chiefly at increasing the skill of the working farmer, rather than preparing young men for farming careers. It was suggested that Canadian farmers should perhaps consider the development of an apprenticeship programme similar to that existing in certain European countries.



## FINANCES OF TB SANATORIA

The cost of caring for tuberculous patients in Canadian hospitals in 1958 amounted to an estimated \$40 million, according to the financial supplement to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report on tuberculosis. The operating expenses of 51 out of 57 public tuberculosis sanatoria decreased 5.5 per cent in 1958 to \$30,410,000 from \$32,190,000 in the preceding year. Salaries and wages accounted for close to 59 per cent of expenditures, and food for 15 per cent. Government agencies accounted for 92 per cent of revenues in this field.

In spite of the fall in total expenditure, the cost climbed to a new peak of \$9.22 a day for a single patient in 1958, from \$8.54 in the preceding year. At the same time, the number of patient days-of-care declined 14.5 per cent. Net salaries and wages by "patient day" averaged \$5.43 in 1958; food was \$1.34, medical and surgical supplies were 28¢, and other operating expenditures were \$2.18.

The patient-day cost was highest in Alberta at \$14.84, followed closely by British Columbia at \$14.60, Nova Scotia at \$11.54, New Brunswick \$11.47, Saskatchewan \$10.32, Newfoundland \$9.71, Ontario \$8.81, Prince Edward Island \$8.70, and Quebec \$6.84.

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## NUCLEAR PROJECT HALF FINISHED

Construction of Canada's first nuclear-electric generating station has reached the half-way mark.

The \$32,000,000 Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) project being built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canadian General Electric Company Limited and Ontario Hydro entered a new stage last month as contractors began installation of mechanical and electrical equipment in the powerhouse.

The first components of the station's 20,000-kilowatt conventional turbogenerator arrived at the site late in November. The installation of this equipment and coolant and moderator piping will start this month. The Canadian-designed, Canadian-built reactor will use natural uranium as a fuel and heavy water as coolant and moderator.

NPD is scheduled to begin delivering power to Ontario Hydro's Southern Ontario System by mid-1961.

A construction force of approximately 230 is working at the 560-acre Ottawa River site 20 miles upstream from Chalk River and 150 miles west northwest of Ottawa.

The structural work on the L-shaped main building and on the pump house is nearly finished. The main building, 272 by 180 feet, will contain the generating hall and control, service and administration wings.

The reactor itself will be housed in a concrete vault approximately 50 feet below

ground. Excavation for the station sub-structure involved the removal of nearly 20,000 cubic yards of rock. The pouring of 12,000 cubic yards of concrete for the sub-structure continued through last winter in below-zero temperatures. The lowest point below ground is the dump tank room, nearly 85 feet down.

The station's 150-foot concrete ventilating stack was completed in October.

The pump house, situated on the river bank about 250 feet from the main building, will supply the station with approximately 24,000 gallons of water a minute for cooling purposes. The water will not come in contact with radioactive materials and will be returned to the Ottawa River in a pure state, but warmer.

When in service, NPD will need a staff of about 68 to operate it 24 hours a day. To provide lodgings in the town of Deep River, A.E.C.L. and Ontario Hydro are to share the cost of 42 houses that will be built in the community.

NPD is being built to provide experience in the design, construction and operation of a nuclear-electric generating station, as well as to serve as a training facility for personnel. It will also provide information for the design and construction of the first full-scale, 200,000-kilowatt nuclear plant, known as CANDU, which is scheduled to be in operation near Kincardine on Lake Huron by late 1964 or early 1965.

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## PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released a publication entitled "Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1945 and 1951-1959". It shows comparative data for the three levels of government -- federal, provincial and municipal -- for the fiscal years ended nearest to December 31. These data were first published in two volumes for the Federal Department of Finance, for use at the meeting of Dominion-Provincial Ministers of Finance and provincial treasurers in Ottawa, October 15 and 16 of this year.

The need for a periodic summarization of the public finance statistics published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been evident for some time and this report, as an historical summary, brings together already published material. These data are to be issued at five-year intervals in similar but expanded form.

Net general revenue of the three levels of government (after elimination of inter-governmental transfers) amounted to \$3,624,415,000 in 1945, with the Federal Government receiving \$2,957,467,000, provincial governments \$321,759,000 and municipal governments \$345,189,000. For 1958 the total was estimated at \$7,979,328,000, comprising \$5,054,000,000 for the Federal Government, \$1,688,862,000 for provincial governments and \$1,236,466,000 for municipal governments.



## RHODESIA RELAXES TRADE CURBS

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had entirely eliminated special dollar controls on some sixty items, effective November 27. As a result, Canada is now on the same footing as sterling and other non-dollar countries for exports to the Federation on all but a few items.

Among the products "liberalized" in the Federation that are of interest to Canada are cheese, confectionery, wheat, canned fruit, macaroni and spaghetti, meats, peas and beans, furs, hats, hosiery, motor vehicles, sewing machines, detergents, footwear, leather, rubber products, paper bags, cardboard and wrapping paper, stationery, jewellery and musical instruments. Some twelve classes of goods are subject to import control in the Federation from all sources, and a few other items remain under restriction from dollar sources only.

Mr. Churchill said he warmly welcomed this latest liberalization move, which is in keeping with the objectives of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, held last year in Montreal, and expressed the hope that the remaining restrictions would soon be swept away. He drew attention to the rapid growth in the Central African markets in recent years and the opportunities in that area for Canadian manufacturers and traders. He encouraged exporters to seek the assistance of his Department in developing these export markets.

Canadian exports to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland amounted to \$4 million in 1958, and consisted principally of wheat, lumber, newsprint and other paper, motor vehicles and chemicals. In the first nine months of 1959 Canadian exports amounted to \$2 million.

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## CNR BOND ISSUE

Mr. Donald Gordon, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, announced on November 30 a new issue of \$300 million 5-3/4 per cent and 5½ per cent Canadian National Railway Company bonds. These will be offered to the public through investment dealers and banks in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000 and \$100,000. Mr. Gordon stated that the cash proceeds would be used by the Railway to repay interest-bearing capital advances from the Government of Canada.

Both principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of Canada.

The new issue will be available in two non-callable maturities open as to amount in each maturity. The maturities consist of 25-year 5-3/4 per cent bonds at a price of 98.50

per cent to yield about 5.86 per cent to maturity and 5-year 5½ per cent bonds at a price of 98.50 per cent to yield about 5.85 per cent to maturity; but the holders of the latter bonds will have the option of exchanging them on or before June 15th, 1964, into an equal par value of 5½ per cent non-callable bonds due December 15th, 1971, and yielding about 5.67 per cent for the 12 years.

The 5-3/4 per cent bonds will bear interest from January 1st, 1960, and will be delivered on or about January 4th, 1960, without payment of accrued interest. The 5½ per cent bonds will be dated December 15th, 1959, and will be delivered on or about December 15th, 1959.

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## FISHING CONFERENCE

Increased emphasis is to be placed on the development and demonstration of vessels and gear to increase the efficiency of Canada's Atlantic coast fishing fleet. This was one of the major decisions at an interim meeting of the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee in Quebec City to review recent progress in the fishing industry and plan future programmes.

Important recommendations made by the Committee's vessel and gear section include preliminary steps for the design of new inshore and offshore vessels and studies of the relative costs and efficiency of various types of metal and wooden hulls.

Emphasis is also being placed on experiment with different types of catching gear, including equipment used in other parts of Canada as well as that used in other countries. Much work has already gone into this project, and some excellent results have been obtained, such as in the case of the Danish seining technique, which has been successfully adopted from Europe and is now spreading in the Maritimes.

The powering of boats will also receive close attention, with special reference to the tendency of fishermen to increase the power of their boats. The Committee strongly endorsed a continuation of the economic studies by the Federal Department of Fisheries on the operation of modern longliners and dragnets and agreed that they should be extended to new multi-purpose vessels and deep sea trawlers.

Reviewing other fisheries matters, Mr. George R. Clark, Federal Deputy Fisheries Minister, reported that excellent results were being obtained as the result of the Federal Government's efforts to rebuild oyster stocks in areas of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where the grounds had been depleted by natural mortality. A programme of seeding with oysters from Prince Edward Island had been very successful and it was felt that the rehabilitation period should now be considerably less than had at first been expected.



CANADA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 2)

Meeting in December should be so arranged as to both precede and follow the Western summit meeting between the United Kingdom, United States and France, in consultation with West Germany. This will help to make the NATO Council 'the laboratory of the West' in the formulation of western policies. It is here, too, that Canada will take advantage of the opportunity of having her voice heard in the preparations for summit meetings -- of which there will be a series.

CANADA IN THE UN

"My sixth picture covers a wider canvas -- in a sense as wide as the world itself -- since it is of our role in the world organization, the United Nations. That organization since its inception has received strong and consistent support from Canada....

"...It is in the United Nations that Canada enjoys one of its greatest opportunities to offer constructive leadership. I have been impressed by the respect we enjoy in that forum as a disinterested middle power. The reasons are not difficult to find.... We have many close friends through the associations which I have been sketching in my preceding five pictures, and have earned others by gaining a reputation for independent thought and objective judgment on issues that come before the United Nations. We border on three oceans and have an acknowledged interest in the affairs of all continents of the world; notwithstanding a top-notch fighting record in two world wars, we are accepted by all as a peace-loving nation. We have won friends by lending generous assistance to less-developed nations both through bilateral aid programmes and multilateral ones under the United Nations auspices. Even the Communist states seem to regard us with less suspicion than they do most Western nations.

"I might mention some aspects of Canadian participation in United Nations undertakings which have been occupying our attention at the current session of the General Assembly in New York. The Canadian initiative which has perhaps attracted the most attention was our proposal, eventually co-sponsored by ten other powers and unanimously endorsed by the Assembly membership, to encourage the world-wide collection and central collation of more accurate information on radiation....

"...During the past year Canada has been a member of the Outer Space Committee, where useful work in the technical and legal spheres was accomplished. However, the Soviet Union declined to participate because of the make-up of the Committee. If the Committee is to succeed the Soviet Union must take part and

accordingly some change in the composition of the Committee is necessary. The Canadian Delegation has been applying itself to this problem and, of course, stands ready to participate fully in the Committee's work when its new composition is agreed upon.

"We have also continued our humanitarian contributions to the several United Nations programmes for refugees and took a lead, which we hope other nations will follow, in marking World Refugee Year with a special Canadian project for the admission to Canada of 100 tuberculous refugees and their families....

"...Our support for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East continues undiminished and I believe it is true to say that we have contributed more manpower to various United Nations observation groups -- for example, in Palestine, Kashmir and Lebanon -- than any other single nation....

"...Through our membership in the Security Council, we have played an active and, I believe, constructive part in the Laotian crisis....

NEW ARMS COMMITTEE

"Related to Canada's United Nations work, but nevertheless to be pursued in an outside forum, is the important part Canada is to play as a member of the new disarmament committee. We have accepted the invitation of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union to participate in the work of this 10-power disarmament negotiating committee -- the other four Western members being the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The activities of this committee, which will, we hope commence early in the new year, are intended not to replace but to supplement the responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament...."

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PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTION

Canadian food processors produced smaller quantities of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chocolate bars, jellies, marmalades, baked beans (including beans with pork), tomato ketchup, roasted coffee, salted and roasted peanuts, jelly powders, pudding powders, processed cheese, spirit vinegar, and ready dinners (meat) in this year's third quarter than during the corresponding period of 1958. On the other hand, larger quantities of chewing gum, chocolate confectionery in bulk, sugar confectionery, jams, pickles, canned soups, infant and junior foods (cereals), canned infant and junior foods, ready-to-serve cereals, instant coffee, dry macaroni, peanut butter, blended and packed tea, and luncheon meat were manufactured.