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2ND TORONTO UNIVERSITY

Increasing demands for higher education in Canada has resulted in a second university for the city of Toronto. The new university which will be called York University College will offer courses in the fall of 1959.

The announcement was made by Air Marshal W.A. Curtis, vice-president of A.V. Roe (Canada) Ltd., who headed a nine-man planning committee.

Alan Clarke, committee secretary, said that the type of courses and location of the new university have not yet been decided. However, application for its charter will be made to the Ontario Legislature next spring.

Although the new university will serve primarily the higher educational needs of York County, Mr. Clarke expects that eventually students from other parts of Canada as well as the Commonwealth will be enrolled.

In order to determine the type of courses and size of the university, a Centre for adult education will open on September 22 at the North Toronto YMCA.

"Public, industrial and commercial reaction to the Centre will determine in part just what type of university we are going to have," Mr. Clarke said.

Initial development of the university, he added, probably will be similar to Ottawa's Carleton University which is now 15 years old:

"Carleton started by holding evening classes in schools, and later started day classes in churches and even private homes. We may very well have to start on the same lines."

A report by the university committee recommended: "Initially it will have to be directed at a particular segment of the community seeking higher education. The committee decided to concentrate in the beginning in providing evening courses in the liberal arts for mature adults desiring a university level education".

Mr. Clarke said it was estimated that the need for another university was greater in York County than any where else in Canada.

Rumors of the announcement, he said, had sparked more than 20 requests for copies of the first prospectus and more than 100 phone calls from interested persons.

About 250 students will be accepted for the fall term of the adult education centre. In every sense, he emphasized, they will be a pilot project toward determining the new university's exact role.

Twelve courses will be started at the centre, a leadership in society, English literature, Canadian history, Canadian economics, contemporary drama philosophy, modern poetry, basic

issues in world politics, ways of mankind, looking at modern paintings, Canadian folk songs, and Shakespeare and his literature.

Of the new university and adult education centre, Air Marshal Curtis said; "In developing an institution to meet the increasing needs in Metro, we felt it wise to establish some contact with the constituency we will eventually serve. We also are interested in the opportunity for experimentation in method and content. We will be most interested in their experiences as we continue our plans for a degree granting institution."

Reginald Bundy, chairman of the new centre's operating committee said: "Instruction and leadership will be undertaken by a highly qualified staff which will undergo pre-training in the methods to be used.

"The method will be designed not only to impart information and facts (to guide the committee on the formation of the university), but will also enable students to relate such information and facts to their own lives in experience of renewed satisfaction.

"In the final analysis, university training is really education for adults, and the centre is beginning with people and their needs, and building courses around them."

James Gibson, dean of the arts and sciences faculties at Carleton said of the new university: "The new college will help distribute the load more evenly. It is doubly welcome because the universities of Ontario will be unable to handle the load over the next 10 years unless the University of Toronto is turned into a monster institution."

He said its early days likely would be easier than Carleton's because demand is now much greater.

"Starting as an evening institution (referring to the centre), it will make an appeal to mature people unable to work full time at a degree course."

Edward Sheffield, research director of the National Council of Canadian Universities, said: "The founders of this new college are venturesome, and they may have a lot of heart-aches because it takes some time for a new institution to gain recognition."

Members of the university committee are: Air Marshal Curtis, A.R. Hackett, partner in a Toronto advertising agency, A.D. Margison, professional engineer, T.R. Loudon, retired professor of aeronautical engineering at U of T, E.T. Alberts, industrial insurance agent, S.H. Deeks, executive director of the Industrial Foundation on Education, Dr. Roby Kidd, director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, Arthur Jordon, executive secretary of the North Toronto YMCA, and Mr. Clarke.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index declined 0.3 per cent from 125.1 to 124.7 between June and July 1958 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Most of this decrease resulted from a drop of 1.1 per cent in the food index, with the other four group indexes recording little or no movement; "other" commodities and services were down slightly, household operation unchanged, while both shelter and clothing rose fractionally.

In foods the index moved from 122.7 to 121.4 as sizeable seasonal price decreases occurred for a number of fresh vegetables, and a break in beef prices, which had been steadily rising, left some cuts 2¢ below June levels. Pork prices eased slightly as did those for sugar, coffee and fats. Egg prices rose 7¢ per dozen, while apple and grapefruit prices rose more moderately. The decline in "other" commodities and services from 130.7 to 130.4, reflected almost entirely a drop in the price of passenger cars, as well as lower gasoline prices in a number of cities, particularly Winnipeg. Newspaper prices rose in a number of cities.

Further minor advances in both the rent and home-ownership components moved the shelter index from 138.3 to 138.4. The clothing index recorded a small advance from 109.7 to 109.9 as a result of price changes in men's suits and topcoats. Both women's and children's wear declined slightly and footwear was unchanged. The absence of movement in the household operation index, unchanged at 120.6, reflected the offsetting effects of declines in both coal and fuel oil prices, higher domestic gas and electricity rates, mixed but minor price changes in furniture items and somewhat higher prices for new season's appliance models and floor coverings.

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IMPORT BALANCE

Canadian total exports were valued at \$2,381,300,000 in the first six months of 1958 and were thus some 2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1957. Imports, on the basis of preliminary figures, declined by about 11 per cent to \$2,575,000,000 and the import balance fell from \$574,100,000 in the first half of 1957 to \$193,700,000 in the first half of 1958.

Exports at \$1,289,600,000 were more than 6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1958 than in the corresponding quarter of 1957. In the same quarter of 1958 imports declined by about 10 per cent to \$1,385,800,000 and the import balance was consequently reduced from \$333,300,000 to \$96,200,000. For the month of

June 1958, exports at \$428,500,000 were valued at almost 9 per cent higher than in June 1957, imports declined slightly to \$449,500,000, and the import balance, which had been \$59,900,000 in June 1957, was reduced to \$21,000,000.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957 and have continued to fall in all subsequent quarters although the rate of decrease slackened in the first two quarters of 1958. In the second quarter, of 1958 seasonally-adjusted exports moved upwards, after declining in the last quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958.

Exports to the United States were somewhat lower in the first half of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 and were valued at \$1,368,900,000. Imports from the same country declined by almost 15 per cent in the first six months of 1958 to \$1,823,000,000 and the consequent reduction in Canada's import balance with the United States - to \$454,100,000 from \$744,800,000 - contributed markedly to the reduction of the overall import balance. The import decline seems to have been distributed among most main groups but to have been absolutely and relatively greatest in iron and steel goods with non-farm machinery and primary iron and steel being particularly affected in this group. The proportion of Canadian exports marketed in the United States in the first half of 1958 was 57.5 per cent, the lowest for any first six month period since 1952. Imports from the United States accounted for 70.8 per cent of the total and this was a smaller share than in any similar period since the first half-year of 1951. The smaller share of the United States in Canadian exports and imports is at least partly due, on the one hand, to the increased overseas exports of wheat, other grains, and aircraft, which are not normally marketed in the United States in significant quantities and, on the other, to the importance of the United States as a supplier of industrial material and equipment.

In the first half of 1958, exports to the United Kingdom were \$369,700,000 - some 8 per cent higher than in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by about 3 per cent to \$266,700,000 and the United Kingdom's shares in total exports and imports were 15.5 per cent and 10.4 per cent, respectively, the import share thus being somewhat higher than in other recent years. Exports to the Commonwealth rose by almost one-third in the first half of 1958, largely because of Canadian-financed shipments of wheat to India, and the proportion of total exports going to the Commonwealth rose somewhat to 6.5 per cent.

In the second quarter of 1958, exports to the United Kingdom increased by 18 per cent, compared to the same period of 1957, more than twice as sharply as in the first six months as

a whole. The increase in exports to the Commonwealth was, relatively, of similar magnitude in both periods. Exports to the United States, on the other hand, declined by about 2 per cent in the second quarter, while those to other foreign countries as a group, increased by some 18 per cent, largely because of higher exports of aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, and compared to an increase of 2 per cent in the first half-year. As in the first six months, imports from the United Kingdom increased by about 3 per cent in the second quarter of 1958, and imports from the Commonwealth declined by about 9 per cent. Compared to the second quarter of 1957, the value of imports from the United States was some 13 per cent less in the same period of 1958, a slightly smaller drop than that for the first half-year. Imports from other foreign countries, which fell by about 3 per cent in the first six months, declined by more than 6 per cent in the second quarter.

In the month of June, exports to the United States declined moderately as those to the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and other countries taken as a group increased significantly. Imports from the United Kingdom and from the Commonwealth increased moderately in the month, those from other countries declined somewhat, and those from the United States were virtually unaltered.

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LABOUR INCOME LARGER

Wages, salaries and supplementary forms of labour income paid to Canadian residents in May reached an estimated \$1,312 million, up \$51 million or 4 per cent from the preceding month's \$1,261 million. The rise over May last year was \$42 million or 3 per cent. Total for the January-May period was \$6,269 million, 3 per cent larger than the year-earlier total of \$6,095 million.

Largest part of the increase in June over May can be explained in terms of normal seasonal influences, the effects of which were wide-spread but particularly noticeable in construction and in the primary industries other than mining. However, there were significant non-seasonal increases as well, notably in manufacturing, construction and transportation. In total, seasonally adjusted labour income rose to \$1,313 million, an increase from April of \$9 million or 0.7 per cent.

January-May totals by main groups (in millions): agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining, \$387 (\$406 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$1,923 (\$1,956); construction, \$428 (\$403); utilities, transportation, communication, storage, trade, \$1,666 (\$1,601); finance, services, \$1,649 (\$1,515); and supplementary labour income, \$216 (\$214).

"SILVELINUS ALPINUS"

A rare treat is in store for Canada's gourmets.

Frobisher Bay char, "The fish with the Arctic flavour", has scored a direct hit on menus in the "south".

So direct, in fact, that a sample 300-pound shipment, flown in straight from Eskimo nets on South Baffin Island by the Department of Northern Affairs, already has restaurants in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and Ottawa begging for more.

A second shipment of 1,200 pounds reached Montreal on July 23. Like the first, the freshly-caught char, packed in snow, was delivered to a local fish broker for distribution to wholesalers on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Arctic char (*Silvelinus Alpinus*), with a delicate red flesh and tantalising flavour, is a gourmet's item. A "speciality of the house" in the select class of other aristocrats of Canadian fish life.

It is unlikely ever to be in abundant supply. Growth rate of fish is slower in northern waters than in those where temperatures are higher. Until more research has been conducted by the Department of Fisheries, accurate estimates cannot be made of the amount likely to be available in the future. For some years at least only the more exclusive restaurants and clubs may be able to feature the Arctic delicacy.

What makes Arctic char distinctive? Mainly a flavour that can't be duplicated by fish bred in less frigid waters. As every fisherman and gourmet knows, the colder the water in which fish like these are taken, the firmer the flesh, the more delicate the flavour. Tastewise, char combines the delicious flavour of brook trout and salmon. Like lake trout and Dolly Vardon, it belongs to the char genus of the salmon family. Weight of the fish ranges between two and eight pounds.

Frobisher Bay char was caught by three Eskimo families in their first attempt at commercial fishing. Men caught the fish and women prepared it for shipment. As usually happens in Eskimo families, children found ways to help, too. To protect the Arctic's first commercial fishing enterprise a quota of 12,000 pounds has been set.

The Frobisher project is part of the Northern Affairs programme for Arctic development by introducing new ways of using local resources and training Eskimos to take over the management. In the Arctic, such projects can run into regional problems, as when high winds bring pack ice down from the bay and prevent the fish boats from working on schedule. To deal with such emergencies, it is hoped to build up a reserve of char in Montreal before this season's run ends in September. Northern Affairs expects that a community fish freezer will be set up later this summer at Frobisher

for shipping out quick-frozen char this time next year.

The young Frobisher industry reflects the basic change taking place in many aspects of the old life in the Arctic. The evolution of the Eskimo into a commercial fisherman is something his great-grandfather would not have understood. In the days of the great caribou herds and the great hunts, fishing was not a task preferred by men.

Since then the herds have declined, and in this new situation, Eskimo men are turning to new vocations suited to their outdoor way of life. As a result, the most fastidious gourmets in southern Canadian restaurants now have an opportunity to smack their lips over servings of poached or baked char served with sauce from an epicure's favourite recipe book.

ARMOURY SOLD

An offer of \$2,000,000 from the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto for the University Avenue Armoury property has been accepted by the Department of National Defence following approval by the Cabinet.

Possession of the property will not be taken by the municipality until alternative accommodation has been arranged for the units now housed in the armoury, or not later than Dec. 31, 1960.

It will be necessary to provide armoury accommodation for the units now using the University Avenue Armouries, and it is intended that new armouries will be located away from the centre of the city in areas more accessible to Militia personnel.

The offer to purchase the armoury was based on an urgent requirement by Metropolitan Toronto for a suitable site for a new court house for the Supreme Court of Ontario and the County Court of the County of York. Courtroom facilities for the Exchequer Court of Canada and the Board of Transport for their frequent hearings in Toronto also will be incorporated in the new building.

The present armoury is located on a 3.08-acre site acquired from the City of Toronto in 1891. Built in 1897, it contains more than 170,000 square-feet of space and provides accommodation for several major Militia units. At the present time these are:

The Governor-General's Horse Guards; the 42nd Medium Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery; the 29th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery; the 3rd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada; the 48th Highlanders of Canada; 5 Column, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and 4 Ordnance Battalion, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

This armoury has played an important role in Canadian military history. From there some of Canada's most famous regiments have marched off to war. Volunteers for the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars were recruited

on its floors and, until the construction of Fort York Armoury in 1937, this was the home of almost every Militia unit of the Toronto Garrison.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Residents of Toronto last week had an opportunity to observe the handiwork of 167 Ontario elementary and high school teachers at an industrial arts exhibition.

The display consisted of leather-work, elementary woodwork, plastics, sheet and art metal work, and ornamental iron work. The teachers voluntarily came to Toronto for the five-week course and were selected from all parts of the province.

Summer courses are held in Toronto every year to qualify teachers to give instruction in industrial arts in their schools.

D.W. Gordon, inspector of industrial arts for the Ontario Department of Education who organized the course, said there is an increasing demand for these types of teachers today.

He stated that in 1939 only 11 secondary schools taught industrial arts. At the present, the number has risen to 259.

"In these courses we only try to teach literacy in the subject rather than develop a degree of skill", he said. "Many of the students though do develop a comparatively high level of skill."

Most of the teachers came to Toronto at their own expense during the summer holidays.

Mr. Gordon said that during the past 20 years an average of 25 new industrial arts classes has been started yearly.

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TELECOMMUNICATION APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Ronald G. Griffith, P. Eng., Chief Engineer of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation to become Vice-President of the Corporation, was announced August 7 by Transport Minister George Hees. The Minister said that Mr. Griffith "has had much to do with the development of overseas communications throughout the world and is recognized as one of Canada's top telecommunications engineers."

Mr. Griffith who started studying telecommunications general engineering at the age of eighteen, joined the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation in 1954 as Chief Engineer. Since then he has supervised the installation of the West Coast overseas radio services; the Canadian engineering requirements for the first trans-Atlantic telephone cable; and the establishment of the communication centre in the new Montreal building. He has had the unique experience of having de-

signed major communication centres in Montreal, London and New York.

CONGRESS OF GENETICS

The X International Congress of Genetics will be held at McGill University in Montreal from August 20 to 27 inclusive. This is the first International Congress of Genetics to be held in Canada.

Genetics is the science of heredity, a branch of Biology. It has to do with the laws governing the transmission of characters from one generation to the next and the development of the characters and functions of individuals in each generation. These laws apply in various ways to all living things; phages, viruses, microbes, bacteria, worms, plants, birds, fishes, other animals and man.

Officials expect that approximately 1,800 people will attend the Congress. These include over 1,500 members of the Congress and their wives, plus about 300 children. There are 44 countries represented including many parts of the Commonwealth.

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ATOMIC ENERGY CO-OPERATION

The Department of External Affairs has announced that the instruments of ratification of the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland to provide for co-operation in the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy signed at Ottawa on March 6, 1958, were exchanged July 31 in Ottawa. The Agreement enters into force upon the date of this exchange.

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VEHICLE ENTRIES

The number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States declined 0.9 per cent in the first six months of this year to 7,546,000 from last year's corresponding total of 7,616,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Entries of foreign vehicles in the half-year fell to 3,688,000 from 3,721,000 and returning Canadian vehicles to 3,858,000 from 3,896,000. June entries dropped 4.5 per cent to 1,760,000 from 1,843,000 a year earlier, number of foreign vehicles declining to 970,000 from 1,030,000 and returning Canadian vehicles to 790,000 from 813,000.

Travellers entering Canada by rail, bus, boat and plane numbered 220,500 in May, down 2.7 per cent from the year-earlier total of 226,700, foreign travellers entering by these means declining to 115,500 from 119,500 and Canadians returning by these means to 105,000 from 107,200. January-May entries fell 3.5 per cent to 831,700 from 862,100, foreign travellers dropping to 357,500 from 365,300 and returning Canadians to 474,200 from 496,900.

FESTIVAL EXHIBITIONS

The most extensive exhibition of Canadian art, music, books and theatre crafts yet presented by the Stratford Shakespearean Festival is attracting large crowds daily to the Exhibition Hall on River Drive. Causing most comment this year as in the past is the highly skilled craftsmanship revealed by the costumes and properties from past Stratford productions.

An extensive collection of sketches by designers Tanya Moiseiwitsch, Desmond Heeley and Marie Day enable visitors to see at first hand the development of the costume from original conception to finely finished gown. Again on view this year is the Sidney Fisher collection of Shakespearean books including an extremely rare third quarto of "Richard II", one of two copies known to exist in the world.

Canadian art is represented by the Second Biennial Exhibition of Canadian Painting and the display of ceramics by the Canadian Potters' Guild. A new and growing aspect of this country's art is shown in the models of settings for stage and television. A fascinating display by the Canadian Theatre Centre traces the development of the theatre in Canada from its beginnings over a century ago to the recent growth at Stratford.

From Britain comes a newly acquired collection of costume designs by the eminent stage designer, Edward Gordon Craig. On view for the first time in Canada, these woodcuts are part of a collection belonging to the National Gallery.

In the music room just off the exhibition hall, copies of the tapes of Canadian music sent to the Brussels exhibition are played on a high fidelity machine lent by the Dominion Electrohome Company of Kitchener. An extensive display of Canadian books, including for the first time books by publishers from Quebec, provides a relaxing atmosphere for exhibition visitors. Finally a display of early motion picture equipment arranged by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester illustrates the development of the art of the film.

U.K.'S QUOTAS

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced the quotas established by the United Kingdom Board of Trade for the importation of fresh and processed fruits (other than fresh apples) from the dollar area.

United Kingdom importers will be issued licences which will be valid for imports from October 1, 1958. Of particular interest to Canadian fruit exporters are the following quotas:

	£ 000 c.i.f.
Fresh Pears	420
Fresh Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Apricots and other fresh fruit	375
Fruit Juices	300
Canned Apples	150
Canned Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Fruit Salad and other canned fruit	2,200

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