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CONTENTS

Passing of a Great Canadian	1
Vancouver Film Awards	2
July Price Index	2
Uranium Production	3
Life Expectancy	3

Wheat Stock for UK	4
Record Stratford Season	4
New Energy Counsellor in U.S.	5
Food Mission to UK	5
Copper	6

PASSING OF A GREAT CANADIAN

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Meighen in the House of Commons on August 5, the day of his death, by Prime Minister Diefenbaker:

"Mr. Speaker, this morning Right Hon. Arthur Meighen passed away. In his passing Canada has lost a devoted statesman, the Commonwealth one of its founding fathers, and the world of letters one of its master craftsmen. His career from his first participation in public affairs to the present spanned more than half the history of Canada since Confederation. He first came into the House of Commons in 1908. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1913 and was sworn of the Privy Council of Canada on October 2, 1915. Later he became a member of the Imperial Privy Council, and was twice Prime Minister of Canada.

"It has been given to few Canadians to have served so long and made so distinguished a contribution. This is not the time to review his life or his achievements, but it can be said that the true nature of that contribution grows with the years as historical perspective makes clearer the real truth of this man and his mission, often misunderstood.

LAST MEETING

"I had the opportunity some months ago of seeing him for the last time, and I could not but marvel at his attitude toward life and his freedom from recrimination whatever the vicissitudes of his life had been. Indeed, his own words displayed the nobility of this man. He said on one memorable occasion:

'Fortune came and fortune fled. It is only the lot of all of us, at least of all who strive--the joy of the upward struggle, the successes, disappointments and defeats. Perhaps it has been my fate to have had more than the average on both sides of the account, but I promise you there is going to be nothing of bitterness carried forward after the page is turned... Whether now judged right or wrong, whatever I have said, whatever I have done, is going to remain unrevised and unrepented...'

"The page of his great life is now turned forever. The book of our history is richer because he wrote upon that page. His life was characterized, above all, by stainless integrity, courage and steadfastness of faith. I have mentioned the honours that came to him throughout the years and I shall not repeat them...

HOLDER OF MANY OFFICES

"I heard him speak on a number of occasions and they were unforgettable. He had the unique distinction of having been the only Canadian who had held the four great offices of Parliament, for he was both Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and Government Leader and Leader in Opposition in the Senate. His voice was heard in adornment of 23 sessions of the House of Commons and 13 sessions of the Senate.

"Arthur Meighen was my friend. I twice contested a seat in Parliament under his leadership. I heard him on the hustings many times, and whenever I heard that man the words of

(Over)

Lord Curzon, as he described another great statesman, Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, came to mind:

"Whenever I have heard him on a first-rate occasion, there arose in my mind the image of some great military parade. The words, the arguments, the points, follow each other with the steady tramp of regiments across the field; each unit is in its place, the whole marching in rhythmical order; the sunlight glints on the bayonets, and ever and anon is heard the role of the drum."

"Sir, he had the amazing capacity to marshal his facts and express them in language so clear and colourful that the pages of Hansard will always be a monument to his memory."

SCHOLARLY EMINANCE

"He was an outstanding scholar. From his boyhood days in St. Mary's to his last days he was immersed in the classics of the world's literature. Indeed, many of us will remember that speech on his favourite subject, Shakespeare, which he delivered extempore, which was copious with long quotations from memory; that speech reproduced time and again in anthologies containing collections of the world's greatest speeches."

"To his intimates he was a warm and sensitive personality. This was so in his latter days, but those who knew him well will also bear witness that even in his most controversial days he maintained a spirit of generous forgiveness to those who wounded; an attitude of companionships in a common dedication to those with whom he disagreed; an uncommon loyalty to his friends and followers. I think of his words regarding his predecessor in office as Prime Minister of Canada, Right Hon. Sir R.L. Borden, of whom Mr. Meighen used these words, so applicable today:

"Happy indeed are they who, as the night of life approaches, find that the inner vision does not fade. Happier still are they who, as the shadows lengthen, have full assurance that they bore with head unbowed a strong man's measure of the heat and burden, who are conscious that they enjoy the undimmed confidence of everyone who shared with them their struggles and anxieties, and who have just cause to hope that when all is over there will be heard from their fellow men the simple and sincere benediction: "He served his country well.""

VANCOUVER FILM AWARDS

Four major awards were announced recently by the judges of the 1960 Vancouver International Film Festival, Dilys Powell, film critic of the London "Sunday Times," George Stoney, American film director and producer, and Charles Topshee, Executive Director of the Canadian Film Institute.

The major documentary award went to the Canadian entry, "Universe", a National Film

Board production. This scientific view of the cosmos was directed by Colin Low and Roman Kroiter.

Czechoslovakia won the short fictional plaque with its outstanding entry "Mr. Prokouk, Acrobat". Once again, this country has proved its unchallenged supremacy in the art of puppet films.

Poland's "Mouse and Cat" received the children's film plaque. A cartoon in the "Tom and Jerry" tradition, this witty and polished production managed to charm both adults and children. Film Polski had continued its unbroken record of winning an award at each of the three Vancouver Film Festivals.

The International jury awarded the amateur plaque to young Vancouver artist and film maker, Al Sens, for "The Puppet's Dream", an abstract film showing the visions of a puppet who is hit on the head.

"Ashes and Diamonds" directed by Andrzej Wajda, the major feature film entered by Poland this year, received the Canadian Federation of Film Societies Award. This film of the bitter struggle in post-war Poland received the award for the most significant advance in content, means of expression and technique.

Italy's amateur entry "Marco of the Sea" received the Vancouver Film Society \$100 award for the film making most imaginative use of direction, editing and content.

A total of 85 films from 28 countries has been presented at the two-week Festival and from these the judges singled out another 16 films for special diplomas and honourable mention.

JULY PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.1 per cent from 127.6 to 127.5 from the beginning of June to the beginning of July this year. A year ago the index stood at 125.9. The current month's movement was owing to lower indexes for food, clothing and "other" commodities and services. The household-operation index remained unchanged, while the shelter index rose fractionally. The July indexes reflect the effect of changes in provincial sales taxes in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The food index moved from 120.8 to 120.5, a decrease of 0.2 per cent in the month, to stand slightly above the July 1959 level of 119.2. Lower prices were reported for potatoes, tomatoes, bananas and cabbage. Meats were generally higher, while egg prices rose from 47¢ to 52¢ a dozen.

The shelter index increased 0.1 per cent from 143.8 to 143.9, as rents were unchanged but the home-ownership component moved higher. The clothing index edged downward 0.1 per cent from 110.9 to 110.8 in response to sale prices for women's spring coats, cotton piece goods and some price decreases for items of men's clothing. The household-operation index was

unchanged at 123.0 as higher prices for coal, electricity, some new models of appliances, household supplies and utensils and equipment, were balanced by sale prices for furniture and lower prices for fuel oil and some appliances.

Lower prices for new passenger cars, gasoline and radios offset higher prices for newspapers and phonograph records and the "other" commodities and services index declined 0.1 per cent from 137.7 to 137.6.

URANIUM PRODUCTION

The value of uranium production in Canada climbed to \$333 million in 1959, once again being higher than that of any other Canadian-produced metal. The year's uranium-oxide shipments totalled 15,909 tons. In 1958, shipments amounted to 13,537 tons valued at \$274 million. Despite this increase, Canada dropped to second place among the world's uranium producers.

During the year, 23 mines and 19 treatment plants were in operation throughout Canada, but by the year-end only 20 mines and 17 mills were operating. These plants treated a total of 14 million tons of ore having an average grade of 0.12 per cent U3O8.

The reserves of measured, indicated and inferred ore in Canada at November 1, 1959-308.5 million tons grading 0.12 per cent U3O8-are equivalent to 370,200 tons of uranium oxide and are considered to be the largest uranium reserves in the world. This ore-reserve total is, however, considerably lower than figures previously published, largely because the statistics most recently released by some companies do not include inferred (possible) ore.

OVERSUPPLY OF URANIUM

The net result of the tremendous growth of the uranium industry in the Western world is that there is now an oversupply of uranium. The United States has emerged as the world's greatest producer, and its domestic supply is such that it is no longer dependent upon Canada. Consequently, the United States Atomic Energy Commission, on November 6, 1959, announced that after 1962 it would not exercise its options on the purchase of Canadian uranium. At the same time, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited announced that arrangements had been made with the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to allow Canadian producers to stretch out the remainder of their undelivered uranium under firm contract until 1966 and at the same time permit the transfer of uranium-sales contracts between companies. For some time to come, 1959 will undoubtedly be Canada's peak year in uranium production.

The number of persons directly employed by the uranium mines in Canada as at August 31, 1959, was 13,626, but by the following mid-

January, the number had been reduced to 11,792. It is expected that, by the end of 1961, this total will be about halved.

The Port Radium mine on Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, owned by Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, continued during 1959 to produce, its rate being 280 tons of ore a day. The Port Radium deposit is nearly exhausted, and present plans call for the cessation of mining operations during the summer of 1960.

Uranium production in the Elliot Lake camp, Ontario, reached an all-time high during the year, amounting to 11,403.6 tons of uranium oxide valued at \$242 million. At December 31, 1959, the estimated reserves of measured, indicated and inferred ore were 297.3 million tons grading 0.12 per cent U3O8. In terms of uranium oxide, these deposits contain 356,760 tons.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth has reached 67.6 years for males and 72.9 years for females, according to a new Canadian life table published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based on deaths in the three-year period bracketing the 1956 Census. For males this compares with 60 years in 1931, 63 years in 1941 and 66.3 years in 1951, while the figures for females were 62.1 in 1931, 66.3 in 1941 and 70.8 in 1951. Females have consistently had a higher life expectancy than males; the difference has increased from 2.1 years in 1931 to 3.3 in 1941, 4.5 in 1951, and 5.3 years in 1956.

Once a child has passed its first year of life its life expectancy increases appreciably. At one year of age a male child at present mortality risks may, on the average, expect to live an additional 69 years and a female 74 years, representing for an infant boy a gain of 1.4 years more than his expectation at birth and 1.1 more years for an infant girl. The expectation of life of a 15-year-old boy is 55.9 years, and of a 15-year-old girl, 60.6 years. At 25 years of age, the expectation is about 46.6 years for men and almost 51 for women; at age 70, 10.5 years for men and 12.2 for women.

The increases in life expectancy have been predominantly at the lower ages, particularly in infancy, and diminishing in old age. For example, since 1931, 3.2 years have been added to the life expectancy of a five-year-old male, 2.1 years to a 20-year-old, over 8 months to a 40-year-old, and just over two months to a 60-year-old as compared with 7.6 years for a newborn male. During this period life expectancy for a five-year-old female gained 7.2 years; 6.0 years for a 20-year-old; 3.7 years for a 40-year-old; and 2.1 years for 60-year-old as compared with 10.8 years for a newborn female.

While longevity has improved for both sexes, there has been only slight improvement for males beyond middle life. The rapid decline in the death-rate for infants of both sexes has been continuing with slower declines with advancing age, so that relatively stationary death rates have been established from about 50 years onwards for males although females have shown improvement at later years.

The improvement in life expectancy, particularly among children and adolescents, is due mainly to the substantial reduction in recent years of mortality from infectious diseases; on the other hand, diseases associated with middle and old age are much less amenable to control. It is therefore unlikely that improvement in life expectancy in the future will be comparable to that of the past quarter century.

As approximately 11 per cent of deaths in the 1955-57 period occurred among infants and an additional 75 per cent among persons over age 50, any additional improvement must come as the result of further declines in mortality from conditions associated with childbirth and early infancy, further control of infectious diseases, prevention of accidents, and advances in combating diseases associated with middle and old age, such as heart, circulatory, kidney conditions, and cancer.

WHEAT STOCK FOR UK

On August 6, Prime Minister Diefenbaker told the House of Commons, in the following statement, of the Government's plan to form a wheat stockpile in the United Kingdom:

"I should like to make an announcement with regard to the Government programme for assisting NATO countries to set up strategic stockpiles of wheat flour. Hon. Members will recall that on June 1 of last year I informed the House of the Government's intention to ask Parliament for \$10 million for that purpose. I stated at that time that I had made this proposal, in general terms, at the meeting of the heads of the governments of NATO countries in Paris in December, 1957, whereby I suggested the establishment of a food bank amongst the NATO countries for use in the event of any outbreak of hostilities. I expressed at that time the willingness of the Canadian Government to play its part in the establishment of such food reserves, and these facts were communicated to the House on July 19, 1958.

AGREEMENT WITH OSLO

"Negotiations with the NATO allies took longer than was expected. It was not until April of this year that the first agreement under the programme was completed, and on April 26 the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed the House of the conclusion on the preceding day of an agreement with Nor-

way under which Canada would provide 20,000 tons of wheat flour for wartime emergency stockpiling purposes in that country. I am now able to announce the conclusion on August 5 of an agreement with the United Kingdom under which Canada will provide 30,000 tons of wheat flour later this year for wartime emergency stockpiling in the United Kingdom. Provision has already been made by the House in the supplementary estimates of the Department of External Affairs for the expenditures required under this agreement and the agreement with Norway.

"The agreement with the United Kingdom took the form of an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. These notes set out the terms and conditions under which the flour will be provided by Canada and stored by the United Kingdom...

UK AGREEMENT

"The agreement provides that 30,000 tons of flour, suitably packaged for long storage, will be delivered to Canadian seaports to be specified by the Government. The United Kingdom will inspect and assume title to the flour at these ports, with all expenses thereafter being borne by the United Kingdom Government. They will transport the flour to the United Kingdom, where it will be stored for emergency use should war occur. When it is no longer fit for human consumption, it will be replaced by the United Kingdom, so as to maintain the original level of the stockpile at the initial amount."

RECORD STRATFORD SEASON

Tyrone Guthrie's production of "H.M.S. Pinafore", which concluded its run in Stratford, Ontario, on Saturday, August 6, was the most successful musical production in the eight-year history of the Stratford Festival. In 24 performances, staged during a period of three weeks, the Gilbert and Sullivan opera played to approximately 27,000 people in the Avon theatre, resulting in a box-office gross of \$83,000.

During the entire run there were only 18 vacant seats, all of them at one performance. From all other performances patrons had to be turned away. If the Avon Theatre had not been committed to other Festival events, it is estimated that Dr. Guthrie's production could have doubled the length of its engagement.

Although it has weighed anchor at the Stratford Festival, the good ship "Pinafore" will sail on to other ports. With its original cast, it will be video-taped by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation late this month in Toronto for showing on October 3 as the first of the television "Festival '61" series. On September 7 it will move to New York for a five-week engagement at the "off-Broadway" Phoenix theatre.

HALF-WAY MARK

August 6 marked the half-way point for this year's Stratford Festival, the 12-week season of which extends to September 17. The box office for the drama, as well as for the music, has been the best yet, according to Victor C. Polley, administrative director. The Festival Theatre, where Michael Langham's production of "Romeo and Juliet," Douglas Seale's "King John," and Douglas Campbell's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are playing in rotation, has been filled to about 90 per cent of its capacity since the opening on June 27. Exclusive of advance sales, the box-office gross stands at \$340,500. The week of August 1 to 6 was the most active of the season so far, Mr. Polley said. For eight performances, 17,838 people filled the theatre to 98.75 per cent of its capacity. "Romeo and Juliet" continues to be the favorite with audiences.

Two of the three concerts held in the Festival Theatre on Sunday afternoons have played to capacity, the third to 65 per cent of capacity. Approximately 700 persons have attended each of the Saturday morning chamber-music concerts, also held in the Festival Theatre.

At the two exhibits--a panorama of the Western Canadian Indian and the showing of British Columbia painters in the Stratford Arena, and the display of books, handicrafts and theatrical mementoes in the Exhibition Hall--attendance has been 16,500 to date, running considerably ahead of last year.

At Stratford last week was the International Conference of Composers, at which musicians from all over the world were gathered for the exchange of ideas and concerts of their own music. The music season came to an end on Sunday afternoon, with a concert by the 80-piece CBC symphony orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, in the Festival Theatre.

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NEW ENERGY COUNSELLOR IN U.S.

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced the appointment of Mr. N.R. Chappell as Energy Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C. In this capacity he will be adviser to the Canadian Ambassador and assist departments and agencies of the Canadian Government having responsibilities in the field of energy.

Mr. Chappell, who has served with the Canadian Embassy since 1951, has been Director of the Washington office of the Department of Defence Production and also Embassy expert on Energy matters. His new appointment, dating July 15, provides the Government with a senior officer specifically responsible for reporting exclusively on developments in the United States in the energy sector, particularly as regards oil and gas, in which Canada has an important interest.

FOOD MISSION TO UK

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that a Canadian Food Mission will proceed to the United Kingdom in September, in order to explore the possibilities of increasing Canada's exports of fish and processed foods in that country.

Following the almost complete removal of restrictions on the importing of foodstuffs from dollar countries, it was decided to take advantage of the demand for products that were formerly familiar to the British housewife. Accordingly, eleven representatives of various branches of the industry were invited to participate with the Canadian Government in its efforts to restore the trade pattern of some twenty years ago. They include producers of fresh and canned fish, honey and other processed foods, and represent several important associations.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will be represented on the Mission by the Assistant Director of the Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, who has specialized knowledge of the United Kingdom market.

They will visit the British Food Fair, being held in London from September 1-17, at which a number of Canadian firms will display their products in the exhibit designed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. They will also have an opportunity of discussing with buyers the current requirements of the British market.

PRIME PURPOSE

Mr. Churchill said a high reputation has been established for Canadian food products. It is necessary to remind consumers that top-quality merchandise, superior even to that obtainable before the Second World War, may be obtained from Canada. This is the prime purpose of the food mission, members of which will visit London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, among the leading distribution centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

As this is the first of a series of trade missions to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has invited the group to lunch in London, where they will have an opportunity of explaining the purpose of their visit.

Mr. Churchill expressed a hope that, on the return of these businessmen, they would be afforded opportunities of discussing British requirements in their respective associations and with other commercial groups, in order that their newly-gained knowledge may be given as wide circulation as possible.

Before their departure in September, members of the mission will assemble in Ottawa, to be briefed on market conditions, their itinerary, arrangements made for them to meet their British opposite numbers, and on the market in general in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Mr. Churchill recalled that he led a mission to the United Kingdom in December 1957. While its purpose was to arouse interest in Canada as a market for Britain, it was evident at that time there was a keen desire to trade with Canada, and to restore the traditional pattern of commercial relations between the two countries. With the creation of new trading groups in Europe, such as the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association, of which the United Kingdom is a member, it is essential that Canada impress on its Commonwealth partners the importance of strengthening sources of supply across the Atlantic, which have contributed so substantially to their preservation in peace and in war. Canada's participation in the Ideal Home Exhibition last March, in London, revealed a live interest in foodstuffs and consumer goods of Canadian origin, which has encouraged Canadians to take advantage of the market opportunities that are now open.

COPPER

Sustained demand for copper in the United States and Canada, a softening in demand in Europe, a reduction in purchases from the Soviet bloc and a strike--the longest in history--involving all the major United States producers were the highlights of the copper industry in 1959. At the beginning of the year it was estimated that, barring work stoppages, world production would exceed consumption by approximately 100,000 tons. Work stoppages did occur, affecting most of the major producers and custom smelters in the United States, and by year-end the estimated loss of production amounted to more than 250,000 tons.

During 1959, no work stoppages occurred at Canadian mines and, profiting from increased prices and continuing demand, the industry experienced moderate expansion. Production from Canada's mines, at 394,893 tons, was 14 per cent higher than in 1958. The value of Canada's copper output rose to \$233,296,375 from the \$174,430,930 obtained in the preceding year. Production of refined copper rose to 365,433 tons from the 329,239 tons reported in 1958. Consumption of refined copper in Canada increased as did exports of wrought shapes.

PRICES IN CHECK

Despite the great duration of the strikes at the United States plants, which induced a growing shortage of refined copper toward the end of the year, prices did not reach the high levels of 1955 and 1956, when strikes likewise disrupted production. Several factors combined to keep prices in check during 1959: fabricators had purchased large stocks of copper at the beginning of the year in anticipation of strikes in the summer; the 'soft' European market allowed copper to be diverted to the

American market as needed; production outside the United States reached record levels, and overproduction threatened to result if the strike was of short duration.

Depletion of world stocks of copper owing to the prolonged strikes in the United States and sporadic strikes in South America and Africa, coupled with a steady rise in world demand, will provide a ready market for copper in the first half of 1960. It is expected that the supply of refined copper will equal the demand by the end of the second quarter and that it will be in excess of needs by the third quarter.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Ninety-eight per cent of the copper and copper-nickel ores and concentrates produced from Canadian mines was reduced in the six domestic smelters, and the remainder was shipped to smelters in the United States and Japan.

The Copper Cliff and Coniston smelters of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, in Ontario, treated ores and concentrates from the company's mines in the Sudbury district. Ores and concentrates from the Horne mine and most mines in Eastern Canada were treated at the smelter of Noranda Mines, Limited, at Noranda, Quebec. This smelter produced 141,500 tons of anodes from the treatment of 1,495,000 tons of ore, concentrate, refinery slag, scrap copper and scrap brass. Toll shipments to the Noranda smelter amounted to 756,500 tons of copper-bearing materials.

Ores and concentrates from the mine of Gaspé Copper Mines Limited and from the Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, mine of Maritimes Mining Corporation Limited, were treated in the Murdochville, Quebec, smelter of Gaspé Copper Mines, where 45,186 tons of anodes were produced during the year from 274,400 tons of concentrate and fluxing ore. At its smelter at Flin Flon, Manitoba, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Limited treated 434,890 tons of copper ore, concentrates and residues from the company's mines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Copper-nickel matte produced from the treatment of 658,432 tons of ore and concentrate was shipped by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited to its refinery in Kristiansand, Norway. Falconbridge's smelter and mines are located in the Sudbury district of Ontario.

The blister copper and copper anodes shipped from Canadian smelters were treated in the two refineries operating in Canada and a total of 365,433 tons of refined copper was produced. Blister copper from the International Nickel smelter was treated in the company's refinery at Copper Cliff, Ontario. Copper anodes from the Noranda and Murdochville smelters and blister copper from the Flin Flon smelter of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting were treated in the Montreal East refinery of Canadian Copper Refiners Limited, which in 1959 produced 232,500 tons of refined copper.