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CANADA EXPANDS RESEARCH IN ARCTIC WATERS

Speaking at the launching of the Canadian Hydrographic Ship "Maxwell" at Halifax on August 17, Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, said that the new ship "represents the first unit in a multi-million-dollar ship-building programme which, when completed, will enable Canada to gather a store of oceanographic and hydrographic information equal to, and even surpassing, that possessed by many other nations". Mr. Comtois went on to say that the "Maxwell" would be joined in the autumn by a much larger sister-ship, the \$7 million "Hudson", and he added that plans were nearing completion for three more vessels of the same type but smaller than the "Hudson", two for the East Coast and the third for the West Coast. The "Maxwell", Mr. Comtois said, was of intermediate size and would operate at first off the south coast of Newfoundland and later off the coast of Labrador.

Turning to the more general aspects of the subject, Mr. Comtois spoke as follows:

"...The 'Maxwell' joins other ships of our Department's east coast fleet -- the 'Baffin', the 'Cartier', the 'Kapuskasing' and the 'Acadia' -- at a time when hydrographic work in Canada's coastal and inland waters is pushing ahead at an accelerated pace to keep abreast of increased demands for accurate knowledge of the country's waterways. Supplying volumes of vital information to seafarers from the four corners of the earth is a major responsibility of our Canadian Hydrographic Service.

"Perhaps you can best realize the magnitude of this task when I say that, in addition to her thousands

of miles of inland waterways, Canada has the longest coastline in the world -- some 120,000 miles. The coastal waters off this vast shoreline present a hydrographic challenge unparalleled anywhere in the world and I am proud to say that the Canadian Hydrographic Service, through a carefully planned programme, is meeting that challenge.

"As an example of this programme, I should like to draw to your attention some of the work we are doing in nearby waters, where more than half a dozen projects are under way. The 'Baffin', for instance, has completed this year's phase of a long-term programme of offshore sounding around the coast of Nova Scotia. The 'Kapuskasing' is presently engaged in extensive sounding operations in the Sable Island area as part of another long-term programme aimed at obtaining better information for navigation and fishing in the areas off the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.

"Later this year, the 'Kapuskasing' will carry out surveys along the eastern coastal regions of Nova Scotia between Sheet Harbour and Canso.

"A shore party with headquarters at Barrington Passage is making good progress in a continuing programme of launch soundings along the Atlantic coastal waters. Another shore party is carrying out extensive survey work in the area between Sheet Harbour and Canso.

VALUE OF DATA GATHERED

"Information gathered during these projects I have mentioned, and others being carried out over

(Over)

thousands of miles of Canada's coastal and inland waters, is not limited to purposes of navigation and fishing. The data we are gleaning from these exhaustive investigations are of very great value in the planning of future power projects, harbours and causeways.

"In Northumberland Strait, which separates Prince Edward Island from the mainland, we have under observation the characteristics of tidal conditions so that, in the event a causeway is built to link Canada's smallest province with the mainland, the necessary hydrographic information will be available.

"I have only scratched, as it were, the surface of a national hydrographic programme designed to maintain a continuous flow of up-to-date charts and nautical information to those persons sailing our waters or contemplating projects in which hydrographic data are of the utmost importance.

IMPORTANCE OF OCEANS

"It is only in recent years that the world has come to fully realize the immense food potential and strategic importance of the oceans and this national hydrographic effort is only a part of an extensive marine science programme being undertaken by the Canadian Government.

"Concrete evidence of the value Canada places on the study of marine science is the Bedford Institute of Oceanography now under construction near Dartmouth and which it will by my pleasure to visit this afternoon.

"Scheduled for completion in the fall of 1962, the \$4-million institute, equipped with the latest scientific facilities for the study of every phase of oceanography, will be among the most up-to-date in the world.

"It has been said that Canada with its important stake in world commerce, cannot afford to overlook potential areas of rich natural resources contained in and below the oceans touching her shores. I can say to you with all confidence, that far from overlooking these vast untapped sources, Canada is building up a scientific complex that will make her a leader among the world's nations in the study of the characteristics and properties of the oceans and what lies beneath them.

"Toward this end, hydrographers and oceanographers will make an exhaustive study of Canada's continental shelf which extends from her shores into three oceans and covers an estimated area of one and a half million square miles. The Bedford Institute will serve as headquarters for the polar group of oceanographers, hydrographers, geologists, and other scientists engaged in oceanographic research on the rim of the Arctic Basin.

"With establishment of the Bedford Institute and the location there of some 300 scientists and other professional personnel, Dartmouth will become a major research centre in this country, and indeed the world, for the study of marine problems.

"There will be a close liaison with the Atlantic Oceanographic Group of the Fisheries Research Board, which will occupy quarters in the Institute and also with Dalhousie University, whose Institute of Oceanography will train many of the scientists who will ultimately be employed by the Bedford Institute.

"...I have tried to give you a quick look at some of the things the Canadian Government is trying to

do in oceanography, not only for the sake of Canada herself, but in the interest of world science, commerce and peace.

"I am proud to be able to stand before you today and say that, even at this very moment, there are many men of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys working far from home and loved ones, enduring many discomforts and at times facing great dangers in the unending quest for more knowledge about their country and the seas surrounding it.

"Not only are these Canadians making an enormous contribution to the nation's future, but they are also playing a major role in the advancement of world science.

"Men of such calibre will make up the crew of the "Maxwell" and on behalf of the people of Canada, I take this opportunity of wishing them *bon voyage!*"

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CANADA-U.S. FM ARRANGEMENTS

Steps have been taken to protect Canada's position in the matter of allocating frequency modulated broadcasting channels in the Canadian-U.S. border areas, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently in making public an exchange of letters between his department and the U.S. Federal Communications Commission.

The letters confirm a series of discussions between the Board of Broadcast Governors, the Transport Department and the FCC, in which both countries agreed to certain interim criteria in allocating FM channels along the border.

Further negotiations may follow after the FCC has completed a public inquiry into the entire question of the allocation of FM channels. It is expected that Canada will benefit greatly from the technical information that inquiry will bring to light.

* * * *

IRON ORE IN CANADA

Canadian shipments of iron ore decreased in 1960 by 12.2 per cent from the all-time high set in 1959 to 19,203,378 tons. Shipments from British Columbia and Newfoundland, however, increased, as did the average value of the ore shipped from all provinces except Newfoundland.

Imports from the United States Lake Superior district for use in Ontario blast furnaces increased to a near-record level. Rather than a growing trend, the 1960 level of these imports represented a return to conditions nearer to normal than those prevailing during the general recession of 1958 and the United States steel strike of 1959. While the strike was in progress, larger amounts of Canadian iron ore were consumed domestically and the imports of Brazilian iron ore also increased. Brazil's shipments to Canada are usually of a special lump grade, but in 1960 several of them consisted of blast-furnace feed and a similar shipment of ore was received for the first time from Venezuela. Thus, two of Canada's main competitors in the United States and overseas have made small but significant inroads into the Canadian domestic market in competition with Canadian ores.

Despite an increase of more than 25 per cent in the exports to overseas customers, the export total for 1960 was 8.6 per cent below the all-time high of 1959. This decrease resulted from the slump that occurred during the year in iron-ore consumption in the United States. Canadian iron-ore exports to that country were at a high level for the first half of 1960 because of a prediction made early in the year by the United States steel industry that its production would reach a near record of 120 million net tons. As early as April, however, an unexpected production decline set in. It levelled out in July, but by the end of the year it still had not reversed itself. Thus, iron-ore stocks at United States blast-furnace sites steadily increased and caused a sharp cutback in ore receipts during the last four months of the year. Canada's exports to the United States and its iron-ore output consequently declined.

MUSICAL FIRST FOR TORONTO

Alfred de Liagre, Jr., will present the new musical "Kwamina," starring Sally Ann Howes and Terry Carter, under the direction of Robert Lewis, at the Toronto O'Keefe Centre, for three weeks commencing September 4.

"Kwamina" is a contemporary musical, set in an African country on the verge of becoming an independent state.

The music and lyrics are by Richard Adler and the book by Robert Alan Aurthur. Mr. de Liagre engaged Agnes deMille to stage the dances and the musical numbers. Brock Peters plays the principal featured role, with Rex Ingram, Ethel Ayler and Norman Barrs in other featured roles.

DIVERS COLLECT OIL SAMPLES

Surprising discoveries concerning the origin and formation of crude oil have been made by the Research Council of Alberta, resulting from experiments conducted with the aid of an Edmonton skin-diving club.

Using their sport for the advancement of science, members of the Edmonton Aquanauts have been probing the bottoms of several Alberta lakes and retrieving samples of the sediment. Lake Wadamun, Jackfish Lake and Pyramid Lake have been entered and samples obtained. The divers used a cylindrical copper suction-plunger to obtain columnar samples and an ordinary plastic bucket for bulk specimens.

The lake-bottom mud has been subjected to tests at the Research Council laboratory to establish the time required for the formation of crude oil from organic and other substances. The sediment contains minute quantities of crude oil and also traces of chlorophyll derivative, which is a component of crude oil. Using a spectrophotometer, which measures the quantity and quality of color, the green chlorophyll has been used as a "trace" material to gauge the chemical age of the sediment specimen. The

green color changes directly with chemical age in a constant relation.

SHORTER TRANSFORMATION TIME

The investigation indicates that most of the transformation of organic and other substances takes place in a much shorter time than had been thought likely. Research Council scientists have estimated that the transformation period may be less than 100 years, and not the million-year time-span previously estimated. The Alberta discoveries have enough significance to be accepted by *Nature*, a scientific journal that periodically reports noteworthy scientific achievements.

Extending the studies of substances from Alberta lakes, the Research Council of Alberta has received sample sediments from the Mackenzie River and from the Gulf of Mexico. Tests of these specimens indicate that the transformation period does not vary appreciably under widely different climatic conditions.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES STAMP

A special postage stamp illustrating the multiple use of Canada's renewable natural resources is to be issued on October 12, according to a recent announcement by Postmaster General William Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton said the new stamp is part of the Post Office Department's contribution to the "Resources for Tomorrow" programme, a long-range project designed to ensure the effective multiple use of Canada's natural resources. The programme is to be inaugurated by a Federal-Provincial conference scheduled for Montreal in October. The Federal Government, with the ten provincial governments, is participating in the conference and all 11 governments are vigorously supporting the programme.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR RESOURCES PROGRAMME

The Postmaster General noted that the "Resources for Tomorrow" programme was first suggested by the Prime Minister as a means of co-ordinating efforts to improve the management of Canada's natural resources. A major objective of the Montreal meeting will be an improved understanding of the necessity of public support for the effective multiple use of renewable resources. The stamp, symbolizing the renewable resources of agriculture, forestry, water power, fisheries and wildlife, and linking them with the wheel of industry, is intended to make all who see it in Canada and abroad conscious of the need for the effective multiple use of the country's resources today if they are to be enjoyed in undiminished volume tomorrow.

The new stamp is in addition to special issues commemorating northern development, the Indian poet E. Pauline Johnson, the late Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, and the tenth anniversary of the Colombo Plan, already announced for production during the year.

CEYLON ENVOY VISITS PM

The newly-appointed High Commissioner for Ceylon in Canada, Dr. G.P. Malalasekera, made his first call on Prime Minister Diefenbaker on August 14. He was introduced by the Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis.

Dr. Malalasekera has been Professor and Head of the Department of Pali and Buddhist Civilization and Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, at the University of Ceylon. He was the most senior member of the academic staff of the University at the time of his appointment as Ambassador of Ceylon to Moscow in January 1957. Since 1959, he has served concurrently as Ambassador to Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

RAILWAY REVENUE CARLOADINGS

Loadings of railway revenue freight in the last ten days of July declined 3.1 per cent to 92,734 cars from 95,736 a year earlier, placing loadings in July at 311,438 cars compared to 317,294 a year ago, a decrease of 1.8 per cent. The number of cars loaded in the January 1 - July 31 period dropped 7.3 per cent to 1,959,706 from 2,113,394 in the corresponding 1960 period.

Receipts from connections were down in the ten days ended July 31 to 29,176 cars from 32,848 a year earlier, in the month of July to 90,982 cars from 103,811, and in the January 1 - July 31 period to 717,983 cars from 842,150. "Piggyback" loadings were up in the ten days to 4,163 cars from 3,449, in the month to 14,844 cars from 12,581, and in the seven months to 95,091 cars from 90,545.

The principal commodities loaded on fewer cars in the January 1 - July 31 period included: iron ore, 110,436 cars (142,244 in the same 1960 period); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 69,028 (82,642); logs, posts, poles and piling, 35,119 (44,411); automobiles, trucks and parts, 29,902 (46,323); and 1.c.1. merchandise, 206,503 (264,026). Loadings of wheat were up in the seven-month period to 164,238 cars from 148,392 a year ago.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently released the first issue of a new annual report on employees of the Government of Canada in census metropolitan areas. This report gives details of employees in departments and departmental corporations but does not include information for persons employed in agency and proprietary corporations of the Federal Government.

Employees of departmental branches, services and corporations in the 15 census metropolitan areas numbered 130,616 at March 31, 1961. This represented 38.9 per cent of all employees of the Government of Canada and 64.8 per cent of those in departmental branches, services and corporations. Regular

earnings of those employed in metropolitan areas in the month of March amounted to \$45,558,000 or 67.0 per cent of total regular earnings of staff in departmental branches, services and corporations.

The Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area, which includes the great majority of administrative staff, had 22.9 per cent of all employees in departmental branches, services and corporations at March 31. These 46,095 persons received 25.6 per cent of total regular earnings during the month of March.

The report shows that females represent a relatively higher proportion of total staff in metropolitan areas at 30 per 100 compared with 20 per 100 in non-metropolitan areas. In the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area 38 out of each 100 employees are women.

N.S. EXPANDS TRAINING FACILITIES

Plans greatly to increase vocational and technical training facilities and programmes in Nova Scotia were recently announced jointly by Mr. R.L. Stanfield, Premier of the province, and Mr. Michael Starr, the federal Minister of Labour. The construction of two new schools, costing an estimated \$3,600,000, has been approved under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act. Under the agreement, the Federal Government will share 75 per cent of the cost of construction, or approximately \$2,700,000.

Construction is expected to begin in September and to be completed in March 1963. The schools, which will accommodate 1,450 pupils, will offer courses at the trade, high-school and post high-school or technician levels, and will be used for the training of apprentices, the unemployed, the disabled and other adults, as well as for regular full-time day classes.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

In making the announcement, Premier Stanfield, who is also Minister of Education for Nova Scotia, said: "The decision to establish these two vocational schools (and it is hoped there will be more) is based on the ever-increasing need for more and better trained technicians and tradesmen for our society and a desire to give the youth and adults of Nova Scotia as good an opportunity as possible to obtain technical and vocational training".

Referring to the same projects, Mr. Starr said: "Canada has great need for facilities and programmes of the nature of those proposed by Nova Scotia. This age of technological change has brought into sharp focus the inadequacy of our present programmes and facilities... This very commendable programme put forward by Nova Scotia is another indication that the provincial governments recognize this need in Canada and gives tangible evidence that the provinces are taking positive action to overcome inadequacies which exist in the field of technical and vocational training".

HALIFAX SCHOOL

The Nova Scotia Trades and Technical Institute at Halifax, with a 900-student capacity, will replace facilities formerly rented for training purposes. Courses will be offered in the motor-vehicle repair

trades, building construction, electronics, service and business occupations. Special courses in marine engineering will be offered and the school will also serve as a centre for the trade and occupational correspondence courses offered by the provinces.

The school will be used to train apprentices and technicians, and to offer adult trade and occupational training for the unemployed, disabled and others.

The two-storey building has an area of 168,000 square feet. Of the total cost of approximately \$2,400,000, the provincial government will pay \$600,000, while the Federal Government will contribute \$1,800,000.

SYDNEY SCHOOL

The second school, the Cape Breton County Vocational High School, will be located in Sydney. It will accommodate 550 students and will offer courses mainly at the high-school level. However, courses for adults or persons who have left the regular school system will also be provided. Some of the courses to be offered will be in the building-construction and auto-mechanics trades, as well as in a number of other trade and service occupations.

The building has an area of approximately 80,000 square feet and it is a two-storey structure. Its total cost is estimated at \$1,200,000, of which Nova Scotia will pay \$300,000 and the Federal Government \$900,000.

Provision for expansion has been made in both of the new buildings. Several other projects, which will see an even greater increase in training facilities in Nova Scotia, are under study.

CANADIAN-WEST INDIES TRADE TALKS

Trade and Commerce Minister Hees announced recently that trade talks had been held in Port-of-Spain between officials of the Governments of The West Indies and Canada from August 8 to August 10.

The talks covered various matters relating to the Canada-B.W.I. Trade Agreement, including the common external tariff of the proposed West Indies customs union combining the ten customs areas of the islands. Under the existing 1926 agreement, different tariff rates and margins of preference are applied to Canadian goods by each territory. These will eventually be replaced by rates uniformly applicable, after a transitional period, to all constituent territories under the Federation's new common external tariff. As a result, the negotiation of a new trade agreement between Canada and the Federation is ultimately envisaged. The meetings accordingly included a preliminary discussion of a number of problems which would have to be resolved preparatory to such negotiations. Other current trade problems were also discussed. Both delegations agreed that the talks were most useful.

Ottawa-based officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Finance and the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in Trinidad and Jamaica attended the meetings, which were held under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary for Trade of the Federation of The West Indies, Mr. P.W.C. Burke. The West Indies was represented by officials of the federal and territorial governments.

Mr. Edmund L. Morris, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, accompanied the Canadian delegation and held private talks with Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the Federation of The West Indies, and other ministers of the federal and territorial governments. He was received by the Governor of Trinidad and also met several prominent members of the business community of The West Indies. In addition to Port-of-Spain, he visited Bridgetown, Barbados, and Kingston, Jamaica.

NICKEL PRODUCTION

The interim report of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1961, shows net earnings in terms of U.S. currency of \$37,653,000 after all charges, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equivalent to \$1.28 a common share. (In the first six months of 1960 net earnings were \$43,902,000, or \$1.50 a common share).

Net earnings of \$18,993,000, or 65¢ a common share, in the three months ended June 30, 1961, compare with \$18,660,000, or 63¢ a common share, in the first quarter. They were substantially the same as the \$18,970,000, or 65¢ a common share, for the second quarter of 1960.

NICKEL DELIVERIES

Deliveries of nickel in all forms during the six months were slightly below the total deliveries in the first six months of 1960 and about ten per cent above the deliveries for the second six months of 1960. The average selling price for copper was below the levels for both the first half and second half of 1960. Sales, cost of sales, and inventories in all those periods include nickel acquired from others at market prices under arrangements that lessen the United States Government's accumulations of surplus nickel.

With the United States steel industry looking forward to increased activity this autumn, the prospect is that nickel demand will increase in the last six months of this year.

NICKEL IN COINAGE

A message by Mr. H.S. Wingate, Chairman of the Board of Directors, that accompanied the report discussed the important part nickel had played in the development of modern coinage systems. "Nickel is in many ways the ideal metal for coinage," Mr. Wingate said. "It holds the unique distinction of being the only metal that has proved satisfactory for coinage in its pure state. It is also the only widely used addition in modern times to the list of classical coinage metals." In addition to nickel's resistance to corrosion and wear, it is readily fabricated and also has excellent mechanical properties. Besides the properties such as color, ease of striking and other requirements of a metal suitable for coins, pure nickel has the added advantage that it is magnetic, and therefore difficult to counterfeit. Furthermore, its intrinsic value is in line with the minor denomination coins for which it is employed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

During June there were 38 work stoppages in Canada, involving 13,823 workers and a total duration of 182,320 man days, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts just released by Mr. Starr, the Minister of Labour.

In May there were 50 work stoppages, involving 13,001 workers and a total duration of 111,980 man days.

Twenty-five of the June work stoppages were in industries in Ontario, four in Nova Scotia, three in Quebec, two in British Columbia and one each in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. None was in an industry under federal jurisdiction.

Fourteen of the June work stoppages, 11 of which were terminated by the end of the month, involved 100 or more workers.

One stoppage alone accounted for more than 78 per cent of the month's time loss. This was among building-trades workers in Toronto.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 21 in manufacturing, four in trade, four in service, three in construction, one in transportation and one in finance.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man days lost in June represented 0.17 per cent of the estimated working time. In May the percentage was 0.10. The corresponding figure for June 1960 was 0.04.

REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes in June and July 1961 rose in six of the ten regional cities, declined slightly in two, and remained steady in two. Increases ranged from 0.1 per cent in Ottawa to 0.4 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina. The St. John's and Vancouver indexes declined 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

Food indexes for two cities remained constant, but rose in all others, with increases ranging from 0.2 per cent in Halifax to 1.7 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina. Shelter indexes were unchanged in four cities, higher in three and lower in three. Clothing indexes declined in seven of the regional cities and remained steady in the other three. Household-operation indexes rose in two cities and declined in the other eight. The indexes for "other" commodities

and services were down in nine of the cities and unchanged in the remaining one.

RADIO AND TV SETS

Domestic sales by producers of radio receiving-sets and record-players were smaller in June and the January-June period this year than last, while sales of television receiving-sets were larger in both periods. June sales were: radio receiving-sets, 41,265 units (51,917 a year earlier); record-players, 6,589 (7,233); and television receiving-sets, 19,783 (18,509). January-June sales: radios, 258,148 units (308,456 a year ago); record-players, 51,568 (61,974); and television sets, 137,565 (136,261).

CANADIAN FOR WHO COMMITTEE

Dr. Morgan Martin, Chief of the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, has accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Mental Health. The Committee, which will meet in Geneva during the first week of November, will consider the role of public-health officers and general practitioners in mental-health care.

The eight members of the Committee are chosen to represent the northern and southern parts of both hemispheres. The members, all psychiatrists, have been invited to submit working papers on the topic to be considered; this material will be circulated before the meeting for eventual discussion by the assembled experts. The Committee's findings will be published after the meeting. In preparation for his paper, Dr. Martin has been interviewing a number of general practitioners and Canadian public-health authorities

The first meeting of the Expert Committee, held in 1949, was opened by Dr. Brock Chisholm, the noted Canadian psychiatrist, then Director-General of the WHO. Dr. William Menninger of the United States was chosen chairman of that meeting. The coming session will be the Committee's eleventh. The Committee is reconstituted before each session, depending on the subject to be considered.

Dr. Martin's invitation to join the Committee marks the third time a Canadian psychiatrist has been asked to serve on the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization.