



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 18 No. 46

November 13, 1963

CONTENTS

- An Exciting Season for Philatelists1
- Worst Arctic Ice Record2
- Trade Department Reorganized3
- Canada-Poland Wheat Agreement3

- Giant Hydro Power Projects3
- Exports and Imports4
- Electronics Market Explored4
- Industrial Training Programmes4

AN EXCITING SEASON FOR PHILATELISTS

In London, Ontario, on November 2, Postmaster-General Azellus Denis told the London Philatelic Society of the parts of his Department's forthcoming programme that would be of special interest to stamp collectors. As an example, he mentioned that the Post Office was considering establishing an exhibition of foreign stamps at its headquarters in Ottawa. "As you perhaps know," he said, "all member countries of the Universal Postal Union send to our philatelic section samples of every issue they print.... Prior to 1927, these stamps were affixed to cardboard, which ruins them for further mounting. However, since 1927 these foreign stamps have been mounted on album pages and are suitably preserved for display purposes. This is, of course, the best collection of foreign stamps in existence in Canada. Since it is the property of the people of Canada, I feel strongly that it should be put on display to the public, not only in Ottawa but in other cities.... We have only just begun to work on this project, but it appears... that we will have close to 5,000 album sheets to display - a monumental job of cataloguing and presentation...."

RATES AND COLLECTORS

Mr. Denis said that certain changes in postal rates recently announced would "exert an influence on Canadian philately". "In readiness for April 1 of next year," he went on, "we are preparing three-cent stamped envelopes and post-cards. These will be placed on the market to replace the two-cent material. Three-cent stamps, in rolls and

sheets, a three-cent stamp for official use, over-printed 'G', and a 'three-cent-due' stamp will be issued in 1964 as well. All of these items are of direct concern to collectors of contemporary Canadian issues."

BILINGUAL DISPLAYS

The Postmaster General stated that, in accordance with the Government's policy of fostering bilingualism, his Department was giving equal prominence to French and English in all its philatelic displays. He remarked on the fact that "a goodly number of high officials in my department are now taking French lessons...."

The postage-stamp programme for the coming year was described by Mr. Denis as follows:

"... Designs have now been approved for two of our 1964 stamps, and I think they are outstanding. The first stamp to be released is the new regular-issue seven-cent. It is scheduled to appear in February next, and will replace the 'blue goose' stamps, which has been in use since November 1952. The design of the new stamp is the work of the Canadian Bank Note Company. Its focus is an aeroplane in flight. The Ottawa air terminal occupies the forefront, while a view of the sky, dotted with clouds, comprises the background. The dominant colour of the stamp is light blue, with shades of varying intensity. The lettering of 'Canada' and '7' will be in dark blue at the bottom of the stamp.

"We have deleted the usual words 'postage' or 'postes' and the 'cents' sign. In this, we follow the

(Over)

precedent of many other postal administrations, for example Great Britain or Switzerland, and at the same time achieve I hope, a clearer, less cluttered stamp. As to bilingualism, in my view the word 'Canada' is fully bilingual and needs nothing to reinforce it in this regard.

A FIRST IN COLOUR

"The first stamp in three colours to be issued by this country will appear in March of next year. The theme of this stamp is Unity in Canada. By using lithography in combination with the intaglio process we expect to be able to issue more colourful stamps. In this instance the colours are red, yellow and blue.... In the centre of the stamp three maple leaves on a single branch are shown in tones of yellow and red. To the left, and partially covered by the maple leaves, is a red shield bearing three yellow lions, emblematic of Great Britain's contribution to this country. To the right, and equally obscured by the maple leaves is a blue shield on which three gold fleurs-de-lis are depicted. Originally we thought of having the two shields fully exposed. We decided to have the maple leaf, our own Canadian symbol, cover them partially. We feel that in this way we show that we are proud to recognize the contributions of Great Britain and France, but at the same time recognize that Canada is neither one nor the other, but herself. In large blue letters along the bottom of the design the word 'CANADA' appears. The words 'United' and 'Uni' appear at the bottom of the stamp. An oak-leaf pattern in tones of red, yellow and white indicating the strength of Canada is intertwined with the design. No 'postage' or 'postes' and no 'cents' sign.

PEACE STAMP

"A world-peace stamp will also appear in our 1964 programme, probably in June. Actually, the design for this stamp was prepared by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa, based on my suggestions. As we have found, it is a very elusive subject to capture and portray on a postage stamp, but I feel we have succeeded in doing so. Its purpose, of course, is to draw attention to the observance in 1964 of 150 years of peace which has been witnessed between Canada and our neighbour to the south. The design being considered at the moment indicates a globe showing the North and South American continents with a banner bearing wording indicating world peace.

PROVINCIAL EMBLEMS

"You have all heard of our plans to begin in 1964 a series of stamps on provincial floral emblems. We have begun serious work on this project and I think I can assure you that the stamps in this series will be the most striking and original ever produced by Canada. The same applies to the Christmas stamp scheduled for 1964. We are planning a stamp in three colours - possibly two in offset and one in steel line engraving, and the results should be both handsome and interesting. The year ahead, in short, promises to be exciting and different...."

WORST ARCTIC ICE RECORD

The last of the Canadian Coast Guard icebreakers and supply vessels involved in the past summer's Arctic resupply operations recently returned to their home ports, and another successful northern undertaking was written into the records of the Department of Transport. The success of the programme, which involved the handling of more than 100,000 tons of cargo delivered to nearly 50 ports of call, was a tribute to the skill and seamanship of the Coast Guard officers and crews. Ice conditions encountered by the ships were the worst on record.

A total of 19 Coast Guard vessels, including seven icebreakers, and 20-odd commercial ships, eight of them under charter to the Department, took part in the supply operations. For the most part they worked in convoy fashion, with the icebreakers escorting their less rugged followers through the heavy ice fields.

DAMAGE TO SHIPS

It was apparent when the first northbound ships reached Hudson Strait late in July that a difficult season was ahead. Before it ended a number of Coast Guard ships, including the powerful "John A. Macdonald" and "Montcalm", had dented plates to show for their labours amid the relentlessly grinding ice floes. All were able to continue with their duties, however, excepting three small shallow-draft ships that were forced to undergo emergency repairs in the Arctic and later were towed back south for drydock attention.

Delivery of cargo and personnel bound for, or returning from, Arctic weather stations, defence installations and other northern communities was delayed, in some cases a week or more, while the ships awaited a helpful shift in wind and tide to move ice and open channels.

Even in Hudson Bay, ice conditions were worse than in past years, but with routing advice and icebreaker support provided by the Canadian Coast Guard, shipping moved freely throughout the season. The wheat export from Churchill totalled 22,864,100 bushels, establishing a new record, and 48 vessel loadings were recorded.

RESEARCH TASKS

Though the extreme conditions prevented a repetition of the Arctic "probes" carried out by Coast Guard vessels the previous summer, extensive research programmes in oceanography, hydrography and related scientific fields were successfully undertaken aboard the larger icebreakers by teams from various government departments with Arctic interests.

CCGS "Labrador" pushed north into Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland to Latitude 81 degrees, 16 minutes north, the point farthest north yet reached by a Canadian ship in that area. She was only six nautical miles south of the latitude reached last year by CCGS "John A. Macdonald", when she penetrated to the end of Tanquary Fiord, on the west side of Ellesmere, to set a record.

The "Macdonald" this year made the supply run to the joint Canadian-U.S. weather station at Eureka, on the west shore of Ellesmere about 750 miles from the North Pole.

While the Eastern Arctic supply task was under way, the Coast Guard icebreaker "Camsell", based on Victoria, B.C., covered supply ships in the Western Arctic, assisting in the delivery of cargo being shipped from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, to Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay and other points along the West Arctic coastline, and carried out aid operations and hydrographic work.

TRADE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED

The Trade Policy Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been reorganized, effective November 4. This measure is designed to put the Department on a better footing to meet the growing requirements of the Canadian business community and the increased needs of the Government in the field of trade policy.

The Trade Policy Service, through its main operative arm the International Trade Relations Branch, is responsible within the Department for trade relations and trade negotiations with foreign governments. Within the Service, the geographical area divisions provide an important link between Canada's trade offices abroad and the Department in Ottawa. The Trade Policy Service provides information to Canadian businessmen concerning foreign tariffs, import restrictions and other foreign governmental regulations confronting Canadian exports in foreign markets. It also assists in fulfilling the Department's role in the field of export financing and external aid.

In the last few years the demands on the trade-policy services of the Department have increased substantially. The growth in Canada's exports and the increased interest of the business community in the opportunities provided by international trade have expanded the trade services' workload. The framework of world trade relations is in the process of rapid evolution. New trade relations are emerging to which Canada must respond and in which it must secure a place. Examples of complex and difficult external developments Canada now faces in international trade relations are: the establishment of the European Economic Community and similar regional arrangements elsewhere in the world; the U.S. trade initiative, which has set the stage for next year's major round of multilateral trade negotiations; new approaches to world trade in agricultural products; developing trade with state-trading countries; the demands of under-developed countries for better access to world markets and the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

To meet these changing conditions and increased requirements, the trade-policy services of the Department have been reorganized into the Office of Trade Relations and Trade Policy, which replaces and subsumes the International Trade Relations Branch.

CANADA-POLAND WHEAT AGREEMENT

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on November 5 that he had signed, on behalf of the Government of Canada, a long-term wheat agreement with the Government of Poland and that Mr. W. Trampczynski, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, had signed on behalf of the Government of his country.

The Agreement is for a period of three years, during which Poland will purchase and Canada will supply, 1.2 million metric tons of Canadian wheat, that is about 44 million bushels, for shipment in the following quantities:

In the first year of the Agreement, 14.7 million bushels, of which a minimum of 7.4 million bushels shall be shipped between the opening of navigation and July 1964.

In the second and third years of the Agreement, a combined total of 29.4 million bushels in such yearly amounts as the buyer chooses, provided that the quantity purchased in each of these years shall not be less than 11 million bushels.

Purchases under this Agreement will be facilitated by the extension of credit arrangements under the Export Credits Insurance Act, providing for payment over three years.

Poland has been a regular customer for Canadian wheat, having made its first purchases in 1955 under credit arrangements. Since that year, Poland has purchased wheat from Canada annually, and these purchases have totalled 73 million bushels. The important new Agreement signed is evidence of the desire of both Governments to provide for the continuation of this trade on a regular basis.

GIANT HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

Ontario Hydro forces are rolling back a new frontier of power in a desolate expanse of spruce and muskeg south of James Bay.

Little Long is the first of three plants to be built on a 15-mile stretch of the Mattagami. The project includes five miles of dams and dykes and the 21-mile Adam Creek diversion to channel flood waters past the Mattagami power sites. The station first produced power last October and its full 121,600-kilowatt output was expected to be reached by mid-November.

While clean-up work continues at Little Long, construction forces are making rapid progress on the Harmon project (129,200 kilowatts), 13 miles downstream. Concrete has been poured for the centre section of the dam and rock excavation has begun for the headworks and powerhouse.

About three miles farther downstream preliminary investigation work is nearing completion at the Kipling site (132,000 kilowatts). Excavation for a river diversion channel and building of cofferdams are scheduled for this month.

Power from the three Mattagami plants and the newly completed 174,800-kilowatt Otter Rapids G.S. on the Abitibi River, 27 miles east of Little Long will be transmitted 230 miles south to Sudbury over Canada's first 500,000 volt Extra High Voltage Line.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Canada's foreign trade expanded in the summer months, both exports and imports showing significant increases from last year's totals, according to preliminary figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports for the third quarter of 1963 amounted to \$1,767.2 million, an increase of 9.9 per cent over the total of \$1,608.3 million in the same period of the preceding year. Imports also advanced, rising to \$1,656.3 million, a gain of 6.9 per cent above the figure of \$1,549.3 for July-September 1962. Total trade thus reached a record for the third quarter of any year and the export balance for the third quarter of 1963 stood at \$111 million as compared to \$59 million for the same three months of last year.

For the first nine months of 1963, total exports amounted to \$5,000.4 million, an 8.2 per cent gain over the figure for the same period of last year. Exports have increased irregularly but continuously during the year rising over 6 per cent in each of the first two quarters above the comparable 1962 totals. Total exports in September amounted to \$602.1 million, an advance of 22.4 per cent over the \$492.1 million figure for September of last year. Imports, which fell 3.8 per cent in the first quarter gained 1.2 per cent in the second, and with the advance in the current quarter, showed a total increase of 1.5 per cent for the first nine months of 1963 at \$4,767.5 million. September imports amounted to \$546.2 million, an advance of 16.5 per cent over the September 1962 total. The surplus of exports over imports rose to \$55.9 million as compared with \$23.2 million in September 1962 and for the first nine months of this year totalled \$232.9 million as against an import trade balance of \$74.8 million for January-September 1962.

Total exports to the United States rose both in the third quarter and the first nine months of 1963. These were valued at \$1,010.1 million for July-September and at \$2,894.2 million for January-September 1963, and represented an increase of 5.1 per cent for the quarter and of 4.6 per cent for the nine months over the corresponding totals of last year. Imports from the United States, which had decreased in the first half of the year, picked up by 4.6 per cent in the third quarter to reach \$1,084.9 million and for the nine months totalled \$3,273.8 million, a fractional gain of 0.5 per cent above January-September of last year. The import balance of trade with the United States stood at \$379.6 million, over \$100 million less than at this point in 1962.

Trade with Britain showed continued gains in the export field and some levelling-out in the long decline in imports. During the third quarter, total exports rose 14.1 per cent to \$275.3 million and for the nine months reached \$750.1 million, a gain of 12.3 per cent. Imports for July-September dropped 3.4 per

cent to \$137.2 million but, due to the sharper declines in the earlier quarters of the year, totalled \$383.1 million for nine months, a decrease of 11.3 per cent from the figure for January-September 1962. Our export trade balance with Britain increased to \$367.1 million at the end of this September.

There were considerable increases in our trade with other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries. Total exports rose 16.6 per cent to \$100.3 million in the third quarter and for the nine months reached \$294.6 million, a gain of 25.7 per cent over the same period of last year. Imports advanced by 33.2 per cent to \$117.9 million in the quarter and by 20.1 per cent for January-September to reach \$276.4 million. There was, therefore, an import balance of \$17.6 million in the quarter but, over the nine months, exports exceeded imports by \$18.2 million.

ELECTRONICS MARKET EXPLORED

A seven-man Canadian Communications and Electronic Products Trade Mission will visit Britain, the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Iran to explore the market for electronic products. The Mission includes five members from the Canadian electronics industry, one member from Labour, and an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It left Canada on November 8 and will return on December 10.

The Mission's primary objectives are to undertake market surveys in the countries visited and to acquaint prospective purchasers with the wide range of communications and electronic products and services available from Canada. Mission members will also become familiar with local buying conditions, procedures and prices.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Almost 17 per cent of all Canadian industrial establishments reported some organized training programmes in the year ended May 31, 1963, with an incidence of 8 per cent for establishments employing 15 to 50 persons and 25 per cent for those employing more than 50, according to preliminary figures from a survey conducted jointly by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In public utilities, 41.8 per cent of all establishments reported training programmes, followed by manufacturing at 16.6 per cent, mining, quarrying and oil wells at 16.2 per cent, and transportation and communication at 14.6 per cent.

Out of almost 2,000 establishments reporting organized training programmes, 66 per cent had apprenticeship training programmes, 36 per cent had other programmes at the skilled tradesman level, 30 per cent at the first-line supervisor level, and 18 per cent at the technician level.
