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UNITED NATIONS TRAINING CENTRE

The rivers, forests, cities and industries of Western Canada and Northwestern United States will serve as a laboratory in economic and social development for a new-type of training centre to be operated by the United Nations and the University of British Columbia with assistance from the Government of Canada, beginning on June 1.

The regional training centre for United Nations fellows, with headquarters at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., will enable trainees from underdeveloped countries to study and observe activities in fields such as hydro-electric power development, mining, forestry, land management, co-operatives, credit unions, social welfare, and public administration.

In contrast to training centres that provide formal lectures and group field trips, the Vancouver centre will draw up individual training plans to suit the specific needs of each fellow. A trainee, selected under the UN Technical Assistance Programme, may enroll for classroom instruction, if appropriate, or he may carry out guided studies under faculty supervision. In addition, he will be attached to a field agency or governmental office in the laboratory area for first-hand observation in his specialty.

Canada and Northwestern United States were chosen as the laboratory area because in "the past 50 years this area has experienced a most remarkable expansion of population and of

economic development", an announcement of the centre states. "The region's natural resources of land, forest, wild life, minerals, water and energy have provided the basis for significant development which can usefully be studied by personnel from the less materially developed countries".

Under a three way agreement on operation of the centre, the United Nations will supply fellowships for the trainees and will provide a director and an administrative officer. The University of British Columbia will provide instruction and guidance for the fellows, as well as office space for the centre. The Canadian Government will contribute \$10,000 in each of the three fiscal years beginning 1959-60. The United States Government has co-operated by making the facilities of its agencies in Northwestern States available to the trainees for study and observation.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the United Nations by Hugh L. Keenleyside, UN Under-Secretary in charge of the Office for Public Administration. UN and Agency fellows eligible for fellowships for the centre will be provided under the present Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and related agencies (under this programme, experts in economic and social fields are sent to underdeveloped areas, and fellows from those countries are enabled to obtain advanced training abroad).

Applications will not be taken specifically for the Vancouver programme, but fellowship winners selected through normal channels will be assigned to the new centre when it is considered that its facilities would be useful in their specialties. All fellows are selected from candidates nominated by governments, and awards are granted for varying periods ranging up to a year.

In the past, most fellowship winners have studied in regular academic programmes. The Vancouver centre will increase emphasis on practical training and will give fellows access to commercial, industrial and governmental projects in their area of study. In addition, to broaden their opportunities for contact with the people of the region, fellows enrolled in the Vancouver centre will be enabled to live with families of the area rather than in dormitories, if they wish.

As each trainee arrives in Vancouver, the centre will work out a study plan for him. It will be able to draw upon the entire University of British Columbia Faculty to obtain appropriate guidance for trainees, along the lines of the tutorial system, and then will assign a field project to supplement campus activities. Three general fields are offered: economic development, social welfare, and public administration.

The announcement of plans for the centre comments that "many interesting opportunities" are offered for study in specific fields such as geology, mining, multi-purpose water development, oil and gas production, forestry and forest products including pulp and paper production, agriculture, irrigation, fisheries and public land management. "In hydro-electric power development, this region is the most significant area of the continent", it states. "There are exceptional facilities for training in transport by sea, land and air..."

In the field of public administration, the centre will place trainees in municipal government, offices of provincial and state governments, and regional branches of federal agencies. They will observe activity in fields such as customs, income tax, civil service, budget, national revenue, narcotics control, public works, and trade and commerce.

Social welfare trainees also will find many opportunities for study, the announcement notes, as "the Province of British Columbia has traditionally played a leading role on the North American continent in the development of public and private social services".

Plans for the centre are being developed by the UN Office for Public Administration, and fellowship arrangements are being handled by the UN Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

Professor Albert Lepawsky, of the Department of Political Science at the University of California, has been appointed director of the centre.

IMPORT CONTROLS RELAXED

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that the Australian Government has taken a further important step towards the removal of discriminatory import controls. Effective April 1, 1959, some 330 additional items have been made subject to global licensing. This means that these items can now be as freely imported from Canada and other dollar countries as from any other source. Many items of interest to Canadian exporters are effected by this decision.

Mr. Churchill recalled that the elimination of discrimination, particularly against dollar countries, was one of the principal objectives agreed upon at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference last September. Shortly before that Conference opened, Australia placed imports of capital equipment and electrical apparatus on a non-discriminatory basis. In December, synthetic rubber and chemicals were added to the list of goods which could be imported under global license.

With the latest move, approximately seventy per cent of Australia's imports are now free of discrimination. Canadian goods representing about sixty per cent of Canada's total sales to Australia in 1958, will now receive the more liberal treatment previously accorded to goods from non-dollar countries.

During much of the post-war period, Australia's import controls have severely restricted many Canadian exports, particularly manufactured goods. This has limited the possibilities for expanding and diversifying Canadian sales in the Australian market.

Mr. Churchill expressed gratification at the substantial measure of progress made by Australia in recent months towards the relaxation of import restrictions, and warmly welcomed the statement of Mr. John McEwen, the Australian Minister for Trade, that this policy would be continued in the future. He pointed out that the latest move would place Canadian exporters of a variety of products on the same footing as non-dollar suppliers in the Australian market, and urged them to take full advantage of this opportunity to expand sales.

Items of particular interest to Canada, on which discrimination has been removed, include:

Agricultural machinery, replacement parts and components; a wide range of industrial equipment; abrasive cloths and abrasive raw materials; aircraft and parts; parts for television tubes; locomotives and rolling stock; industrial solvents; cellulose wadding; linseed cake and oils; synthetic sausage casings; iron and steel, including special steels; primary copper and products; typewriters and office machinery; tractors and parts; products for paint manufacturers; match splints; tires and tubes; printing papers; cellulose film;

synthetic resins; thermostats; scientific instruments; papermakers' felts and wires.

A Canadian delegation, headed by Mr. John H. English, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently arrived in Canberra to initiate a review of the Canada - Australia Trade Agreement, which dates from 1931.

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RESIGNATION OF MR. DULLES

In the House of Commons on April 15, Prime Minister Diefenbaker paid a tribute to Mr. John Foster Dulles on the occasion of his resignation as Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Diefenbaker said:

"Mr. Speaker, Members of the House will have heard the announcement this morning by the President of the United States to the effect that due to the state of health of Hon. John Foster Dulles, his resignation has been necessitated as Secretary of State of the United States of America. While I realize that this is not an occasion to give an evaluation of his services to the free world, it will be generally agreed that in the six years or more that Mr. Dulles has been in the position of Secretary of State he has given direction to the foreign policy of his country with dedicated purpose, with superb courage and with unchallengeable integrity, and that his views and judgments have left their imprint on the history of these postwar years and the history of all peoples of the world who believe in freedom and its maintenance.

"Canadians will honour him for the understanding and sympathy he has shown at all times in the solution of the problems which arise from time to time between our country and the United States. I believe I express the sentiments of Canadians as a whole when I say that we hope Mr. Dulles will continue to be associated in some less onerous way with the formulation of the foreign policy of the United States, particularly in view of the fact that one and probably two major conferences will take place in the months ahead, at which mankind hopes new milestones will be achieved to the peace and freedom to which Mr. Dulles gave so unstintingly of his outstanding qualities of mind and heart."

Mr. L.B. Pearson, the Leader of the Opposition said:

"In Mr. Dulles' resignation the United States has lost a towering and dedicated public servant, and the cause of freedom has lost a great champion."

Mr. Hazen Argue, the Leader of the C.C.F. also expressed the regret of his party at Mr. Dulles' illness.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENVOY

The newly-appointed High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, His Excellency Robert Kirsten, made his first call on the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, on April 15. The High Commissioner was accompanied by Dr. C.B.H. Fincham, First Secretary of his Office, and was introduced by the Chief of Protocol, Mr. H.F. Feaver.

Mr. Kirsten, who was born in 1906, entered the Department of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa in 1929. Prior to coming to Canada, he was High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Mr. J.G. Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada, made the following announcement in the House of Commons on April 15 in answer to questions:

"The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R. have been informed through diplomatic channels that Canada would welcome the holding of a summit conference in this country and that there are facilities in the city of Quebec which would render such a conference in that city not only feasible but appropriate.

"The French have informed us through diplomatic channels that the Canadian invitation will be kept in mind.

"As hon. Members are aware, the arrangements proposed by the Western powers and agreed to by the Soviet Government are that the time and place for the summit meeting will be decided during the Foreign Ministers' conference which commences in Geneva on May 11. If indications are that the four powers would welcome holding the summit meeting in Canada, formal invitations will be sent at that time."

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INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT U.B.C.

Canada's first International House, at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, was opened recently by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, as a centre for Canadian and foreign students. The House comprises a lounge, a games room, a library and executive offices. There is also a stage for concerts and other entertainments. The objective of the Association is to add a residence unit to accommodate from 200 - 300 graduate students.

At present the International House Club of B.C. has a membership of 375 students, half of whom are Canadian. Under the constitution of the parent body, 50 per cent of the membership must come from the country in which the House is located.

DEGREES AT R.M.C.

The Royal Military College at Kingston will award degrees when the 1959 class graduates in May. RMC has been granted a charter by the Ontario Government recognizing the college as a full-fledged university.

Degrees in Arts (general and honours) and Science (general) will be granted to many of the officer cadets graduating in May. In future years, when certain alterations to the curriculum have been authorized, the College will be enabled to grant degrees in Honours Science and Engineering.

The Ontario government's recognition of RCM's status thus eliminates the necessity for students to go on to another university after graduation to obtain a degree.

The Royal Military College shares with the other Canadian Services Colleges, Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C. and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Que., the responsibilities for training officer cadets for the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force under the Regular Officer Training Plan. The curriculum provides for a four-year course at RMC starting after senior matriculation, the first two years being duplicated at Royal Roads and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, where a preparatory year is offered in addition.

Graduates from Royal Roads and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean proceed to RMC for their third and fourth years. Upon graduating from RMC, officer cadets are granted permanent commissions in either of the three Services.

In keeping with the rapid advances in science and technology, the curricula of the Canadian Services Colleges now emphasize the academic training of the students during their stay at the Colleges, leaving most of the purely military aspects to training during the summer with RCN ships, Army units and RCAF stations.

THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES

In 1874 the Government of the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie (Prime Minister 1873-78) took steps to organize a military college. The college was established by Act of Parliament in 1875 and opened at Kingston, Ont., on 1 June 1876 with a class of 18, remembered today as the "Old Eighteen". The College grew during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries. During World War I, it carried on with a shortened course and its expansion continued until the Second World War, which brought great changes. The classes already in attendance in 1939 were modified and in 1942 the College as a cadet college was closed for the duration, and until the cessation of hostilities various special courses such as the War Staff Course, Canadian Civil Affairs Staff Course and others made use of the college facilities.

Royal Roads, so named from the off-shore anchorage in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, was organized as a Naval Training Establishment before becoming a Tri-Service College in 1948, and provides the first two years of the four year Canadian Services Colleges university course for officer cadets of the three Armed Services of Canada.

College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean was opened in 1952 at Saint-Jean, Que., as the third member of the Canadian Services Colleges. It provides the first two years of the university course, with a preparatory year for boys who have not reached senior matriculation standing.

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SALES OF NATURAL GAS

Sales of natural gas in 1958 topped previous years by a wide margin, while sales of manufactured gas dropped to approximately one-third the size of the preceding year's. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the year's sales of natural gas at 206,022,355 M cubic feet versus 168,783,456 M cubic feet in 1957, and manufactured gas at 5,729,129 M cubic feet versus 15,954,597 M cubic feet. Number of natural gas customers at year's end was up sharply to 1,032,930 from 645,646 a year earlier and manufactured gas customers dropped steeply to 31,899 from 374,286.

Natural gas sales in January this year amounted to 34,021,008 M cubic feet, an increase of almost 57 per cent over last year's January total of 21,721,450 M cubic feet, and the month's sales of manufactured gas fell to 172,528 M cubic feet from 1,361,565. Number of customers served with natural gas in January rose to 1,043,633 from 665,457 a year earlier and the number served with manufactured gas fell to 34,814 from 358,193.

The increase in the year 1958 in natural gas sales took place in all provinces except the Atlantic area, gains being pronounced in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Sales to domestic, industrial and commercial users in the provinces in 1958: Alberta, 115,878,536 M cubic feet (114,347,229 M in 1957); Ontario and Quebec, 53,241,015 M (35,692,967 M); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 24,582,747 M (12,287,757 M); British Columbia, 9,231,909 M (5,129,109); and the Atlantic Provinces, 85,756 M (145,367 M).

Alberta comprised 48.9 per cent of the total volume of natural gas sales in January this year although its predominance was less significant than in January last year when it accounted for 59.3 per cent of the total. In contrast, sales in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces together made up 33.9 per cent of the total in January this year, whereas this area constituted only 25.0 per cent in the preceding January.

AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO

The Department of External Affairs has announced that His Excellency Rafael de la Colina presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to Canada to His Excellency the Governor General. The ceremony took place at Government House.

Mr. de la Colina, who was born in Tulancingo, Mexico, in 1898, joined the Mexican Foreign Service in 1918. He has been Ambassador of Mexico to the United States and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations.

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SHOPPING CENTRES

Shopping centres increased sharply in number and in size of operations in the 12 months of 1957 when the number rose to 91 from 64 in 1956 and sales to \$356,555,849 from \$235,928,222, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report on retail trade for 1957. Data on this subject appears for the first time in this issue and was first published in reference paper number 87 covering the year 1956.

Number of stores located in these shopping centres rose in 1957 to 1,289 from 898 in 1956, of which 715 were independents versus 520, and 574 were chains versus 378. Sales of independent stores rose in total to \$129,813,295 from \$94,488,562, and of chains to \$226,742,554 from \$143,538,476.

Excluding from total retail sales such trades as motor vehicle dealers, lumber and building material dealers, and farm implement dealers, which are not represented in shopping centres, sales made by retail stores located in these areas represented 3.6 per cent of estimated total retail sales in Canada in 1957 as compared with 2.6 per cent in 1956.

The net addition of the 27 shopping centres during 1957 accounted for \$49,673,603 or 41.2 per cent of the increase in the year's sales volume. The remainder of this increase (\$70,954,024) was due to both the growth in the number of retail establishments within the shopping centres in existence prior to 1957, and the increase in sales of those retail firms in business during 1956.

Shopping centres are now located in six provinces of Canada, Saskatchewan being the latest to be added to the list. Ontario had by far the largest number at 57 versus 41 in 1956, Quebec following with 15 versus 10, Alberta 8 versus 7, British Columbia 7 versus 5, Nova Scotia 2 versus 1, and Saskatchewan 2 versus nil. Sales of shopping centres located in Ontario in 1957 amounted to \$226,090,485 (5.5 per cent of total retail sales); Quebec, \$74,678,744 (2.8 per cent) and the Atlantic Provinces, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, \$55,786,620 (1.8 per cent).

All trades represented in shopping centres experienced a growth in sales volume in 1957 from the preceding year with family clothing stores, other food and beverage stores, and furniture, appliance and radio stores registering the largest percentage increases.

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ESKIMOS AT STRATFORD

The Stratford Festival will feature a unique and essentially Canadian display this summer, when it houses two Eskimo carvers and their igloo in the Festival Arena during the twelve week Festival season. Along with the sculptors, who will be at work on soapstone carvings under public gaze, will be samples of Eskimo sculpture and art work - "the most comprehensive and representative collection ever yet shown in North America" according to Department of Northern Affairs officials through whose co-operation the exhibit is being shown at Stratford.

Besides art work, there will be a display of Eskimo clothing, toys, domestic articles and weapons, such as harpoons, knives and other hunting implements. These will be accompanied by pictorial illustrations of the Eskimo way of life and an igloo constructed of styrofoam. A 10,000 square foot area has been set aside for the display. The Exhibit will be staffed by personnel from the Department of Northern Affairs who will act as lecturers and interpreters. The project, sponsored by the Department, has been made possible through funds from the Canada Council.

The display will be open in the Festival Arena on the River Drive every Monday through Saturday from ten a.m. to eight p.m. with an Admission Charge of 50¢.

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INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Industrial employment declined less than usual from December to January this winter, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey. Data supplied by establishments covered in the monthly survey suggests that the underlying employment situation in a number of industries has improved in recent months. For example, employment in trade declined less from December to January this winter than in the winters of 1956-57 and 1957-58, and the relatively small size of the decline was a factor in the rise in the adjusted composite index between the two months. However, a large part of the rise in the index which occurred in the two-month period ending in January was caused by the return of workers previously engaged in industrial disputes.

Although the decline in trade following the end of the Christmas rush period was smaller than usual, it was the main factor in the seasonal reduction in the unadjusted composite index from December to January. Employ-

ment for women, who make up a high proportion of the work force in trade, was down 3.3 per cent over the month, while employment for men was reduced by 1.4 per cent only.

During January, average weekly wages and salaries rose seasonally past the level of November 1958 after dipping in the latter part of December. The industrial composite figure for January was \$72.29, up 5 per cent from the figure for the last period in December and 1 per cent from the corresponding statistics for November. The index of industrial payrolls for January 1959 was 192.0 as compared with 183.9 for January 1958 and 184.7 for January 1957.

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REACTOR AT MCMASTER

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce has announced that the Atomic Energy Control Board has issued to McMaster University a license for the operation of its one megawatt swimming pool research reactor. The reactor is situated at McMaster University in the west end of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Churchill advised that a permit for the construction of this reactor was issued by the Board on April 23, 1957. The reactor has now been completed satisfactorily and operating procedures, proposed by the University and revised to accord with recommendations of the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee, have been approved by the Board. For the consideration of operating procedures, the permanent members of the Committee were joined by representatives of the Ontario Departments of Health and Labour and by the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Hamilton. The operating licence has been issued subject to compliance with the approved procedures, and is to be reviewed at or before the end of the first year of operation.

The Minister pointed out that swimming pool reactors have been found to be quite reliable and safe in operation. The Board is satisfied that University authorities are competent to operate a reactor of this type and believe that no accident should result from operation under the approved procedures. The windowless concrete building with walls two feet thick, in which the reactor is housed, will provide good protection for the public in the unlikely event of an accident. The reactor and its operation will be inspected periodically to ensure that the conditions of the license are fulfilled.

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Mr. Churchill referred to the high reputation for research in the field of atomic energy already attained by McMaster, and to the confidence he felt that with this new research facility the University would make a most significant contribution to Canadian progress in atomic energy research and training.

McMaster is not only the first Canadian university to operate a reactor capable of achieving a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction but also one of the few universities in the world with such a facility.

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MAPLE PRODUCTS IN 1958

Farm value of maple products in 1958 declined over 18 per cent to \$8,440,000 from \$10,342,000 in 1957 and 15.5 per cent from the 1951-55 average of \$9,991,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in a special statement. Production of maple products (expressed as syrup) in 1958 fell 21 per cent to 2,485,000 gallons from 3,134,000 in the preceding year, but rose 0.4 per cent from the 1951-55 average of 2,476,000 gallons.

Output of maple syrup last year decreased to 2,403,000 gallons from 3,068,000 a year earlier. Average farm price increased to \$3.36 per gallon from \$3.27, but the gross farm value dropped to \$8,064,000 from \$10,031,000. Maple sugar output advanced to 815,000 pounds from 661,000, but average farm price eased to 46¢ per pound from 47¢. However, gross farm value rose to \$376,000 from \$311,000.

Gross farm value of maple syrup produced in Quebec in 1958 declined to \$6,435,000 from \$8,328,000 in the previous year. Total for Ontario decreased to \$1,529,000 from \$1,574,000, New Brunswick to \$70,000 from \$95,000, and Nova Scotia to \$30,000 from \$34,000. Farm value of maple sugar output increased in Quebec in the year to \$302,000 from \$236,000, in Ontario to \$18,000 from \$7,000, and in Nova Scotia to \$11,000 from \$10,000, but fell in New Brunswick to \$45,000 from \$58,000.

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OPENING OF SEAWAY

The formal opening date for the passage of the first ships through the St. Lawrence Seaway will be Saturday, April 25, it has been announced by Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Transport.