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CANADA'S WHEAT IN A HUNGRY WORLD

In a statement on July 24 concerning the initial prices that would be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board during the next crop year for wheat, oats and barley, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, said in part:

...The Government shares the opinion of major farm organizations that efforts should be concentrated on moving as much grain as possible.

There are two sides to this matter of our wheat marketing — supply and demand. Taking one year with another and the variation in yields which must be expected, we should aim to avoid the production of unmanageable surpluses and, through appropriate crop diversification, be in a position to meet changing domestic and foreign demand for wheat, coarse grains and livestock. Our production policies, including the various programmes affecting wheat and other grains, must be designed to achieve these objectives. The Government has initiated a review of these policies and programmes to determine in what way they might be adjusted to achieve a better balance in agricultural production and the avoidance of burdensome surpluses. For example, the Government considers that we should be in a better position than we are at present to meet the expected increase in demand for livestock and feed grains.

On the demand side, the Government is making every effort to help the Wheat Board to increase to the maximum commercial sales in markets throughout the world, wherever they are to be found.

The Government has decided that the time has come to move forward on another front which should prove of both short-run and long-run advantage to Western wheat producers.

GIFTS OF WHEAT

To help meet the food needs of the developing countries, Canada, for many years now, has been making wheat and flour available as part of our Colombo Plan assistance. I wish to announce at this time the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to provide for a programme of supplying wheat or wheat flour to international aid agencies, including the World Food Programme, and to developing countries which are not now commercial markets or where commercial exports are limited by capacity to pay. Something can be done this year. The intention is on a progressive basis to increase the amount of Canadian food aid in appropriate relationship to the total of our assistance activities. It is expected that the total allocation for this purpose might rise to a level of around \$40 million per annum over the course of the next few years.

SAFEGUARDS FOR COMMERCIAL MARKET

The actual amount of wheat and flour to be made available for assistance purposes in the next crop year will depend on the needs of the World Food Programme and the absorptive capacity of the developing countries we wish to assist. Safeguards will be introduced to ensure that the provision of additional Canadian wheat and flour does not interfere

with the normal commercial marketings of Canada and other exporting countries whom we shall be consulting as appropriate. I am confident all Members of the House will agree that food aid, in particular the provision of wheat and flour which we are so well placed to produce, should be a continuing and important part of our external development assistance programmes so long as the need for food exists.

This enlarged programme of food aid, in combination with the efforts that are being made to maintain and increase commercial sales, to gain access to import markets and to stabilize international trade at reasonable prices, seems to the Government to represent the right approach to the problems that confront Western grain producers under present circumstances. . . .

WORLD PLOWING MATCH

The World, Canadian and Ontario championship plowing contests will be held from October 8 to 12 on the Conn Smythe Farms, Highway No. 10, at Caledon, Ontario.

This will be the first occasion on which all three championships have been held at one time and in one jurisdiction or country, and it will probably not occur again for about 20 years. Entries in the world event are expected from some 19 countries, including Hungary, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. The programme is being worked out by various committees in conjunction with the Canadian Plowing Council, the World Plowing Council and Mr. F.A. Lashley, Director, Agricultural and Horticultural Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture. A display model depicting the event is on view on the Main Floor, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The famous event will feature a horse show, historical exhibits, floral displays, daily parades, and the biggest display of farm machinery in Canada.

VEHICLE ENTRIES

Permits issued to foreign vehicles entering Canada in June numbered 900,284, an increase of 61,449 or 7.3 per cent from last year's June total of 838,835. The number issued in the January-June period was 2,813,905, an advance of 165,256 or 6.2 per cent from 1962's first-half total of 2,648,649.

Vehicle permits issued to travellers in June were, by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,323 (1,331 in June last year); New Brunswick, 47,357 (43,102); Quebec, 67,250 (69,356); Ontario, 688,207 (615,046); Manitoba, 15,773 (13,706); Saskatchewan, 8,615 (7,686); Alberta, 9,549 (9,467); British Columbia, 59,100 (76,759); and Yukon Territory, 3,110 (2,382).

Permits issued from January to June, by provinces: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 1,834 (1,885 in 1962's first half); New Brunswick, 163,152 (156,473); Quebec, 239,486 (243,129); Ontario, 2,126,259 (1,965,285); Manitoba, 44,116 (37,717); Saskatchewan, 24,240 (19,274); Alberta, 17,568 (16,451); British Columbia, 191,034 (203,119); and the Yukon Territory, 6,216 (5,316).

RCN HONOURS LONDONDERRY

Memories of wartime Londonderry in Northern Ireland were evoked for thousands of Canadian naval and ex-naval personnel on July 21, when a White Ensign worn by the last Canadian warship to leave the port in 1945 was presented to the Dean of Londonderry Cathedral. It was accompanied by a plaque which read: "Ensign worn by HMSC 'Lauzon', last Canadian ship to sail from Londonderry 1945. Presented by Naval Officers' Associations of Canada on behalf of RCN officers and men who visited this city during World War II and in memory of those who gave their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic."

Rear-Admiral Walter Hose, RCN (Retired), a former Chief of the Naval Staff and honorary president of the Naval Officers' Associations of Canada, made the presentation to the Very Reverend L.R. Lawrenson, Dean of Londonderry.

The Ensign was paraded to the Cathedral by a colour party from ships of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron, which was participating in exercises based on Londonderry. Commander T.R. Durley, RCNR (Retired), a past president of the NOAC and president of the Navy League of Canada's Quebec Division, received the Ensign from the colour party and turned it over to Admiral Hose.

The Dean dedicated the Ensign and Reverend Canon Harry Ploughman, RCN, of Ottawa, Protestant Chaplain of the Fleet, preached the sermon. Captain C.P. Nixon, Commander of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron, read the lesson. Members of the Squadron were in attendance.

Many thousands of Canadian sailors knew wartime 'Derry, the Eastern end of the Atlantic convoy runs. Since the war RCN ships have called there frequently for anti-submarine exercises with the Royal Navy.

SEED-GUN PLANTS PINE

Forest researchers in Alberta are experimenting with plastic "bullets" to plant lodgepole pine seedlings, an idea, originated by a university forester, that makes possible the use of a planting gun to drive the bullets into the soil.

Jack Walters, research forester at the University of British Columbia, developed the technique of growing and planting tree seedlings in bullet-shaped plastic cups. Seedlings only eight weeks old can be planted successfully by this method without disturbing the root system, in contrast to ordinary nursery-grown stock, which is transplanted first in the nursery and again on transfer to reforestation areas.

REFORESTATION USE

If the "bullet" technique proves successful in the field trials under way at Hinton, Alberta, it could be applied to reforestation and the re-stocking of forest stands. The plastic containers two and a half inches long are driven into the soil with the seedlings inside. They are so designed as to permit the small trees to grow out of them.

The Alberta District Office of the federal Department of Forestry is trying out procedures and assess-

ing the results of this method, in co-operation with the North Western Pulp and Power Ltd. at Hinton and the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests.

Attention is focused on the possibilities of survival and growth of the seedlings. Mr. Walters used a spring-triggered planting gun in his original trials, but there are possibilities of developing various types of mechanical devices employing the plastic bullets.

INJURIES IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

More than 18,000 employees of the Federal Government suffered injuries on the job during the fiscal year 1962-63, according to a preliminary report on work injuries in the federal public service recently issued by the Department of Labour.

While most of the injuries were minor, 6,273 were serious enough to keep employees away from work. The number of actual days lost during the year was more than 10,000, equivalent to the year-round employment of 420 persons.

During the twelvemonth, 17 government employees were killed on the job, and another 18 suffered permanent disabilities for which they are receiving continuing compensation.

On the basis of the number of people covered, one federal employee in 13 had an accident of some kind during the year, and one in 39 lost time as a result. About one in 2,250 had a claim for permanent disability and about one in 14,000 died as a result of an accident on the job.

The report covers 227,000 employees of government departments, Crown corporations and other federal agencies throughout the country. These are protected by the Government Employees Compensation Act, which provides for accident compensation to federal employees through the facilities of provincial workmen's compensation boards.

HAZARDS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Federal employees work at just about every kind of job found in Canada, including some found only in the public service. Their jobs often take them to the most remote parts of the country.

Many of these jobs are more hazardous than the average. For instance, government employees work on surveys by air, land and water. They work under water on projects connected with harbours and defence. Some mine or process radioactive materials, others manufacture munitions. Many work on research and development of explosives, chemicals, or weapons.

Most of the year's accidents, from bruised shins to broken necks, had one thing in common, the Department of Labour said. Like most industrial accidents, almost all could have been prevented by a little more caution by the injured persons, or by a better application of proven safety practices by their supervisors.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch of the Department, which offers a safety advisory

service to government departments and agencies, reports that a number of them are achieving some success in reducing accidents, although the ratio of accidents to employees has remained fairly constant in recent years for the whole government service. However, government jobs continue to change and grow more complex, and the Branch says that accident prevention must be promoted much more vigorously in the future to ensure the safety of government employees and to reduce and direct and indirect costs of accidents.

Direct costs of accidents during the year, including compensation, hospital and medical costs, and administration expenses of provincial workmen's compensation boards, totalled about \$3,690,000, or \$16 for every employee covered by the Act. This was about 8 percent higher than the year before.

Indirect costs of industrial accidents are even more serious in the long run, according to the Branch. These indirect costs, caused by lost time, disruption of work, and damage and loss of material and equipment are estimated at four times the direct costs.

Thirty federal bodies reported no accident claims at all during the year. However, no large departments were in this group, which included the Library of Parliament, the Supreme Court of Canada, and a number of boards and commissions.

NEW BERTHS AT CHURCHILL HARBOUR

Ceremonies at the harbour of Churchill, Manitoba, on August 1 will mark the completion of the wharf-extension project launched in 1961 by the National Harbours Board.

The two new berths, which are to be officially opened by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, will be named after two companies whose long association with Churchill harbour has contributed greatly to the growth of trade at the port. The ceremony will coincide with the Hudson Bay Route Association tourist excursion, which will be in Churchill at the time.

The 575-foot downstream section of the wharf extension will be named the "Dalgliesh Berth" after R.S. Dalgliesh Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the first shipping line to carry grain cargoes from Churchill when the port was opened in the 1930's. The company's chairman, Mr. Peter Dalgliesh, who will be present at the ceremony, has been a consistent supporter of the northern route over the years.

The upstream section, 325 feet long, will be named "Wolfe Berth". Wolfe Stevedores Limited was the first stevedoring firm to operate at Churchill, and has been actively engaged at the port through the years.

This expansion programme, which also provides a new 300-foot coastal berth, included dredging to widen the turning basin by 200 feet and deepen the approach channel to a depth of 30 feet. The longer wharf will accommodate five ocean vessels alongside at one time and allow more efficient handling of the larger ships now calling at Churchill.

COMFORT RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

For the second time this year, Charles F. Comfort, director of the National Gallery, has been honoured for his contribution to the arts in Canada. On July 19, he received the University of Alberta's National Award in Painting and the Related Arts for 1963, presented by Donald Cameron, director of the University of Alberta's School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta.

In June Mr. Comfort had been awarded the "Medaglio al Merito Culturale" by the Italian Government for his outstanding contribution to the understanding of the arts of Italy in Canada.

Former recipients of the University of Alberta's annual arts award have included Professor Frank Scott, dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University (for poetry); Professor Eric Arthur, School of Architecture, University of Toronto; Arnold Walter, director of the Faculty of Music, University of Toronto.

CANADA-JAPAN COMMITTEE

The second meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee will be held in Ottawa on September 25 and 26. The agenda and other details of the meeting will be worked out during consultations between the Governments of Canada and Japan.

The Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was established during the visit to Ottawa of the Prime Minister of Japan in June 1961, when it was agreed by the Canadian and Japanese Prime Ministers that, in view of the increasing importance of Canadian-

Japanese relations, ministers of the two governments should meet from time to time to exchange views on matters of common interest, particularly in the economic field, and to familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country. The Ministerial Committee was not intended to be a negotiating body.

The first meeting of the Committee took place in Tokyo in January 1963. Discussions were held at that time on the trade and economic relations between Canada and Japan as well as on economic matters of an international nature affecting the two countries. It was agreed then that the second meeting would be held in Ottawa.

STEPHENS TO KARACHI

The appointment was recently announced of Mr. Llewellyn Aikins Douglas Stephens as Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan. Mr. Stephens succeeds Mr. C.C. Eberts, who has returned to duty in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Stephens, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1915, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945. In March 1948 he was posted to Bern. In September of the same year he was transferred to The Hague, where he served until 1952. In 1956 he was posted to Bonn as Counsellor, acting in that capacity until 1959.

After attending the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, Mr. Stephens returned to Ottawa in December 1959 to take up duties in the Department. He has held his present position as Head of the Commonwealth Division since March 1962.

HAZARDS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT - BEES
Federal employees work at just about every kind of job in Canada, including some involving in the public service. Their jobs often take them to the most remote parts of the country. Many of these jobs are more hazardous than the average. For instance, government employees work on projects connected with nuclear and atomic energy. Some mine or process radioactive materials. They manufacture munitions. They work on research and development of explosives, chemicals, or other hazardous materials. Most of the year's accidents, however, are not to broken necks, but one thing is common, the Department of Labour, said, is that most industrial accidents almost all could have been prevented by a little more caution. The usual reason for a worker's application of grossly negligent practices is that he is tired. The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch of the Department of Labour, which is in charge of the federal safety program, said that the most common cause of industrial accidents is fatigue. The department said that the most common cause of industrial accidents is fatigue. The department said that the most common cause of industrial accidents is fatigue.