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EXPORT VALUE REACHES RECORD

Exports of Canadian produce reached a record value of \$1,328,100,000 in the second quarter of 1959, and re-exports of imported goods totalled an additional \$30,900,000, according to detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average export prices were almost 2 per cent higher than in the same quarter of 1958, but as the value increase was much greater at 5 per cent the physical volume of exports advanced by about 3 per cent. This was in sharp contrast with first-quarter results, when the value of exports was more than 3 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1958 and the volume decrease of 4 per cent was even greater. The second-quarter increase was sufficient to raise the cumulative value of domestic exports in the first half-year to a record \$2,360,300,000, but the physical volume of exports in the half-year was fractionally below the 1958 record.

The higher export totals in the second quarter conceal quite varied commodity changes. Forest products, metals and minerals made the greatest contribution to the export increase, with lumber, newsprint, iron ore, farm machinery, uranium, aluminum and asbestos showing especially large gains. Cattle exports recovered sharply from their first-quarter slump, but shipments of wheat and other grains and of nickel remained lower than in 1958, and the exceptional exports of military aircraft which contributed greatly to the export total

in the second quarter of 1958 did not recur in 1959.

For a number of leading export commodities first-quarter decreases were replaced by increases in the second quarter. In this group were newsprint paper, aluminum, copper and cattle. Wood pulp was one of the few important commodities whose increase in second-quarter exports was substantially less than the increase in the first quarter.

NEW TRADE PATTERNS

The United States and the United Kingdom provided a market for a respective 62 per cent and 15 per cent of Canada's exports in the first six months of 1959 compared with 57 per cent and 16 per cent in the same period of 1958. The Commonwealth, European and Latin American shares dropped from 6.6 per cent, 13.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively, in the first half of 1958 to 5.6 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent in 1959. Higher exports to Japan raised the proportion for exports to all other countries as a group to a little more than 4 per cent, up slightly from last year. In both the first and the second quarters of 1959 exports were lower than in 1958 to Commonwealth countries except the United Kingdom, and to European and Latin American markets, and in the second quarter exports to the United Kingdom were somewhat lower than in the previous year. However, as the United States economy continued to re-

(Over)

cover from the adjustments of 1957 and 1958 the second-quarter increase in sales to that market alone more than offset all decreases elsewhere.

Domestic exports to the United States reached a record \$830,400,000 in the second quarter of 1959, substantially above the previous peak of \$768,100,000 set in the third quarter of 1957, and in sharp contrast to the small decrease in the first quarter. The pattern of commodity changes in exports to the United States closely resembled that in exports to all countries, with iron ore, lumber, asbestos, uranium and certain chemical products playing especially important roles in gains over the second quarter of last year. While exports of copper, cattle, and aluminum showed losses in the first quarter, sales of most of these commodities recovered in the second quarter to completely or partially wipe out their losses of the earlier period. Nickel and crude petroleum exports, on the other hand, were down in both quarters, thus showing rather substantially reduced six-month sales.

SOME EXPORT DECLINE

Exports to the United Kingdom declined by nearly 2 per cent in the first half of 1959 to \$359,900,000, entirely due to second quarter losses; first quarter exports to this market had increased moderately. The largest drops in exports occurred for nickel and planks and boards, while sales of Canadian uranium rose sharply. Other changes were minor, with small declines for wood pulp, iron ore, aluminum and asbestos and slight increases for wheat, newsprint and copper. Exports in the first six months to Commonwealth countries were down by 14 per cent to \$133,000,000, declines having occurred in both first and second quarters. A large part of this decline was brought about by reduced shipments of wheat to India and Australia with the latter country returning to her normal role as a wheat exporter, rather than providing a market for Canadian wheat as in 1958.

With substantial declines occurring in both first and second quarters, exports to European countries were down by more than 25 per cent to \$225,600,000 in the first six months from \$304,200,000 a year ago largely due to greatly reduced exports of aircraft and parts to Western Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg. Shipments of wheat to Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. were also down as were seeds (mostly oil seeds) to France, while there was a slight increase in shipments of wheat to Western Germany. Nickel exports to Norway were virtually unchanged but some slight decline occurred in exports of this metal to Western Germany and Italy with somewhat larger shipments going to Sweden. Substantial shipments of barley and wheat were made to Poland during the second quarter where none had been made in the first quarter of this year.

Exports to Latin America during the first

six months of 1959 at \$82,400,000 were down nearly 11 per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year, the substantial losses of the first quarter moderating somewhat in the second. Reduced exports of aluminum, rolling-mill products, newsprint and cellulose products to Mexico, smaller shipments to Brazil of newsprint and farm machinery and to Venezuela of wheat flour were only partially offset by increased shipments of wheat and milk products to Venezuela.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group increased 15 per cent from the first six months of 1958 to \$90,800,000 in the first half of 1959 largely due to gains in second-quarter exports. Exports to Japan dominated this group with a 25 per cent increase brought about principally by increased shipments of wheat, oil seeds, sulphite pulp, iron ore and copper.

IMPORTS NEAR PREVIOUS HIGH

Imports also made large gains in the second quarter of 1959. The import balance was nearly twice as great as in the corresponding period of 1958, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports at \$1,572,300,000 very nearly equalled the \$1,573,050,000 record set in the second quarter of 1956 and were 13.9 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1958. The import balance for the quarter of \$213,300,000 was much higher than that of the second quarter of 1958 but only about two-thirds that of the corresponding period of either 1956 or 1957.

The import increase in the second quarter was nearly four times as great as in the first quarter and the half-year total of \$2,814,400,000 was 9.5 per cent above the same period of 1958 but still appreciably lower than the record totals of 1956 and 1957.

Imports from the United States increased in the second quarter by 12.4 per cent to \$1,076,100,000, a considerably more rapid rate of increase than that exhibited in the first quarter. The six-month increase in imports of over 8 per cent resulted in a total import figure of \$1,967,500,000.

Imports from areas other than the United States increased in the second quarter more rapidly than imports from the United States and, except for the United Kingdom, the same was true of the half-year. Imports from the United Kingdom in the second quarter were 15 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1958, but because of a 6 per cent decline in the first quarter the half-year total at \$281,700,000 was only 5.7 per cent higher than in the first half of 1958.

The direction of trade pattern for exports in the second quarter differed appreciably from that of the same period of 1958. However, there was relatively little change in the direction of import trade; the United States and the United Kingdom provided 68.4 per cent and 11.0 per cent, respectively, and the overall shares of the other areas also showed little change.

NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL NAMED

At a meeting of her Canadian Privy Council in Halifax on August 1, Her Majesty the Queen announced the appointment of Major-General George Philiass Vanier, C.M.G., D.S.O., to succeed the Right Honourable Vincent Massey as Governor-General of Canada. Mr. Massey will retire in September after a record seven and a half years as the Queen's personal representative in Canada.

General Vanier will be the second Canadian to become Governor-General of his country. The appointment was announced on the last day of the Queen's visit to Canada.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE P. VANIER

General Vanier was born in Montreal on April 23, 1888, the son of Philiass and Margaret Maloney Vanier, both of Montreal.

He was educated at Loyola College, and Laval University from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1911. Called to the Bar of Quebec in the same year, he practised law in Montreal until the outbreak of war in 1914. General Vanier went overseas with the Royal 22nd Regiment (of which he was a founder-member) and was severely wounded in action. He was awarded the D.S.O., the M.C. with bar, the 1915 Star, and was mentioned in despatches.

General Vanier was aide-de-camp to two Governors-General of Canada, Lord Byng of Vimy from 1921-1922, and Viscount Willingdon from 1926-28. After three years as Commander of the Royal 22nd Regiment, he became Canada's representative on the Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions at the League of Nations from 1928-1931. He was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1930, and one of the Canadian Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations in the same year.

In 1931 General Vanier was appointed Counsellor and Secretary at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London. He represented Canada at several sessions of the International Wheat Advisory Committee between 1931-1935. In 1939 General Vanier was appointed Canadian Minister to France. In the following year he became a member of the Canadian section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence of Canada and the United States. General Vanier returned to Canada after the fall of France and was Officer Commanding Military District No. 5 with headquarters at Quebec, from 1941-1943.

In January 1943 General Vanier was appointed Canadian Minister to the Allied Governments in London. Later that year he was made Canadian Representative to the French Committee on National Liberation in London. In this capacity he was transferred to Algiers in 1944 where he remained until he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to France in November 1944, a post which he held until his retirement on January 1, 1954.

General Vanier married Miss Pauline Archer, daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Charles Archer of Montreal, on September 29, 1921. They have three sons and one daughter.

General Vanier is a member of the Canada Council, a Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and a member of Academie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts of Rouen.

In July 1946 the United States award of Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, was conferred upon General Vanier by the United States Ambassador to France on the instructions of the United States Government.

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PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

On August 4 representatives of Canada and Australia signed in Ottawa an Agreement for co-operation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It was the fifth agreement of this type to be concluded by Canada, the others being with Germany, Switzerland, Pakistan and Japan.

The Agreement is a framework agreement, intended to make possible the supply of information, equipment, facilities and nuclear materials. Like other bilateral agreements signed by Canada, this one contains a "safeguard" clause providing that both parties to the Agreement shall be permitted to assure themselves that the terms of the Agreement are complied with, including the provision that materials supplied shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

At the brief ceremony marking the signing, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, noted that both Canada and Australia were already well advanced in the exploration of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and had had many useful exchanges of information in this field. The present Agreement, he said, would further facilitate the friendly co-operation between both countries and could be expected to lead to a broadening of these mutually valuable contacts.

Mr. Green also announced that Canada hopes soon to conclude two agreements with the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), one for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and one for collaboration on research projects.

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NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Canadian Ratification of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women will soon be formally presented to the United Nations. Queen Elizabeth II has authorized the Secretary of State for External Affairs to sign the instrument of ratification and to deposit with the United Nations, the documents which show that Canada adheres to the convention, which gives married women a citizenship status independent of that of their husbands.

NEW AMBASSADOR

His Excellency Dr. Arturo Calventi presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to Canada to the Deputy Governor-General, Mr. Gerald Fauteux, LL.D., on August 5. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court of Canada.

Dr. Calventi, who was born at La Vega, Dominican Republic, on October 12, 1918, holds the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Santo Domingo. He has held various important positions in his country's foreign service and prior to coming to Canada was Minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington.

OCEAN INSTITUTE

Canada, which possesses the longest coastline of any country in the world, is taking steps to expand oceanography in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys to fill the gaping need for oceanographic data on its coastal waters for defence and resource assessment purposes.

It is setting up on the east coast, in Bedford Basin near Halifax, a \$3 million oceanographic institute, which will have the facilities to allow studies in any phase of the science. The new institute will take five years to complete and, when in operation, will have a staff of some 300 oceanographers, hydrographers, submarine geologists and other scientific personnel, plus supporting staff, and an operating fleet of 10 oceanographic vessels.

Specifically, the new Institute will turn an oceanographic research spotlight on Canada's Atlantic and sub-Arctic coasts to study the physical characteristics of the waters and underlying sea bed. The resultant data is needed for anti-submarine defences and to ascertain the resource potential of the country's continental shelf in these regions and to assist navigation.

An extensive programme of work is envisaged in the new project. Oceanographers and hydrographers will study and map the topography of the ocean floor, and measure the movements, temperature, density, and chemical properties of the water at various depths.

They will study the separate and distinct layers of water of which the oceans are comprised, and each of which has its own characteristics. Modern methods of submarine detection depend on the transmission of sound in water, which requires a detailed knowledge of these characteristics.

Geologists will study bottom sediments and cores taken from the ocean floor. Such studies will yield valuable data on the life of the earth's crust, enable geologists to recreate the history of mountainous formations on land

and reveal possible mineral resource wealth on the shelf.

Geophysicists will use magnetometers, gravimeters, and seismic equipment to diagnose the structures underlying the floor.

The heart of the new project will lie, of course, in its fleet of oceanographic and hydrographic ships. The ship-building programme will add additional ships until the requirements are met for new ships and for the replacement of old and chartered ones now in use by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. A multi-million dollar shipbuilding programme has already been set under way. The first of the new oceanographic vessels, the \$7 million C.G.S. Hudson, is expected to be commissioned in 1961.

The whole project will mean the building up, near Dartmouth, of a strong centre of marine sciences. It includes liaison with the Fisheries Research Board, the Atlantic Oceanographic Group which will be housed in the new Institute, and with Dalhousie University, which is setting up an Institute of Oceanography for the training of scientists, many of whom will be employed by the new Federal Institute. It will also be the headquarters of the polar group of oceanographers, hydrographers, geologists, and other scientists, working in the ice-bound sections of the far Arctic.

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PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

Addressing the 17th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories on July 27, Commissioner Gordon Robertson briefly reviewed developments in the North during the past six months. He drew attention to recent amendments made by Parliament to the Northwest Territories Act, with the general intent of introducing more flexibility into the government of the Territories and confiding more responsible power in the Council itself.

Communications in the North are rapidly opening up, according to Mr. Robertson. The report of the Royal Commission appointed to study the route of the proposed railway to Great Slave Lake is expected later this summer. The CBC had made for its part, good progress in its plans to improve and extend broadcasting in Northern Canada. By autumn five more stations will have been added to the CBC network in the North, including a new and up-to-date 1000-watt transmitter at the new townsite of Inuvik. In the meantime, the number of CBC shortwave broadcasts to the Canadian North has been increased.

A major effort to develop the potential resources of the North is now under way. The nickel mine at North Rankin and the Imperial Oil refinery at Norman Wells are two examples of new and extensive industrial ventures which give employment to Eskimos. At the Keewatin Re-establishment Project, people from econo-

mically-depressed areas in Keewatin are being taught new skills in order to regain the self-sufficiency that was lost to them with the disappearance of the caribou. At the same time, research into the causes of the depletion of caribou herds has been intensified.

Change, Mr. Robertson pointed out in his address, does not come to the North unwelcomed. "Indeed", he said, "the most significant factor in the changing economy of the Arctic to-day is the desire of many of the people themselves for a change. It must be recognized that in these circumstances change will come. Our objective must therefore be to encourage social and economic development which will meet, as far as possible, the recognized needs and wants of the people involved, while helping to preserve those elements of language, background and tradition that will retain a sense of continuity and identity, and thus aid in meeting the problems of a new way of life."

This was the first time that the Council of the Northwest Territories had met at Chesterfield Inlet. During the session a resolution was passed by the Council calling upon the Federal Cabinet to give Indians equal liquor rights with white residents and Eskimos. This resolution was prompted by a recent court decision which overthrew a Council ordinance restricting Eskimo use of beverage liquor. As a result of the ruling, Indians alone are under special restrictions, and are thus at a disadvantage compared to the rest of the population.

The major piece of legislation passed by the Council was an ordinance setting up a hospital insurance plan for the 25,000 residents of the Territories. The Commissioner hopes to have the plan in operation by April 1960.

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FIRST IN P. E. I.

Prince Edward Island is to have its first national historic park. To be called "Fort Amherst National Historic Park", it will include the remains of the fort named in 1758 for Lord Jeffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces at Louisbourg.

Fort Amherst succeeded the French settlement of Port La Joie established there nearly two and a half centuries ago. According to church registers, French settlement in the harbour south of the present Provincial capital began in 1721, and an historian has described the thriving community as "a group of houses within a fort, surrounded by a deep moat with drawbridge". A British warship captured the town in 1745, and Britain ruled it for the next four years. In 1749 the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle returned the town and the island, then known as "Ile St. Jean", to France.

For nine years it continued a French possession but with the capitulation of Louis-

bourg the British again assumed control. They rebuilt and expanded the fort, and named it for their Commander-in-Chief. It was garrisoned and kept in repair for two years, but later fell into disuse and was destroyed in 1770. The site now is marked only by the remains of the earthworks and the moat.

No known visual records of the old French fort have survived, but plans of projected fortifications dated 1776 are preserved in the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa.

Plans will be drawn to landscape the fort area over the next few years in a way which will be attractive to visitors and appropriate for the setting. Archaeological digging may also be necessary to establish more clearly the nature and extent of the original fortifications.

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MARITIME CHAIRMAN

The appointment of Alexander Watson, Director of Ship Construction and Supply of the Department of Transport, to the position of Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission was announced on August 7.

The appointment of Mr. Watson fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Chairman L.C. Audette to the chairmanship of the Tariff Board.

Dr. Watson holds an Extra First Class Marine Engineer Certificate, is a Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, a Registered Professional Engineer in Canada and is a past Member of the Institute of Naval Architects of London, England.

Joining the Department of Transport in 1937 as Assistant Marine Superintendent, Mr. Watson has been responsible for the operation of the Department's fleet of more than 250 vessels and for new ship construction for the Department.

Mr. Watson has also been responsible for organizing and operating the annual water re-supply of Canada's weather stations, radio posts and other outposts in Canada's northern and Arctic waters and for the re-supply by water of Mid Canada and Dew Line posts.

Among the ships designed and constructed under Mr. Watson's supervision in post-war years are the powerful 14,000 hp icebreaker "d'Iberville", the smaller icebreakers "Ernest Lapointe" and "Montcalm", three ferry ships "Bluenose", "William Carson" and "Lord Selkirk", eight supply and buoy vessels, the conversion of troop and tank landing craft into specialized equipment for use in northern operations. He has also been responsible for the designing of special type lightships and shore-based lifeboats, and the major conversion of war-time frigates into weatherships. Also under design or construction at the present time are twenty icebreakers and coastal ships including an 18,000 hp icebreaker and two passenger vessels for The West Indies Federation.

TRUMPETER SWANS

The first successful hatching in captivity of trumpeter swans in North America for at least 50 years has been reported by Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton said the five cygnets born at the Delta, Manitoba, Waterfowl Research Station a month ago provide breeding stock that may be used to replenish the small wild trumpeter swan population. The Canadian Wildlife Service, which has been closely associated with the project, is watching their progress closely and may use them to re-stock selected areas within their normal range.

There are now about 1,600 trumpeter swans in North America, 800 in the western U.S. and Alaska and 800 in Western Canada. Their main known breeding ground is in the Peace River region of Alberta.

LAMPREY CONTROL

Concerted efforts to reduce the sea lamprey, the predator which decimated the lake trout stocks in the Great Lakes, are proving successful.

The sea lamprey was discovered in Lake Erie in the 1920's and appeared in increasing numbers in Lake Huron in the 1930's. The commercial catch of lake trout in Lake Huron, which had averaged three million pounds annually before the appearance of the lamprey, dropped to a mere 50,000 pounds in 1946.

In the face of a distinct possibility of losing a valuable fish resource in the Great Lakes, an intensive investigation of the parasite was begun in 1946 in order to determine how it might be controlled. Numerous surveys indicated that the lamprey appeared to spawn exclusively in streams. Accordingly, mechanical barriers equipped with traps were built to prevent the lamprey from reaching the spawning grounds.

However, these barriers, although effective, were never fully efficient as they were difficult to maintain during floods; also it was

found that the lamprey were by-passing damaged installations, and spawning upstream.

The lamprey, which breed extremely rapidly, were beginning by 1946 to make their numbers felt in Lakes Michigan and Superior.

In Lake Michigan the lake trout population had been practically eliminated by 1950. Before the infiltration of the lamprey, Lake Michigan yielded a catch of about six million pounds a year. Lake Superior also suffered drastic losses. In the last six years the catch has declined from 4.5 million pounds to 1.5 million pounds.

ELECTRICAL BARRIER

The first electrical barrier was operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1951 on the Oqueoc River, Lake Huron. This device produced an electrical field, diverting the lamprey and causing them to be caught in traps, where they could be easily destroyed. Since 1952, modifications and improvements of the first electrical barrier have been used on many streams in the Great Lakes.

The effectiveness of the electrical barriers has been encouraging. Although it is not anticipated that there will be a general decline in the number of lamprey before the spring of 1961 or '62, there is evidence that one barrier-blocked stream is no longer producing lamprey.

CHEMICAL DETERRENT

During the early stages of the application of the electrical barrier method, research was started to discover a chemical which would destroy lamprey larvae, thus not giving them a chance to migrate to the lake where they begin their parasitic life.

Many chemicals were given laboratory test before two were found which were lethal to lamprey larvae but not harmful to other fish. When scientists were satisfied that they had what they were looking for, they selected a number of streams for chemical treatment. Eleven streams in Lake Superior were treated last year, and in only one of them was there any survival of larvae.