



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 2

January 8, 1964

CONTENTS

Canada's Health and Welfare in 1963	1
Ottawa Arts Centre Approved	2
St. Lawrence Seaway Traffic	2
Canada's Power Development in 1963	3
Vanier Promoted General	3

U.S.-Canada Air-Space Pact	3
Prairies Get Radar Posts	4
Balance of Payments	4
Fisheries Research Meeting	4

CANADA'S HEALTH AND WELFARE IN 1963

New protection for Canadian consumers of food and drugs, accelerated use of national welfare grants, an increase of \$10 a month in old-age security payments to all persons over 70 and approval of a new measles vaccine were among the highlights of the 1963 programme of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Special attention was concentrated on such subjects as the Canada Pension Plan, radiation protection, rehabilitation of the disabled, and fitness.

FOOD AND DRUG REGULATIONS

Important health measures originated in the Food and Drug Directorate in connection with the manufacture of drugs and the distribution of drug samples. It is now required by law that drug manufacturers apply certain quality controls and keep records of control of all batches of drugs produced. There is also a new clause in the Food and Drugs Act prohibiting distribution of drug samples except to physicians, dentists, veterinarians or pharmacists, under conditions laid down in amendments. Recipients must sign orders for samples of certain groups of drugs and must keep their own records of distribution of these drugs. Amendments to regulations governing the introduction of new drugs to the market impose stricter requirements on the manufacturer and provide authority for the removal of a new drug from the market whenever an unusually serious public-health hazard is discovered in its use.

WELFARE ALLOWANCES

Old-age security payments, claimable by all persons over 70, were increased by \$10 to the present level of \$75 a month as of the end of October. In December,

the Federal Government approved an equal increase of \$10 to a total of \$75 in allowances to the blind and disabled as well as old-age assistance. Since these programmes are jointly operated by the Federal Government and the provincial governments, the increase becomes applicable in each province as its government passes enabling legislation agreeing to sharing of the higher allowances. The Federal Government announced its intention of introducing a contributory pension plan to be known as the Canada Pension Plan.

FITNESS AND SPORT

The development programme of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate is moving ahead steadily. Grants made to national associations for extension of their activities had passed the \$1-million mark by the end of the year. Such organizations as the Canadian Legion, which has a fitness-promotion programme, and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which operates hockey clinics, benefited from these grants. Scholarships for undergraduate professional study in such fields as physical education are now paid from funds allocated to the provinces. A great number of the programmes involve provincial-federal partnerships.

RADIATION PROTECTION

Protection against radiation continued to receive considerable attention from departmental staff; a significant step last year was Cabinet approval of the formation of the Advisory Committee on Radiation Protection, which will advise the Minister on matters of radiation protection and assist in drawing

(Over)

up uniform standards and procedures in the field of radiation protection generally.

A useful step was taken to improve the protection offered to X-ray workers when the first meeting was held of the newly-formed X-ray Safety Committee, whose members are drawn from government and non-government bodies. A recommendation calling for a system of registration of X-ray equipment and personnel monitoring was approved by the Dominion Council of Health.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

The outstanding co-operative arrangements between federal and provincial governments for hospital insurance, which had been established in the early stages of the plan, continued in evidence. During the year, meetings were held of the Advisory Committee on Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services, its sub-committees and working parties. A number of amendments were made in the federal-provincial agreements, which, for the most part, had the effect of broadening existing provincial plans.

INDIAN-ESKIMO TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Medical Services Directorate, having launched two years ago a community health-workers training programme for Indians and Eskimos, is planning an extension of this project, involving an even larger group of Indians. To date, there have been two groups - 13 Indians and eight Eskimos - trained to do public-health work among their own people. Plans are now far advanced to recruit an additional 26 Indians, with the aim of eventually having such auxiliary health personnel in every community of the indigenous population. All reports indicate that these workers are highly effective in educating their own people in the ways of improving health standards.

OTTAWA ARTS CENTRE APPROVED

The Prime Minister announced on December 23 that the Government had approved in principle the establishment in Ottawa of a National Centre for the Performing Arts, which would provide a showcase for the performing arts as well as central facilities for the various national organizations serving the arts. The Government has also approved in principle the organization of an annual National Festival. The first performance is to be held at the proposed Centre in 1967 as part of the observances of Canada's Centennial. These two projects were recommended recently by the National Capital Arts Alliance.

CHOICE OF SITE

The Arts Alliance, in its proposal for the National Centre for the Performing Arts, suggested a site on Sussex Street. The Mayor of Ottawa has proposed the area of Confederation Square. The Prime Minister said that the National Capital Commission was considering the question of the site and had been

asked by the Government to provide information on alternative costs and other related factors. Before the site is actually chosen, there will be full discussion with all those concerned.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRE

When appointed, the trustees of the Centre, in co-operation with the City of Ottawa as well as interested groups across the country, will have government authorization to develop a programme for the use of the Centre, including its use for amateur festivals on a national basis, the purpose of which will be to stimulate the development of the arts in Canada without duplication of work now being done by regional and other organizations.

The Government has also authorized the setting up of a committee to prepare recommendations for submission to the Cabinet on the execution of the project, taking into account its future growth and development, with a view to the introduction of legislation at the next session of Parliament.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

The fifth season of the St. Lawrence Seaway was brought to a close with a record 31 million tons of cargo, 20 per cent greater than last year, transiting between Montreal and Lake Ontario. The Welland Canal, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, had another record year, with cargo traffic exceeding 41 million tons. This is a 15 percent increase over last year's 35,400,000 tons on this section of the waterway. November traffic statistics, plus an estimate covering continued transit to December 13, provide the above figures.

The last ship of the season cleared the St. Lambert Lock into Montreal Harbour during the afternoon of December 13. Navigation on the Welland Canal came to an end on the morning of December 19.

Traffic of 4,417,000 tons transiting the Montreal-Lake Ontario section in November marked the fourth month of 1963 that cargo movement exceeded the 4 million-ton mark. On the Welland Canal, November's cargo traffic of 5,098,000 tons made it seven months in a row that traffic was over 5 million tons.

BULK CARGO

Bulk cargo carried through the Seaway section between Montreal and Lake Ontario for the period to the end of November totalled some 27 million tons, and general cargo exceeded 2,800,000 tons. Though the downbound movement of grain was heavy, traffic was in reasonable balance, with some 16,600,000 tons downbound and over 13,300,000 tons upbound.

Welland Canal figures show an increase for the period in both upbound and downbound cargoes. The increase in upbound traffic amounted to 20 per cent, with a total of 12,867,000 tons, while downbound shipments increased by over 10 per cent from 23,946,000 tons to 26,535,000 tons.

CANADA'S POWER DEVELOPMENT IN 1963

Over 1,000,000 kilowatts were added to Canada's electric generating capacity in 1963, it was recently announced in a year-end statement by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing. "Canada is in the midst of a programme of massive power development", the Minister said. "No slackening in the pace of development is in sight. By the end of 1963, electric generating capacity rose by 1,220,000 kilowatts. Projected completions in 1964 are expected to total 1,349,000 kilowatts".

Beyond 1964, Mr. Laing predicts, as much as 12,000,000 kilowatts will become available when projects now under construction, or in the planning stage, come into operation.

Of new capacity installed in 1963, some 785,000 kilowatts were hydro power; another 435,000 kilowatts were thermal power. Development in 1964 will be fairly evenly divided between hydro and thermal, with the latter holding a slight edge. About 75 per cent of the 12,000,000 kilowatts scheduled for completion after 1964 will be installed in hydro-electric plans.

NEW TURBINE CAPACITY

New machinery put into service in 1963 boosted Canada's total installed hydro-generating capacity to 20.1 million kilowatts. Expressed as turbine capacity, the total hydraulic installation at the end of 1963 was 28.2 million horsepower. This included a small amount of capacity provided by hydraulic turbines connected directly to mechanical equipment. The total capacity of generating equipment in thermal plants rose to over 6.2 million kilowatts.

Contributing almost 5.7 million kilowatts to Canada's power-development programme will be the

giant Manicouagan-Outardes hydro-electric complex under construction in Quebec. Development of the Portage Mountain site on the Peace River in British Columbia will add another 2.3 million kilowatts of hydro energy. In Ontario, the next few years will see over 800,000 kilowatts of hydro capacity and some 2,000,000 kilowatts of thermal capacity come into service. These projected totals may increase by several million kilowatts when firm indications of plans for developing the Hamilton River in Labrador are available.

Rapid advances in extra-high-voltage transmission have provided the means of carrying hydro power from relatively remote sites to demand areas at costs competitive with thermal power. As a result, several hydro-electric power sites previously considered outside the economic transmission range are now under construction; others are being investigated.

USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Canada, recognized as a leader in nuclear research, has recently entered an era which may see growing dependence upon nuclear energy for electric-power production. In 1962, thermal power from a nuclear reactor first entered a distribution system in Canada. The source was a 20,000-kilowatt plant at Chalk River, Ontario. Construction now in progress of a major nuclear station, Douglas Point Nuclear Station on the shores of Lake Huron, will increase the present total of nuclear thermal-electric capacity by 200,000 kilowatts in 1965. Plans for larger plants suggest that nuclear energy will increasingly assume the burden of supplying Canada's power requirements.

VANIER PROMOTED GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, was promoted from the rank of Major-General to the rank of General in the Canadian Army, effective January 1. He is the sixth Canadian Army officer to be promoted to this rank.

The promotion follows a long and distinguished military and diplomatic career, which started at the beginning of the First World War, during which General Vanier was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and a bar to the Military Cross for gallantry in action while serving with the Royal 22nd Regiment, of which he was a founder.

General Vanier is now Colonel, Royal 22nd Regiment.

U.S.-CANADA AIR-SPACE PACT

In recognition of the need to facilitate, with safety, flight across the common boundary, the Governments of Canada and the United States recently concluded an agreement authorizing the extension under certain conditions of air-traffic

control service by either country across that boundary into the air-space of the other country.

The agreement establishes a zone 50 miles on either side of the Canadian-U.S. boundary within which the "air boundary" for air-traffic control purposes would usually coincide with the International Boundary. However in some instances, when prevailing air-traffic conditions and operational necessity dictated, the "air boundary" would be established procedurally elsewhere within this zone by agreement between the Department of Transport and the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency.

NATIONAL RULES APPLY

In developing the agreement, full cognizance was taken of the fact that, in accordance with the laws of the two countries, Canadian rules and regulations must apply in Canadian air-space and U.S. regulations must apply in U.S. air-space. Accordingly, measures have been taken to ensure that the Canadian and U.S. air-traffic controllers who provide service for such flights be kept advised of, and apply the rules and regulations appropriate to, the air-space under their jurisdiction. Since there is a very high degree of uniformity in the U.S. and Canadian rules, no difficulty is expected in ensuring that the appropriate rules are applied in each case.

(Over)

PRAIRIES GET RADAR POSTS

The opening of new heavy-radar stations on the Prairies early in 1964 will permit the closing of portions of the Mid-Canada Line lying generally to their north.

The new long-range Western radars are located at Dana and Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Gypsumville, Manitoba, Penhold, Alberta, and Alsask on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. They were constructed under joint cost-sharing arrangements between Canada and the United States.

Sector Control Stations of the Mid-Canada Line at Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Stoney Mountain, Alberta, and Cranberry Portage and Bird, Manitoba, will be closed, with their adjacent doppler sites. The range of the new radars extends beyond that of the latitude of the closed section of the Mid-Canada Line. In addition, the operation of a few doppler sites at the extreme Eastern end of the MCL, which are overlapped by coverage of other radars on the Labrador coast, will be discontinued.

The MCL sites will close this spring, with annual savings expected to amount to approximately \$6 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Rising merchandise exports improved the current account in Canada's balance of payments in the third quarter of 1963. Compared to the corresponding quarter of 1962, this rise was well in excess of a rise in imports and some deterioration in the balance from non-merchandise transactions. The result was a small surplus of \$8 million from net sales to non-residents of goods and services in the third quarter of 1963. While the current account is seasonally most favourable in this quarter of the year, mainly because of travel, the 1963 surplus compares with a deficit of \$34 million in 1962, and one must go back to 1954 to find another surplus. However,

allowing for seasonal variations, the balance on current account in the third quarter implied an enlarged deficit over earlier quarters of 1963.

CAPITAL INFLOW

In this period, when the current account did not give rise to a need for external financing, the capital inflow in long-term forms contracted sharply, to \$28 million, mainly because of reduced inflows from security transactions. At that level, it was smaller than for any but three earlier quarters in more than a decade; two of these exceptional quarters occurred in 1962. While the change from \$441 million in the final quarter of 1962 is very large, it may be noted that the capital inflow in long-term forms in that quarter was probably exceeded only twice earlier.

There were outflows of capital in short-term forms, and Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were reduced moderately.

FISHERIES RESEARCH MEETING

Although all aspects of Canada's fishery resources are studied by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, emphasis on present and future research on marine crustaceans and marine mammals will be among the main topics of discussion at the Board's annual meeting in Ottawa from January 6 to 8.

Long-range programmes designed to meet future needs are under way at the Board's seven biological and technological stations in various parts of Canada. Practical application of many of the findings of the Board's scientists has already been accomplished in the fishing industry.

The Board is made up of 18 non-salaried members chosen from the scientific staffs of university faculties, the fishing industry and the federal Department of Fisheries. Seven newly-appointed members will be attending their first full meeting of the Board.

His Excellency the Right Honourable George B. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, was promoted from the rank of Major General to the rank of General in the Canadian Army effective January 1. He is the sixth Canadian Army officer to be promoted to this rank. The promotion follows a long and distinguished military and diplomatic career, which started at the beginning of the First World War, during which General Vanier was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and a bar to the Military Cross for gallantry in action while serving with the Royal 22nd Regiment, of which he was a founder. General Vanier is now Colonel, Royal 22nd Regiment, and is also a member of the Order of St. John.

U.S.-CANADA AIR SPACE FACT

The recognition of the need for facilities with safety in mind across the common boundary, the Governments of Canada and the United States recently concluded an agreement authorizing the extension under certain conditions of air-traffic