



CANADA

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CONTENTS

Canada's Twenty-Sixth Parliament Starts.....	1
Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings	2
UN Special Session	3
Sawmills in Canada	3
Flag Competition	3
Hinges of History	3
DOT Scholarships	4
Labour Force	4

Films on Art	4
Canada at GATT Meeting	4
Credit Statistics in February	5
Air Force Benevolent Fund	5
Furniture Mission to Europe	5
New Swiss Envoy Installed	5
Federal Employment	6

CANADA'S TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT STARTS

In the absence, owing to illness, of Governor-General Georges P. Vanier, the Speech from the Throne opening the first session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament was read by the Deputy Governor General, Chief Justice Robert Taschereau. A novel feature of this address was that it was read in alternating passages of French and English, instead of wholly in one language and then in the other, as had been the practice previously.

The following is a partial text:

...The character and strength of our nation are drawn from the diverse cultures of people who came from many lands to create the Canada that is ours today. The greater Canada that is in our power to make will be built not on uniformity but on a continuing diversity, and particularly on the basic partnership of English-speaking and French-speaking people. My Ministers are determined that the partnership shall be truly equal. For that high purpose they are establishing, in consultation with the governments of the provinces, a commission charged to study, thoroughly but urgently, how the fundamentally bicultural character of Canada may best be assured and the contribution of other cultures recognized.

To make us a more united people, the Government will in all things strive to strengthen and to give new direction to our Canadian confederation. It will foster the spirit of co-operative federalism, fully respecting the rights of the provinces while safeguarding and extending the equality of opportunity which properly belongs to all Canadians in all parts of our country.

In these purposes, as in others, my Ministers will seek frequent consultation with the governments of the provinces.

EXTERNAL POLICY

The principles of Canadian external policy are those of the United Nations Charter, to maintain peace with justice and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to promote the welfare of all peoples by international co-operation. My Ministers will seek solutions to international problems by diplomacy and negotiation. In particular, my Ministers will strive to lessen international tensions and halt the arms race by seeking measures of controlled disarmament, including a treaty to end nuclear tests under reasonable safeguards.

Meantime, my Ministers believe that there is no alternative to the maintenance of the defences of the free nations as a deterrent to war. In particular, a strong North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including adequate defence on the North American continent, remains essential to Canada's security. For this purpose, the armed forces of Canada should have available the modern weapons necessary to perform effectively the defensive tasks which Canada has undertaken in the alliance. Next week, we will take pleasure in welcoming to Ottawa the Ministerial Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. My Government is convinced that on the foundation of the present alliance a true community of the Atlantic peoples will one day be achieved.

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In recent weeks the Prime Minister has had friendly and constructive discussions with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and with the President of the United States of America. By such visits and other means the Government will continue to improve political and economic relationships with other countries. It is my Ministers' intention to assist in enhancing the unique value of the Commonwealth partnership in international relations.

REDUCING TRADE BARRIERS

Canada's economic progress is vitally dependent on vigorous economic expansion throughout the world. We must expect continuing rapid changes in international trading relationships, changes that face Canada both with problems of adjustment and with new opportunities. My Ministers believe that the nations can best achieve economic progress through policies that steadily reduce the barriers limiting trade. It is equally important to pursue active policies for the economic development of the newer nations, for the expansion of trade in primary commodities at reasonably stable prices, and for the improvement of international payments.

Canada will take a constructive part in trade and other economic negotiations. In order to increase employment and production in Canada, it is the purpose of my Ministers to expand Canada's export trade, to strengthen our payments balance with other countries, and to ensure increasingly high confidence in our economy and currency.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Steady work is the basic need on which men and women depend for the well-being of themselves and their families. Unemployment, on the serious scale of recent years, is therefore the most urgent of our domestic problems. To provide the many new jobs that are needed every year, we must create new industries. The fiscal and monetary policies of the Government will give priority to the encouragement of soundly-based industrial expansion.

Provision will be made to assist labour and management to make manpower adjustments required by technological and other industrial changes. The special assistance for technical training will be extended in co-operation with the provinces....

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

You will be asked to provide for the early establishment of a Department of Industry, which will foster industrial expansion and provide a central point to which industry can look for consultation, stimulus and assistance. It will be proposed that, within the new Department, there will be established an Area Development Agency. This agency will work with the provincial governments and other organizations to co-ordinate programmes for parts of the country where, because of chronic unemployment, a special thrust for development is needed....

You will be asked to establish a Municipal Development and Loan Board, through which municipalities may obtain, with the approval of the provinces, loans and grants to carry out projects which will increase employment and improve services. Amendments to the National Housing Act will also be proposed.

A measure will be placed before you to establish a Canada Development Corporation, by means of which Canadians can more readily direct their savings to the building of new Canadian industries and to increasing the Canadian ownership of existing industries, which is one of the important objectives of the Government.

A measure will be placed before you to establish an Economic Council of Canada, in order to assist the Government, industry and labour to develop means of ensuring in Canada the highest possible levels of employment, of efficient production, and of sustained growth for our economy....

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

A new Department of Agriculture Act will be placed before you, to provide for two Ministers in order that the needs of agriculture in both eastern and western Canada may receive closer attention. My Ministers will institute new programmes to make farming as a whole more stable and more prosperous. They will strive to expand markets for Canadian farm products both at home and abroad, with special attention to dairy products...."

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing declined in January to \$1.92 from \$1.94 in December, while the average weekly wage rose to \$78.21 from \$72.34 and the work week to 40.7 hours from 37.3, according to advance figures that will be contained in the January issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings with Average Weekly Wages". Hourly earnings in January 1962 averaged \$1.86, weekly wages \$75.46 and the work week 40.6 hours.

DURABLES

In durable-goods manufacturing, the average hourly earnings rose in January to \$2.09 from \$2.08 in the preceding month, the average weekly wages to \$85.86 from \$78.62 and the work week to 41.1 hours from 37.9. Overtime work and wage-rate increases in iron and steel products, transportation equipment, and electrical apparatus and supplies contributed to the rise in earnings. This effect was partly offset by reduced earnings in smelting and refining where overtime rates had been paid for work performed on Christmas Day.

NON-DURABLES

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings fell to \$1.76 in January from \$1.80 in December, while average weekly wages rose to \$70.78 from \$66.24 and the work week to 40.2 hours from 36.8. A return to normal operations in leather, textile and clothing factories that employed many women, and a seasonal increase of lower-paid employees in tobacco plants, contributed to the decline in average hourly earnings. Lower earnings in pulp-and-paper mills, petroleum refineries and chemical plants, where wage-earners had received premium pay for work performed on Christmas Day, also contributed.

UN SPECIAL SESSION

The delegation representing Canada at the fourth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which was convened in New York on May 14, is as follows: Chairman, Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Delegate, Mr. W.H. Barton, Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations; Alternate, Mr. J.O. Parry, First Secretary, of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations. In addition, the delegation will include advisers from Canada's Permanent Mission in New York and from the Departments of Finance and External Affairs.

The General Assembly convened in accordance with a resolution adopted by the seventeenth session to consider the financial situation of the United Nations resulting mainly from the heavy burden of expenses in relation to the major peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East and from the failure of many members to pay their assessed share of the costs. The session is primarily concerned with the problem of providing adequate funds for those operations for the remainder of 1963.

It will be considering the report of the Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures. Canada was a member of this Working Group, which met in New York from January to February.

SAWMILLS IN CANADA

Production of sawn lumber, excluding ties, in sawmills east of the Rockies rose 9 per cent in March, to 289,973,000 feet board measure from 265,279,000 a year earlier, placing output in the January-March period at 735,712,000 feet board measure compared to 692,919,000 a year ago, according to advance figures that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". This year's March 31 stocks amounted to 486,021,000 feet board measure, up by 4 per cent from the year-earlier total of 467,898,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The output of sawn lumber and ties in sawmills in British Columbia declined 1 per cent in March, to 543,410,000 feet board measure from 547,435,000 in March last year, according to advance figures that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". This brought production in the January-March period to 1,605,876,000 feet board measure, larger by 7 per cent than last year's first-quarter total of 1,500,139,000.

FLAG COMPETITION

A national competition for the design of a Canadian flag, sponsored by *Canadian Art* and *Weekend Magazine/Perspectives*, was announced recently in Ottawa. Artists, graphic designers, typographers,

architects and craftsmen are being offered \$5000 in prizes for winning designs. The winning entries will be published in the September issues of the sponsoring periodicals.

The jury will consist of: Dr. Geoffrey C. Andrew, Executive-Director, Canadian Universities Foundation; Ted Bethune, creative art director, Cockfield Brown Ltd, Vancouver; and Guy Viau, art critic and vice-president of the Arts Council of Quebec.

The announcement of the competition in the March/April issue of *Canadian Art* stated: "The Speech from the Throne that opened the 25th Parliament announced the Government's intention of consulting with the provinces on the choice of a national flag. The design of that flag should be the concern of Canada's professional artists and designers. To give them a chance to show what they can do this contest is being sponsored." And Paul Arthur, Managing Editor of *Canadian Art*, said recently: "Now that everyone else has had a try, we and our co-sponsors feel that the artists, designers and architects should be encouraged to contribute their own ideas on this important matter. While the choice of a Canadian flag is not exclusively an artistic matter, we are certainly missing the boat if we don't see what our artists can do".

HINGES OF HISTORY

A pair of rusty iron hinges, dating to 1719, is giving historians their first look at the type of hardware used in building the Fortress of Louisburg. The hinges were probably torn from a gate of the east postern during the demolition of the French fortifications by British military engineers in 1760. They still bear traces of the distinctive yellowish mortar used by French contractors. The original nails are in place, and a splinter of wooden gate will provide further information on construction materials.

The historical research group working on the partial restoration of the Louisburg fort as a national historic site administered by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources are jubilant about the discovery. Hitherto, not a single piece of the original fittings from Louisburg had been found. This gap in the archaeological evidence was hampering attempts to reconstruct the fortress as accurately as possible.

EXILE IN NEW ENGLAND

The hinges had been preserved in Boston historical collections for 84 years. They were first brought to New England by Dr. Howard Mendenhall Buck, who found them while searching the ruins of the Cape Breton Island fortress in 1869. When plans to restore Louisburg were made known, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, most recent custodian of the hinges, turned them over to Dr. M.D. Rosenfield, an historian engaged by the Canadian Government to search for restoration data in New England.

Louisburg was first captured and occupied by a military expedition from New England in 1744-45. Many other relics of the fortress may be scattered throughout the eastern states in family and private

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collections. Historians are hopeful that these will be recognized, and that they will be allowed to examine them.

The cornerstone for the original Fortress of Louisburg was laid in 1719; it took 20 years to build the extensive fortifications. In 1745, the Fortress was besieged and captured by New Englanders with British assistance. In 1749 it was returned to the French, only to be captured again by the British in 1758. The fortifications were finally destroyed by the British in 1760.

DOT SCHOLARSHIPS

Three annual scholarships of \$400 for children of Department of Transport employees will be provided, beginning this fall, by revenue from surplus insurance funds. The Department of Transport is believed to be the first of the federal departments to offer such awards.

The surplus was created when the department's group-insurance plan was replaced by the Public Service Surgical-Medical Plan (serving all departments) in July 1960.

In a departmental plebiscite, DOT employees chose to transfer their money to a scholarship fund. About \$25,000 remained in the fund.

The scholarships will be granted for the first year of university only, so that many more students may be helped than if they could be held for four years.

LABOUR FORCE

Canada's labour force at the June 1, 1961, census date numbered 6,471,850 persons and, in a census publication recently released, these persons are classified by close to 300 industry classes for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Manufacturing was the most frequently reported industry division in Ontario, Quebec and Canada as a whole, and accounted for 21.7 per cent of the labour force. The percentage distribution ranged from 9.0 per cent in the Prairie Provinces to 26.9 per cent in Ontario. Within manufacturing, foods and beverages and transportation equipment were the two largest industry groups.

Community, business and personal-service industry, the second largest group in Canada, accounted for 19.5 per cent of the labour force. Personal service and health and welfare service were the two biggest groups in the industry. This industry group was predominant in the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia, ranging from a low of 18.3 per cent of the labour force in the Atlantic Provinces to a high of 21.4 per cent in British Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Some 9.9 per cent of the labour force reported agriculture as their industry group. This was the fourth largest group in Canada and the largest in the Prairie Provinces. The proportion reporting this industry ranged from 4.0 per cent in British Columbia to 24.4 per cent in the Prairie Provinces.

More than 23 per cent of the males in the labour force reported their industry as manufacturing and close to 15 per cent as trade. For females, the three largest groups were community, business and personal service, at more than 42 per cent, and manufacturing and trade each at 17 per cent. Over a third of the females in the community, business and personal-service industry were in the personal-service sector.

The 1961 census labour force shown in this report includes all persons 15 years of age and over who were reported as having a job of any kind, either part-time or full-time, or who had been employed before and were reported as looking for work during the week before enumeration. Owing mainly to differences in definition and revisions of the industrial classification, the figures published in this report are not directly comparable to 1951 data.

FILMS ON ART

Films showing some of the world's unique and often inaccessible, art treasures will be presented to the public and the more than 100 delegates who attend the UNESCO festival and seminar on art films to be held in Ottawa May 23, 24 and 25.

CANADIAN "FIRST"

This is the first time that a festival and seminar devoted to films on art has taken place in Canada. Under the chairmanship of G. Hamilton Southam, chief, Information Division, Department of External Affairs, the festival and seminar have been organized to bring together not only the producers, distributors and the "consumers" of films on art, but also educators vitally concerned with art education at the senior school, university and adult levels.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

The double event may be regarded as a unique cultural exchange, since almost 30 countries have responded to the invitation to lend films for the festival, including Latin America, Australia and Africa. Of the films available, nearly 50 have been chosen for screenings at eight regular and two special showings.

CANADA AT GATT MEETING

Canada was represented by Mr. Mitchell W. Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, at a meeting of ministers of the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that took place in Geneva from May 16 to 21. The purpose of this meeting was to make plans for a further round of negotiations among GATT member countries on tariffs and related matters sometime in 1964.

The following subjects were discussed: measures for the expansion of the trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development; arrangements for the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other barriers to trade, and related matters; measures for access to markets for agricultural and other primary products.

The ministers present were asked to consider the technique to be followed in the next round of multilateral tariff negotiations, often referred to as the "Kennedy round" in view of the initiative taken by the United States following the enactment of the U.S. Trade Expansion Act last year. By the provisions of this Act, the United States Administration is authorized to negotiate substantial reductions in its tariff in exchange for concessions by other countries. It is expected that most important trading countries will engage in the negotiations, which could lead to a general lowering of tariff barriers throughout the world.

Ministers also concerned themselves with the question of how restrictions and other barriers to world trade in agricultural products should figure in the negotiations, as well as with trade measures that might help further the economic growth of the under-developed countries.

CREDIT STATISTICS IN FEBRUARY

At the end of February 1963, balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies (for both consumer and commercial goods), small-loan companies (for both cash loans and instalment credit), department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks (for personal loans) were higher than at the end of February last year.

Balances outstanding were (in millions): sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$766 (\$732 a year ago); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$423 (\$387); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$650 (\$563); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$44 (\$35); department stores, \$394 (\$370); furniture and appliance stores, \$186 (\$185); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$1,593 (\$1,453).

AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

A record year for grants and loans was reported at the twentieth annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Air Force Benevolent Fund, held on May 13 in Ottawa.

Educational assistance to university and vocational students increased during 1962, helping to equip the recipients eventually to earn better than average incomes. Despite the increased coverage of hospital and medical insurance, the reduction in demands on the fund for these purposes has not been as great as might be expected. This was largely because some people were unable to afford complete coverage, while others, through ignorance or inertia, failed to cover themselves.

At the close of 1962 the Fund totalled \$3,711,527. The contributions of the Active Service units helped maintain so healthy a financial position. During the year, the Fund extended grants and loans to the sum of \$466,000 to service and ex-service applicants. Settlements achieved and help obtained from other sources increased this figure to a total of nearly two-thirds of a million dollars. Of the 1,144 applications for help received during the year, only 55 were rejected.

FURNITURE MISSION TO EUROPE

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that a technical mission, consisting of representatives of the Canadian furniture industry and specialists working with it, would visit Britain, Denmark, Sweden, West Germany and Italy. Its purpose would be to study the latest trends and developments in design, management techniques, materials procurement and preparation, production methods, plant and equipment and marketing in these countries. The mission will leave Montreal on June 7 and return to Canada on July 6.

Mr. Sharp stated that the mission would be sponsored jointly by the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian furniture industry. An extensive programme had been arranged, he said, in each of the countries to be visited to enable the mission to see furniture-manufacturing plants and design schools and design centers, as well as associations and machinery and material supplying firms connected with the manufacture of furniture.

On the return of the group to Canada, its members will prepare a report on their observations, that will be made available to the furniture industry and related associations. It is further proposed that the findings of the mission, which have application to Canada, be incorporated into a report now being prepared on the Canadian furniture industry.

The members of the mission will be: Mr. Laurence G. Daignault, President, Dufresne, McLagan, Daignault Inc., Montreal; Mr. J.A. Doyle, Assistant to the Director, Forest Products Research Branch, Department of Forestry, Ottawa; Mr. Ben Fiber, Editor, "Furniture and Furnishings", Southam-MacLean Publications Ltd., Toronto; Mr. Jan Kuypers, Product Design Unit, Stewart & Morrison Ltd., Toronto; Mr. Bruce McPherson, President, The Gibbard Furniture Shops Ltd., Napanee, Ontario; Mr. Allen Segal, President, Segal Furniture Manufacturing Ltd., Vancouver; Mr. H.C. Jellicoe, Chief, Forest Industries Division, Industrial Promotion Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Mr. Jellicoe will be secretary of the mission.

NEW SWISS ENVOY INSTALLED

On May 9, His Excellency Hans Wilhelm Gasser presented to the Deputy Governor-General, Chief Justice Robert Taschereau, his letter of credence as Ambassador of Switzerland. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court of Canada. The Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to the Deputy Governor-General.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of the Swiss Embassy in Ottawa: Mr. Jacques Mallet, Counsellor; Colonel Karl Enry, Military and Air Attaché; Mr. Max B. Dahinden, Secretary; Mr. Jean-Pierre Saurer, Attaché (Administration).

Mr. Gasser was born in Nunningen, Canton of Soleure, Switzerland, in 1904. He joined the Swiss

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Foreign Service in 1941, and has served in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt. In 1956, he was transferred to New York as Consul General, a post which he occupied until his present appointment.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Employees of departmental branches, services and corporations of the Government of Canada in 17 metropolitan areas numbered 133,682 at the end of September 1962, according to advance figures that will be contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1962". Regular earnings of these employees in September aggregated \$48,582,000. Some two-thirds (66.3 per cent) of all federal employees were in these centres, and their regular earnings accounted for 69.1 per cent of the total paid. Excluded from the report are details of employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies.

Federal employees in the Ottawa-Hull metropolitan area numbered 47,449 in September (23.5 per

cent of the total in department branches, services and corporations), in the Montreal area 18,461 (9.2 per cent) and in the Toronto area 15,325 (7.6 per cent). Regular earnings in September in the Ottawa-Hull area were \$18,821,000 (26.8 per cent of total earnings) in Montreal, \$6,281,000 (8.9 per cent) and in Toronto, \$5,147,000 (7.3 per cent).

Staff in metropolitan areas consisted of 70.7 per cent males and 29.3 per cent females. In contrast, staff in non-metropolitan areas was made up of 82.1 per cent males and 17.9 per cent females. The greatest concentration of female employees in the government service was in the Ottawa-Hull area, where women accounted for 37.1 per cent of the total and men for 62.9 per cent.

Employed in metropolitan areas were: salaried staff, 115,825; prevailing-rate employees, 10,850; ships' officers and crews, 2,337; and casual employees, 4,670. Salaried staff in the Ottawa-Hull area numbered 43,213, accounting for 26.4 per cent of all salaried employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. Casser was born in Nunningen, Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, in 1904. He joined the Swiss Consulate in Ottawa in 1924. He was promoted to the rank of Consul General in 1956. He has served in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt. In 1956, he was transferred to New York as Consul General, a post which he occupied until his present appointment.

NEW SWISS EMBASSY INSTALLED

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of the Swiss Embassy in Ottawa: Mr. Jacques Mottet, Counsellor; Colonel Karl Furrer, Military and Air Attaché; Mr. Max B. Dänzinger, Secretary; Mr. Jean-Pierre Jumez, Attaché (Administrative); Mr. Jean-Pierre Jumez, Attaché (Administrative); Mr. Henry F. Davis, Deputy Consul General. The Deputy Consul General presented to the Ambassador the following message from the Swiss Government: "The Swiss Government wishes to express its appreciation for the excellent work which you have done in the past year. We are confident that you will continue to do so in the future."

At the end of February 1963, balances outstanding on the books of sales, finance, companies, and commercial and industrial companies (for both cash loans and instruments) were \$1,144,000,000. The total amount of loans and advances outstanding on the books of sales, finance, companies, and commercial and industrial companies (for both cash loans and instruments) was \$1,144,000,000. The total amount of loans and advances outstanding on the books of sales, finance, companies, and commercial and industrial companies (for both cash loans and instruments) was \$1,144,000,000.