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FALLOUT INCREASE IN WESTERN CANADA

The following statement was made to the House of Commons on September 12 by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J.W. Monteith:

"... I would like to make a statement on fall-out resulting from the resumption of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union. Since the First test explosion on September 1, my Department's network of 24 air-sampling stations located across Canada has continued to provide regular material for analysis on a daily basis. From the results obtained, it now appears that effects of the Russian testing programme have been observed at some of our stations.

"For example, on September 7, the reading for Edmonton showed a fresh fall-out level of nine dis-integrations per minute per cubic metre of air, a value which was about 30 times higher than the levels observed for this station during the past several months. This is the most significant increase recorded for samples received to date, although a value of four units, or 15 times higher than normal, was observed for Winnipeg on September 8, and a value of one unit or three times higher than normal for Calgary on September 7.

"As I have previously indicated to the House, the significance of all radioactivity data from the health viewpoint can only be assessed on the basis of average levels for a reasonable period of time, perhaps up to a year. The observations we have made in the air-monitoring programme have consistently shown large fluctuations from day to day, and it is interesting to note that the level observed for Cal-

gary on September 8, the day after the high reading, was back to normal

"In attempting to interpret the present situation, I think it is appropriate to refer to the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which provide the basic data for calculating the maximum permissible level for the public at large. From these data, a level of 6.6 units has been derived. In this connection it is important to realize that the calculations imply continued exposure at this level throughout a lifetime. Short duration increases above this limit are not considered to be of serious public health concern.

"Furthermore, it is of interest to note that measurements of fall-out levels in air were made during and subsequent to the extensive weapons testing programmes of the fall of 1958. These data were collected by the National Research Council as part of Canada's contribution to the international geophysical year project. Nine of the observing stations were located in areas now served by our present programme and for these stations the highest over-all monthly average reached a value of 6.88 units in February 1959. During the same period, however, individual daily results were as high as 38.1 units. Six months later, when my Department's programme began operating, the monthly average had dropped to 0.85 units, and it has subsequently continued to decrease to the point where the over-all monthly average for July, 1961, was 0.29."

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Production of motor vehicles in Canada in August reversed the downtrend in evidence since January, rising 28.4 per cent to 5,889 units from 4,585 in the same month last year. Output in the January-August period was 11.6 per cent below a year ago at 250,612 units compared to 283,342.

Production of passenger cars rose 34.9 per cent in August to 3,585 units from 2,657 a year earlier, and, with decreases in all previous months of the year except June, output in the January-August period fell 10.5 per cent to 206,682 units from 230,831.

August production of commercial vehicles was higher than a year earlier for the first time this year, advancing 19.5 per cent to 2,304 units from 1,928. Output in the first eight months of this year dropped 16.3 per cent to 43,930 units from 52,511 a year ago.

CHILD DISEASE FUND APPOINTMENT

On September 8, Prime Minister Diefenbaker, announced that the Queen had approved the appointment of Dr. H.J. Spooner of Regina, Saskatchewan, to the board of trustees of the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Fund to Aid in Research on the Diseases of Children. This fund, approved by Her Majesty, was set up in 1959 in honor of her visit to Canada, to study the diseases of children and their causes prevention and treatment.

Dr. Spooner, a well-known surgeon, is an authority on orthopaedics and Chief of the Section of Orthopaedics, Department of Surgery, the Regina General Hospital. He replaces Dr. D.M. Baltzan of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, who resigned upon appointment to the Royal Commission on Health Services.

Dr. Spooner received his public and high school education in Regina and graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1932. He served in Great Britain and Italy as Major Surgeon Specialist in World War II and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1945.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing in June declined to \$1.83 from \$1.84 in May, but with an increase in the average work week to 41.0 hours (the longest reported since October 1959) from 40.5, and average weekly wages increased to \$75.07 from \$74.44, according to advance figures that will be contained in the June issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Hourly earnings in June last year averaged \$1.79, weekly wages \$72.19, and the work week 40.4 hours.

In durable-goods manufacturing, the average hourly earnings in June were unchanged from the preceding month at \$1.99, while the work week rose to 41.2 hours from 40.8 and the average weekly wages to \$81.99 from \$81.36. All major groups reported a longer work week. An increase in employment and average hours worked on the part of lower-paid workers in wood products and less premium pay in primary iron

and steel offset the influence of wage-rate increases in transportation equipment and some other industries, leaving average hourly earnings unchanged from a month earlier.

In non-durable goods manufacturing in June, the average hourly earnings decreased to \$1.68 from \$1.70, while an increase in the work week to 40.8 hours from 40.1 resulted in a rise in average weekly wages to \$68.72 from \$68.04. Increases in the numbers of lower-paid seasonal workers in food processing and reduced premium pay in chemical products contributed to the drop in hourly earnings.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INCREASING

Support by the National Research Council and the Medical Research Council for research at Canadian universities reached a record \$10,477,031 in 1960-61. Figures released for the science, engineering and medical programmes of the two Councils show an increase of \$1.11 million over 1959-60, and \$7 million over 1956-57. This rate of growth has been dictated by steadily-increasing student enrolments at the universities, and the resulting expansion of staff and research facilities.

The major responsibility in deciding how and where this money can best be spent rests with university scientists sitting on NRC and MRC committees.

Direct research support for science and engineering in 1960-61 amounted to \$7,169,402. Eighty-two per cent of this went for research grants to approximately 800 university staff members. The remainder provided scholarships and fellowships for more than 800 graduate students. Medical research awards totalled \$2,307,467. This included 300 research grants, and the support of 52 Medical Research Fellows and 20 Medical Research Associates. Publication of Canadian scientific journals, contributions to scientific organizations and conferences, and administration of the programme - described as indirect support - amounted to \$1,000,162.

EUROPE TASTES CANADIAN FOOD

Gourmets in West Germany, as well as from many other European countries, will be offered a taste of top-quality Canadian food-stuffs of nearly every type when the Provisions and Fine Foods Exhibition (ANUGA) opens in Cologne on September 23.

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Trade and Commerce, leading Canadian producers of fine foods, including lobsters and maple syrup, cheddar cheese and Canadian whisky, will display their wares at ANUGA -- largest international food fair in Western Europe -- from September 23 to October 1.

In addition to standard food displays, the Canadian section of ANUGA will feature a fully-equipped demonstration area and sampling room where various Canadian foods will be prepared and offered to the public for sampling.

A 40-page illustrated booklet, *Guten Appetit Mit Qualitätswaren Aus Kanada* (Good Appetite With Quality Products From Canada), has been published in conjunction with ANUGA by the Editorial and Art Services Division, Trade Publicity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce. The booklet is divided into 11 sections, one for each type of food being displayed. A list of Canadian suppliers is provided at the end of each section so that interested buyers at the food fair may make direct contact with Canadian producers and distributors.

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FEDERAL AID FOR AMATEUR SPORT

In a speech at the opening of the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto on August 26, Prime Minister Diefenbaker asked his audience to turn their thoughts "to the future and to the foundations necessary for the building not only of greatness in all fields of sport but the physical vitality, energy and good health of Canadians". "While the professional has become the first line of growth and guidance," he said, "the true amateur...is worthy of high commendation". "A changing and challenging world," Mr. Diefenbaker went on, "leaves scars upon the body and mind. The changes in the tempo of living have had profound effects on health. The shift in population from the active outdoor life of the country to the more sedentary existence of the city and the progressive elimination of active effort through new techniques of automation have raised new health and fitness problems...Success in competitive sport has become an important element in the contest for the hearts of men. Success in Olympic Games and in all fields of international competitive sports has a tremendous effect on the prestige of nations".

Mr. Diefenbaker then proceeded to describe briefly the kind of support that had been given to amateur sport in Canada in the past and to outline a programme of financial assistance that he planned to present to Parliament when it resumed its current session:

"...One thinks of the many public-spirited persons, of the provincial fitness and recreation branches, of the many sports' governing bodies, of the voluntary organizations which devote themselves in full or part-time to fostering games and athletics among young people to a work for which the reward is in the knowledge of a job well done.

"A number of Federal Departments, including Health and Welfare, Northern Affairs, National Defence and Labour, among others, take an active interest in the promotion of physical efficiency and recreation.

"However, despite all the efforts of persons and organizations, of federal and provincial departments, there is a lack of athletic and recreational facilities in the country as a whole. Through the municipal Winter Works Programme, the Federal Government has, in the last three years, assisted in the promotion of public projects, including worthwhile athletic and recreational construction projects and paying one-half of the payroll charges.

"Last year the Federal Government assisted 915 projects through this programme for the construction of hockey and skating rinks, swimming pools, sports facilities, and for the extension and improvement of parks and playgrounds. These projects cost in the neighbourhood of \$15 million.

"Many sports leaders and other interested Canadians have been petitioning for legislation for the encouragement of physical fitness and athletics, while freely maintaining the primary and principle responsibility which the Constitution places on the provinces. A great step forward in this regard will be taken in legislation which will be brought before Parliament within the next few weeks.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

"The legislation will be the first major recognition of the importance of sports and athletics in the national life of the nation. It will provide the groundwork for a 'people's programme', for its detailed operation will require the benefit of the views and useful planning of those who have studied and understand the problem. It will have as its purpose the encouragement of amateur athletics and to that end by a system of awards for the development of physical efficiency, will, in the course of years, contribute to raising standards of health among Canada's younger generation.

"The first step will be the establishment of a national sports council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Fitness, Recreation and Amateur Sport, of some 20 or 25 members, representing agencies connected with these fields, and the provinces.

"The Council will provide a forum at the national level for advising the Federal Government on sports matters.

"The programme will, if Parliament agrees, be implemented through federal grants and federal assistance in personnel and coach training, research, information, leadership training and coaching courses, assistance for participation in national sport and in international competition, and in other ways. For this purpose a Federal contribution of \$5 million annually will be provided initially.

CO-OPERATION SOUGHT

"I ask the co-operation of sports organizations and the Canadian Advisory Sports Council, and all interested persons, to join in the task of advising the National Council as to the most effective means whereby questions such as provisions of coaches and assistance to amateur groups can be determined in the light of need and experience.

"I am especially interested in securing the views of the sports writers everywhere across Canada, as they have intensive knowledge of all aspects of this national programme. I hope that they will write to the Minister of National Health and Welfare or me expressing their views...

"I hope that this programme will provide the means, in co-operation with the provinces, of encouraging amateur sport and thereby will add not only to the happiness and health of all the people of Canada but to the international athletic prestige of Canada..."

NEW NFB APPOINTMENT

Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, has announced the appointment of George V. Haythorne, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, as a member of the National Film Board. Mr. Haythorne will complete the unexpired term of office of Charles Stein, former Under-Secretary of State, who has resigned from the public service, after serving on the Board for more than ten years.

Mr. Haythorne, born in Edmonton, was educated at the University of Alberta, the School of International Studies, Geneva, and Harvard University. Following graduation he worked as a research assistant at McGill University and Harvard University. He was Secretary of the Nova Scotia Economic Council in Halifax and moved to Ottawa in 1942 as Chief Investigator for National Selective Service. He later became Associate Director of the Service. In 1948 he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, following which he joined the Department of Labour in Ottawa as Director of the Economics and Research Branch. He was made Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department in 1953 and Deputy Minister in 1961.

Mr. Haythorne was President of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society in 1954-55. He is also a member of the Canadian Political Science Association, the American Economics Association and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He has represented the Canadian Government at meetings of the International Labour Organization in Geneva and Havana on several occasions. He is co-author with Leonard C. Marsh of the book "Land and Labour".

MINERAL COLLECTION ESTABLISHED

A National Mineral Collection, containing specimens from Canada and all over the world, has been established at Ottawa through the co-operation of two departments of the Federal Government. The formation of the collection was announced recently by Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, and Mr. Walter Dinsdale, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

It will consist of two series - a systematic reference series to be maintained by the Geological Survey of Canada within the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, with H.R. Steacy as curator, and a display series in the National Museum under the curatorship of Col. E. Taylor. The Museum is within the Department of Northern Affairs and Na-

tional Resources. A single catalogue, to be prepared and maintained by the Geological Survey, will cover the whole collection.

Both departments already possess sizable assortments of minerals accumulated since the Geological Survey was formed in 1842. The number of specimens in the keeping of the Survey is estimated at 50,000, worth several hundred thousand dollars. Among them are rare gold nuggets and precious stones, as well as large pieces of silver -- one of them 3.5 feet long -- found by geologists, prospectors, and mining crews in many parts of Canada. The curators of both series will endeavour to expand and to improve their series year by year.

The collection now has specimens representing about 30 per cent of the world's known mineral types, a valuable aid to training and research in geological science and exploration. Through the display series, it will also give the Canadian public an interesting view of their country's mineral wealth.

CONTRACT FOR HYDROFOIL BOAT

Mr. Raymond O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production, recently announced that a contract had been awarded to De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited to conduct a development study of an all-weather hydrofoil craft. The study is directed toward development of a specially-constructed ocean-going boat with the ability to "fly" at high speed on a set of hydrofoils that operate in water in essentially the same manner as an aeroplane wing operates in air.

The programme involves an estimated expenditure of \$270,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

The project is being carried out in co-operation with the United States Department of the Navy and Canadian industry, through the Canada-United States Development Sharing Programme, as part of a joint effort in the development of hydrofoil craft for anti-submarine operation.

There is a long history of Canadian hydrofoil-craft design effort dating back to Alexander Graham Bell's design, which exceeded a speed of 60 knots at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, in 1919. In recent years, Canada has been active in the hydrofoil area through studies conducted by the Defence Research Board at Halifax, N.S.

Current technological advances, in such areas as light, strong alloy metals and gas-turbine power plants, now make feasible the construction of much larger hydrofoil craft than could have been contemplated in the past. These advances form the basis of the present study.