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BUSY SUMMER FOR GEOGRAPHERS

Geographers from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys are fanning out across Canada to start their 1963 field programme. Current projects cover land-use mapping, geomorphology and glaciology. Since the emphasis this year is on land-use mapping, five of the 10 survey groups from the Geographical Branch will study and map the present employment of the land. "A land-use map," says Dr. N.L. Nicholson, Branch Director, "not only presents a picture of the land as it is at the moment but takes into account physical, economic and historical factors. The aim of this work, carried out in co-operation with the provinces, is to make the optimum use of our land in a foreseeable space of time, and to have a yardstick from which change can be measured."

MAIN REGIONS TO BE MAPPED

In Eastern Canada geographers will be mapping Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula, the area of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and the New Brunswick-Quebec border areas, and, in Ontario, the shore of Lake Erie and Renfrew County. North-Central Saskatchewan is being mapped in a continuation of the 1962 programme for Western Canada. Renfrew County has been chosen as a test area

for the Agricultural Rural Development Act, and one of the first steps is to map the disposition of the land.

The data gathered on land use during the field season will be compiled on multicolored map sheets using scales of either one or four miles to the inch.

ARCTIC GLACIER STUDIES

The largest single field party is on Baffin Island, where 18 geographers are continuing glaciological studies of the Barnes ice cap and the surrounding terrain. This ice cap is approximately the size of Prince Edward Island and, from information obtained in previous research, appears to be in a state of recession.

Four other groups are in the field to make geomorphological studies dealing with the form of the earth, the distribution of land and water, and the evolutionary changes that are taking place. A group working in southwestern Saskatchewan is collaborating with the provincial Research Council; the other three are in the Northwest Territories, two on Baffin Island and one in the Mackenzie Delta.

NEW VOCATIONAL GUIDE

Careers in Drafting, a new vocational guidance booklet, No. 37 in the CANADIAN OCCUPATIONS series, has been released, according to an announcement by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Labour.

The 36-page booklet, dealing broadly with drafting in the fields of engineering, architecture and mapping, is a revision of a previous booklet on the same subject, *Draughtsman*, which is now obsolete.

The new manual covers drafting according to history and importance, nature of the work, personal qualities needed, preparation and training, working conditions and the employment outlook. Generously illustrated and printed in attractive format, it provides young readers interested in drafting with a broad picture of the career opportunities in this field.

HOUSING VALUES AND RENTS

The ten-year period 1951-1961 saw a distinct change in the Canadian rental pattern for non-farm occupied dwellings, according to a 1961 census housing report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the 1951 census date, tenants in approximately two-thirds (713,450) of the 1,110,960 rented non-farm dwellings were paying rents of less than \$40 a month, in about 13 per cent (140,285) from \$40 to \$49, and in the remaining 23 per cent (257,225), \$50 or more. By 1961, though 13 per cent (189,260) of the 1,515,766 tenant-occupied non-farm homes still rented for \$40 to \$49 monthly, the picture on either side of this rental group had just reversed itself. Thus, while 24 per cent (368,612) of the tenant-occupied homes were renting for less than \$40 a month at the 1961 census date, 63 per cent (957,894) rented for \$50 or more.

MONTHLY RENT AVERAGES

For Canada as a whole, the average monthly cash rent amounted to \$65 in 1961, ranging from \$48 in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to \$76 in Ontario. The average cash rent in the census metropolitan areas varied from a high of \$101 in Toronto and \$84 in Ottawa to a low of \$48 in Saint John and \$54 in Quebec. In 1961, for the first time, an effort was made to estimate gross rent by adding any cash amounts paid monthly for services such as water, electricity, gas or fuel, over and above the monthly cash rent. Average gross rent for Canada as a whole was estimated at \$77.

HOME VALUES

The median value of homes for Canada in 1961 was \$11,021, ranging provincially from \$4,311 in Newfoundland to \$12,952 in Ontario. These figures are based on owner-occupied single detached non-farm dwellings only, of which there were 2,154,692 in 1961, an increase of 305,972, or 60 per cent, since 1951. The median value for urban dwellings was \$12,864, compared to \$5,495 for rural non-farm dwellings. The median value for census metropolitan

areas ranged from \$9,899 in Saint John and \$10,349 in Windsor to a high of \$15,305 in Montreal, \$16,433 in Ottawa and \$17,301 in Toronto.

MORTGAGES

There were 979,966 owner-occupied, single-occupied single-detached non-farm homes with a mortgage in 1961, representing 45 per cent of the total, compared to 29 per cent in 1951. This was an increase of 585,056 in the decade 1951-61, with 853,868 (8 per cent) located in urban areas and 126,098 (13 per cent) in rural. Dwellings with more than one mortgage numbered 102,241, or 10 per cent, of the total mortgaged dwellings in 1961. The largest group of first-mortgage holders in Canada were banks or insurance, loan, trust and mortgage companies with 55 per cent (535,304) of all mortgaged dwellings, while private individuals held 272,571, or 28 per cent, in 1961. The remaining 17 per cent was held by government agencies, credit unions, etc.

LONDON ENGINEERING SHOW

For the second time, Canadian engineering achievements were illustrated at the London International Engineering Exhibition, which ran from April 23 to May 2.

Twenty-eight Canadian companies, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, contributed displays to this international show, demonstrating a broad range of machinery, industrial equipment and engineering services.

A 40-page booklet outlining the products and facilities of the companies participating in the Exhibition was issued by the Department, and sent, in advance of the show, by Canadian trade commissioners throughout Europe to potential customers.

CANADA'S SATELLITE

A special feature of the Canadian exhibit was a full-scale model of Canada's "Alouette" satellite, shown in Britain for the first time. The booklet describes the satellite, which is one of Canada's outstanding scientific and engineering achievements.

Modern Canadian engineering equipment and machinery outlined in the booklet include cobalt-60 irradiators for industrial and research use, an optic grinding machine with an accuracy of .000025 of an inch, a new, low-cost hydraulic transmission and a mandrel air-pressure system for tire vulcanizers, more than 5,000 of which are in operation round the world.

A variety of large engineering projects described in the booklet includes: a \$157-million hydro-electric project, the powerhouse of which is built 500 feet below ground; a Canadian design for a bridge across the English Channel; one of the largest thermal-electric generating stations in the world, with a total capacity of 1,800,000 kw; the world's largest paper-making machine, 342 inches wide; oil-refinery equipment so large that it had to be built and launched like a ship; and heavy equipment for nuclear-power reactors.

PACIFIC FISHERY RULES RELAXED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, with the concurrence of the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, announced on May 8 that the Canadian Government had accepted two recommendations of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission that would provide that Japan no longer be required to abstain from fishing for halibut in the Eastern Bering Sea and for herring west of the Queen Charlotte Islands. These recommendations had already been approved by the Governments of the United States and Japan. The Canadian Government has also approved conservation measures recommended by the Commission with respect to halibut fishing by Canadian, United States and Japanese fishermen in the Eastern Bering Sea.

ORIGINAL AGREEMENT

The Commission's recommendations were made pursuant to the provisions of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention signed by Canada, Japan and the United States in 1952. Under the original terms of the Convention, Japan agreed to abstain from fishing in the high seas of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea for stocks of salmon, halibut and herring of North American origin, provided that these stocks were being exploited to the full and were under conservation regulations based on continuing scientific research.

As a result of an exhaustive study of the scientific evidence, the Commission determined, at its annual meeting in Seattle in 1962, that the stock of halibut in the Eastern Bering Sea and the stock of herring off the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands no longer met the qualifications for continued abstention. It accordingly recommended to the three governments concerned that these stocks of fish be removed from the abstention annex of the 1952 Convention. All stocks of salmon of North American origin and halibut in the North Pacific Ocean, exclusive of Bering Sea, as well as herring off the rest of the coast of British Columbia, continue to be subject to abstention.

The Convention may be terminated by any one of the three signatory countries after June 12, 1963, on 12 months' notice. Japan has requested a review of the Convention and arrangements are being made for a tripartite meeting in Washington in June to consider its continuation or possible modification. The Government has decided to appoint an advisory committee of representatives of recognized fishing associations on the West Coast for consultation in connection with these negotiations and with the work of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

In March there were fewer work stoppages than in February, the number of workers involved was considerably lower and the number of man-days lost was less than half the February figure, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts re-

cently released by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour.

There were 32 stoppages in March, involving 5,207 workers, with a time loss of 34,080 man-days. In February there were 37 stoppages, involving 7,002 workers and a time loss of 75,280 man-days.

More than 59 per cent of the time lost in March was accounted for by three disputes, one involving primary-metals workers at Tracy, Quebec, one involving transportation workers at Toronto, and the other metal workers at Stratford Centre, Quebec.

Only three of the stoppages, involving 93 workers, were in industries under federal jurisdiction. Of the others, 10 were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, five in British Columbia, three in Nova Scotia and one in Newfoundland.

Nine of the March work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, six were over by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 17 in manufacturing, four in transportation and utilities, four in service, three in mines and two each in construction and trade.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost represented 0.03 per cent of the estimated working time. In February, the percentage was 0.07 per cent. The corresponding figure for March 1962 was 0.14.

BELGIAN AIR CHIEF VISITS

The Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Belgian Air Force, Major-General A. Henry, accompanied by four of his staff officers, arrived at the Uplands station of the Royal Canadian Air Force on May 7 for a five-day tour of RCAF installations.

General Henry was met by the Chief of the Air Staff of Canada, Air Marshal C.R. Dunlap, the Commanding Officer of RCAF Station Uplands, Group Captain W.L. Gillespie, and the Belgian Ambassador to Canada, M. Guy de la Chevalerie. An RCAF guard of honour was present.

Following lunch with the Ambassador, General Henry again met the Chief of the Air Staff at National Defence Headquarters, where he attended an RCAF briefing. Later in the afternoon, he visited the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer. In the evening, he was guest of honour at a dinner given by the members of the Air Council at RCAF Station Rockcliffe.

Next day General Henry left Ottawa by RCAF aircraft for the RCAF station at St. Hubert, Quebec, where he attended briefings on the work of Air Defence Command and Northern NORAD Region Headquarters. Afterwards he visited the Montreal plant of Canadair Limited.

Other visits made by the Belgian Chief of Air Staff took him to RCAF Training Command Headquarters and navigation schools at Winnipeg, RCAF Station Cold Lake, Alberta, and a number of other Air Force establishments.

On May 11, General Henry returned to Brussels in a Royal Belgian Air Force aircraft.

