



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

August 28, 1963.

Vol. 18 No. 35

## CONTENTS

A Programme for Canada's Indians .....	1
Anglican Delegates at Stratford .....	2
Waterfowl - A Resource in Danger? .....	3
Population Nears 19 Million .....	3
Important Health Appointment .....	3
Early Costumes Under Study .....	3
CNR in 1962 .....	4

Arctic Holiday for U.S. Angler .....	4
Employment & Payrolls .....	4
Poland to Buy More Wheat .....	4
Exports in First Half of 1963 .....	5
Canada Withdraws Overflight Charge .....	5
Stamps for 1964 .....	5
Canal Statistics .....	6

## A PROGRAMME FOR CANADA'S INDIANS

Speaking to the Third Annual Conference of the National Indian Council of Canada at Winnipeg on August 15, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mr. Guy Favreau, said that "the vast and intricate range of the problems of Indian administration - legal, economic, social and psychological - is a stimulating challenge that I have accepted... is acutely conscious that, though Indians are the original inhabitants of this country, many have yet to gain in full the rights and material advantages enjoyed by other Canadians". Describing "the full integration of the Indians - but *freely assented to* - into the main stream of Canadian life, while encouraging them to maintain their own cultural identity" as "one of the fundamental and long-range objectives of Government policy", Mr. Favreau said that he did not underestimate the difficulties in the way of such a policy. The balance of his address, which follows in part, was concerned with the Government's plan of attack on these obstacles:

"...It is most gratifying that an increasing number of Indians, particularly in recent years, have succeeded through their determination and perseverance, sustained by the assistance given to them by the Indian Affairs Branch and other levels of government, as well as by private agencies, in adapting themselves to a new life which holds the promise of a bright future. Their example will undoubtedly continue to be a strong encouragement to the younger Indian generations to follow in their footsteps. It is equally heartening to me, as I know it must be to you, to see evidence that the stirring of the national conscience

towards our compatriots of Indian origin has aroused a new spirit of enquiry which goes much beyond the bounds of natural compassion. Today, more Canadians than ever before are striving to understand the Indians as human beings and partners with whom they share a common destiny, to learn about their culture and to grasp the true sense of their grievances and aspirations. And it is only fair to recognize that the press and the other media of public information, by focusing attention upon the undesirable and, at times, deplorable conditions under which some Indians were forced to live, have contributed effectively to the awakening of that sense of solidarity and responsibility which all Canadians must feel towards their Indian brothers. Leaving aside overstressed sensationalism on occasion, the public information media, in their untiring efforts to combat discrimination and injustice, to foster mutual understanding and goodwill, to bridge the gap between the Indian and non-Indian worlds, are performing a national service in the true tradition of their profession. They are your friends.

### CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE SUBSIDING

"One must accept as a good omen the fact that a greater measure of integration between Indians and non-Indians has freely taken place in the past few decades than in previous centuries of contact. I would wish to see in this a significant indication that the crisis of confidence... which has vitiated for too long the relationship between the Indians and the authorities responsible for the administration

(Over)



of Indian affairs, is subsiding. I like to think that the Indians, in the face of concrete and sustained evidence, are gradually coming to place more faith in the declared intentions of the authorities - and in the sincere desire of a growing number of Canadians to recognize their pride of ancestry, to help them regain self-confidence and to lend them a friendly hand in this difficult age of transition....

"It would be of great assistance to the Government and to me if, in regard to basic questions and common problems, the Indians would speak with one voice. The aims of the National Council of Canada (to serve nationally the Indian people of Canada by providing a strong and united voice; to co-ordinate the activities of existing Indian organizations; to promote Indian culture) are commendable. On the other hand, it is important... that to speak with a 'strong and united voice' a national council or federation - the formal title is not too important - ought to consist of all the Indian associations and brotherhoods throughout the country. The formation of the National Indian Council of Canada is certainly a first step in the right direction. It is now up to all Indian leaders to accept the challenge to bring about this highly desirable unity as soon as possible if the dialogue between the Indians, the various levels of government and the public is to be fully effective.

"There are many other matters of mutual interest and concern about which I would wish to speak to you, but I hope that other occasions will be offered to me to do so as I gain greater familiarity with all aspects of my new office. I should like, however, to refer briefly... to some fundamental points of Indian administration about which you may wish to know the intentions of the Government.

#### ROOTS OF INDIAN RESENTMENT

"As a jurist, before assuming responsibility for the administration of Indian Affairs, I have been aware for quite some time that to an appreciable degree distrust and resentment on the part of the Indians are rooted in the Indian Act itself. With the passage of time and rapidly-changing economic and social conditions, some of its provisions have come to appear harsh and oppressive. Without attempting to spell out such remedial action as may be taken, let me assure you that the representations formulated by the Indians themselves and the recommendations of two Parliamentary committees on Indian affairs are receiving the close attention of senior officers of the Department in accordance with the principles of justice, freedom of choice and human dignity of which I spoke a moment ago. In the field of administration, methods and procedures currently in effect will be kept under constant review in an effort to enhance efficiency wherever feasible.

"Present policies regarding education (including vocational training and adult education), placement in employment, housing, wildlife economy, community development, self-government, as well as health and social welfare, will be pursued vigorously.

#### EDUCATION POLICY

"Education will continue to receive top priority. Experience has shown convincingly that education

is indeed the key to the Indians' future. Coming from the Province of Quebec, I am keenly conscious indeed of the crucial importance of education. I wish to reaffirm that no Indian boy or girl need be deprived of an education for lack of financial resources. The Government, as in the past, will continue to provide such assistance as may be required up to and including university. Integrated schooling, which has proven so effective in fostering understanding through close relationships between Indian and non-Indian children at an impressionable age, will be carried forward, but at a pace which takes into account the degree of intellectual development and acculturation of Indian children, and on the explicit understanding that no Indian child is compelled to attend an integrated school if his parents object. In this area your Council could perform a most valuable service by persuading parents who do not yet appreciate fully the benefits of education, to take advantage of the facilities placed at their disposal and to encourage their sons and daughters to pursue their studies beyond elementary schooling and to develop their talents to the full by going on to high school and University....

#### CLAIMS ADJUDICATION

"I mentioned earlier that lack of confidence on the part of the Indians remains one of the most serious problems affecting Indians administration. In analyzing the deep causes for this distrust it soon became apparent that a rankling feeling of injustice among the Indians at the lack of action with regard to the adjudication and settlement of their long outstanding claims was one of the roots of this evil. This understandable sense of grievance among the Indians has made it extremely difficult over the years to obtain the fruitful co-operation between them and the Government, which is so necessary in every field of endeavour that may be undertaken to improve their condition. Two Parliamentary committees on the administration of Indian affairs had recognized this fact and recommended that action be taken by the Government to assess and settle all Indian claims and grievances in a just and equitable manner....

"...It will be my pleasure, before the end of this year, to introduce in Parliament a bill to provide for the establishment of an Indian claims commission, which will consider fully the claims of Indian bands and groups of Indians. In its desire to see justice done, the Government wishes that every legitimate Indian claim be given a fair hearing, without undue formality, and settlement made where justified...."

\*\*\*\*

#### ANGLICAN DELEGATES AT STRATFORD

Some 1,200 members of the Anglican clergy and laity from all over the world attending the Church Conference in Toronto were present on August 22 at a performance of "Troilus and Cressida" at Stratford, Ontario. The churchmen occupied nearly half the Festival Theatre's 2,258 seats.

The delegates attended evensong at St. James Church and were entertained before the play at a dinner at the Victorian Inn. The bishops of Ontario were their hosts during their brief Stratford stay.



## WATERFOWL - A RESOURCE IN DANGER?

Though ducks may be more plentiful in many parts of Canada this autumn because of improved water conditions on nesting grounds, Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, recently cautioned hunters, naturalists, bird watchers, photographers and the tourist industry against over-optimism about the future of this wildlife resource. "Periodic droughts and increased numbers of hunters have seriously affected waterfowl populations," Mr. Laing said, "but most serious of all are the competing human demands for 'wetlands' where waterfowl nest, feed and rest during migration. A multitude of flood control, drainage, irrigation, power, urban and industrial projects are changing the face of the landscape and affecting waterfowl production and distribution. Drained, wetlands can no longer produce waterfowl."

### A TOURIST ATTRACTION

Waterfowl provided over three million days of recreation to Canadian hunters alone in 1961, Mr. Laing said. Approximately 345,000 Canadians hunted waterfowl that year, spending over \$27 million on accommodation, travel, licences, equipment and supplies. Mr. Laing observed that many tourists coming into Canada, and many Canadians on vacation, were eager to see wild creatures in their natural surroundings. Revenue brought into Canada by U.S. and overseas visitors amounted to approximately \$482 million in 1961 and \$560 million in 1962. A substantial part of these expenditures was attributable to the country's wildlife. Attendance at national parks famous for their wildlife rose from 100,000 in 1911 to 1,000,000 in 1939 and 7,500,000 in 1962.

Because waterfowl management requires more than local, or even national, action, an International Migratory Bird Committee has been formed to study problems and recommend solutions.

Canada, said Mr. Laing, must make a countrywide inventory of wetlands and classify them according to their usefulness to waterfowl. With breeding grounds, harvesting areas and migration routes in mind, the naturalists must determine where additional habitat preserves and sanctuaries are needed. The possibilities must be explored of manipulating water levels and edge cover to improve waterfowl nesting conditions and so increase production.

### COMPENSATION FOR FARMERS

Mr. Laing said that, while landowners were becoming increasingly aware of the value of wetlands in their natural state associated with recreation, grazing, and water conservation, some method must be developed for adequate compensation of farmers who agreed to maintain their wetlands for continued waterfowl production. A feeling was growing that, if the wetland crop was to be ducks, there should be some return for their production, as there was for other crops.

All these objectives have been incorporated in pilot projects now under way that will be followed by wider programmes and will define gaps in knowledge. Resource users may have to assist in paying the cost of preserving wetlands, preventing crop depredations and directing a share of revenue to owners of wetlands.

## POPULATION NEARS 19 MILLION

Canada's population on July 1 this year amounted to an estimated 18,928,000, an increase of 328,000 over July 1 last year, and an increase of 690,000 since the June 1, 1961 Census, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported recently. In the second quarter of this year the population growth amounted to 82,000 - slightly larger than the 79,000 increase in the first three months. Assuming the present quarterly rate of growth in the next quarter, Canada's population will reach the 19,000,000-mark by the first of October as previously forecast.

Among the provinces, Ontario had the largest numerical increase in population in the last 12 months of 111,000 (1.7 per cent). Quebec was next with an increase of 99,000 or 1.8 per cent, and British Columbia third with a rise of 35,000 or 2.2 per cent. Alberta gained 34,000 or 2.5 per cent, Manitoba 15,000, Nova Scotia 12,000, Newfoundland 11,000, New Brunswick 6,000, Saskatchewan 3,000, and Prince Edward Island 1,000.

\*\*\*\*

## IMPORTANT HEALTH APPOINTMENT

Dr. E.T. Bynoe, a native of the West Indies, was recently appointed chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Dr. Bynoe's service with the Laboratory of Hygiene dates back to April 1939. He was successively bacteriologist, Chief of Bacteriology and Acting Chief of the Laboratory before receiving his present appointment.

Dr. Bynoe was born in Barbados in 1905. McGill University was the scene of his scholastic career, where he earned his B.S.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in 1928, 1930 and 1935. His principal study was the tubercle bacilli. In all, Dr. Bynoe has worked in bacteriology for 35 years, including many years in teaching, research and government service.

As chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene, he will be responsible for administration of a programme that includes over 50 research and service projects.

\*\*\*\*

## EARLY COSTUMES UNDER STUDY

Did Canadian pioneers of Scottish origin do their homsteading in kilts and knee socks? Were spinning wheels and looms commonly used by frontier women? Who made pioneer bonnets, gloves, stoles...? These and other questions may be answered when Robert-Lionel Seguin of Rigaud, Quebec, completes a study of early Canadian clothing for the National Museum of Canada.

"We are often asked to supply information on early Canadian folk culture to schools, scientific institutions, and members of the public", says Dr. L.S. Russell of the National Museum, "Mr. Seguin's report will provide valuable information on wearing apparel and the influence of ethnic groups on costume design in Canada's early days."

Plans to feature Confederation styles in Museum displays will add colour to Canada's Centennial Year, 1967.



CNR IN 1962

Operating revenue a mile of road operated by the Canadian National Railway in 1962 averaged \$29,827, up 4.4 per cent from the 1961 average of \$28,579, according to the annual report on the system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total operating revenue of the CNR, which operated 24,753 miles of road in 1962 compared to 24,854 in the preceding year, increased 3.9 per cent, to \$738,325,000 from \$710,305,000 in 1961; total operating expenses rose 2.3 per cent, to \$738,883,000 from \$722,148,000 in 1961.

Revenue freight carried by the CNR in 1962 increased 3.1 per cent, to 78,385,000 tons from 76,023,000 tons in the preceding year, while the number of revenue passengers carried rose 2.0 per cent, to 12,343,000 from 12,105,000. The average revenue a ton of freight eased off to \$6.75 from \$6.76 in 1961, and the average revenue a passenger fell to 3.1 per cent to \$2.78 from \$2.87. The average revenue a ton-mile remained about the same, at 1.487 cents against 1.480 cents while the average revenue a passenger-mile declined 6.0 per cent, to 3.040 cents from 3.234 cents in the previous year.

\*\*\*\*

ARCTIC HOLIDAY FOR U.S. ANGLER

An American angler will start on August 30 to realize the dream of every sports fisherman as a guest of the Canadian Government. His destination is the cold crystal-clear waters of Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories. There K.E. Derby of Milwaukee will test his skill with rod and reel against giant lake trout, trophy-size grayling, northern pike, and the fine-tasting and fighting arctic char.

LUCKY NUMBER

Mr. Derby was picked last year for an expense-free, two-week vacation anywhere in Canada. This prize package was offered to him after he had become the millionth person to write to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in 1962 about a holiday in Canada.

After a winter to think things over, Mr. Derby decided to split the holiday offer in two. One week was to be spent with his family at the luxury resort of Lake Louise, Alberta. The other week was to be devoted to a trip to the Northwest Territories, to wet his line and sample the fabulous fishing to be had in Canada's northland.

Great Bear, in "The Land of the Midnight Sun", where it never becomes completely dark in the summer months, is the fourth largest lake on the North American continent, sprawling over 12,000 square miles. It has never been commercially fished. Fishing is limited to the months of July, August and September.

ITINERARY

For his northern fishing jaunt Mr. Derby will fly from Milwaukee to Edmonton via Toronto. From Edmonton he will travel by chartered plane to Great Bear Lake, where he will stay at Great Bear Lodge. On his way Mr. Derby will pass over Athabaska and Great Slave Lakes and the Mackenzie River. His

stay at the Lodge will include a trip to the Arctic coast to try his luck with arctic char.

The expenses of the "dream holiday", including the stay for Mr. Derby and his family at Lake Louise, will be paid by the Canadian Government, with assistance from the Province of Alberta.

\*\*\*\*

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS

Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) stood at 123.4 in May, up 3.4 per cent from 119.3 in April. Employment rose in all major industrial divisions, with over two-thirds of the advance in the goods-producing group.

The seasonally-adjusted index declined in May to 123.5 from 123.9 in April. The reduction reflected decreases in the adjusted indexes of the goods-producing industrial divisions. The most significant decline was in construction, where employment in building, and in highway, bridge and street construction advanced less than is usual at this time of year. A small decrease in manufacturing was due to slackening in both major components. In durables, there were smaller-than-usual advances in wood products, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies, while in non-durables there were above-average declines in clothing and tobacco products.

Seasonally-adjusted indexes for six of the provinces were lower in May than the preceding month. In general, the decreases were due to weakening in manufacturing and construction, though in the Atlantic region a smaller-than-usual increase in mining was also a factor.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose by 14¢ in May to \$83.67; This figure was \$2.88 above that for May 1962. The May payroll index was 242.3, up 3.5 per cent from April and 5.3 per cent from May last year.

\*\*\*\*

POLAND TO BUY MORE WHEAT

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on August 15 that the Canadian Wheat Board has made another sale of wheat to Poland. He made the following announcement from the Board's head office in Winnipeg:

"The Canadian Wheat Board has negotiated a contract for the sale of approximately 100,000 metric tons of wheat for shipment to Poland. This sale totalling about 3.7 million bushels is for shipment from St. Lawrence and Pacific coast ports during the period August to November, 1963.

"Payment for the wheat is to be made on the basis of 10 per cent at time of shipment with the remaining balance to be paid in equal installments plus interest at the end of 24, 30 and 36 months respectively. These credit arrangements were authorized by the Government of Canada under provisions of the Export Credits Insurance Act.

"This is the first sale made to Poland during the new crop year commencing August 1. A previous sale announced July 18, 1963, similarly for 100,000 metric tons, will also be shipped during the August-November period."



## EXPORTS IN FIRST HALF OF 1963

Exports from Canada in the first six months of 1963 were the highest recorded for the first half of any year, according to figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Domestic exports totalled \$3,120,400,000, or an increase of 6.5 per cent, over the January-June period of the preceding year when these amounted to \$2,930 million. There were gains in shipments to all main trading areas, in particular Britain and other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

The average level of export prices during the first half of 1963 was only about 1.2 per cent above that in the January-June period of 1962, while the index of physical volume increased some 5.4 per cent, indicating that the rise in the value of domestic shipments was attributable principally to the increased quantity of goods exported.

More exports went to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, mainly to Australia, the Republic of South Africa, India and to New Zealand, in the first half of this year than in the first six months of 1962. Larger shares went also to Britain, Japan, France and the Netherlands. The ratio of all exports taken by the United States declined to 57.4 per cent from 59.3 per cent in January-June 1962.

Newsprint remained Canada's chief export, though the value of shipments in the first six months of 1963 was slightly below \$350 million, representing a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the value of those in the first half of the preceding year. This was mainly owing to the after-effects of the Cleveland and New York newspaper strikes, though exports to Britain and Australia were somewhat less while those to Mexico, Colombia and India increased. Wheat, at \$304 million was second, a rise of 3.5 per cent, occasioned mainly by substantial increases in shipments to Britain, France, the Republic of South Africa and Venezuela. Sales to Communist China, West Germany and Belgium and Luxembourg, however, were much smaller than in the first half of last year. Softwood lumber exports rose 9.0 per cent, to \$196 million and wood pulp by 3.1 per cent to \$191 million. There were larger sales of lumber to the United States, Britain and Japan, and of wood pulp to Japan and West Germany. Aluminum shipments increased 13.9 per cent, to \$145 million, mainly to the United States and Britain, though Japan, Brazil and Mexico also increased their purchases. Crude petroleum shipments, all to the United States, rose 5.5 per cent to \$122 million. Exports of nickel and alloys advanced to \$103 million, a gain of 7.6 per cent, principally to the United States while nickel ores and concentrates rose sharply to \$82 million a gain of 26.9 per cent, due to increased deliveries to Britain, Norway and the United States.

For the first time over the past few years, shipments of radioactive ores and concentrates, principally uranium, showed a small increase, exports exceeding \$86 million in the first six months of 1963. Copper and alloys rose slightly to \$81 million, while asbestos declined 3 per cent to \$56 million. Haying, harvesting and related machinery, natural

gas, fertilizer materials, whisky and medical and optical equipment all showed substantial gains for the first six months of this year while exports of aircraft and parts were a quarter less.

\*\*\*

## CANADA WITHDRAWS OVERFLIGHT CHARGE

The Minister of Transport has announced the decision to withdraw temporarily the air services Route Facility Fee, which was imposed in January 1960 under the authority of an amendment to the Air Services Fees Regulations adopted by Order-in-Council in November 1960. The charge amounting to \$64.00, was imposed on each aircraft "overflying" Canada and using Canadian air navigation and "en route" facilities and services during a trans-atlantic or trans-polar flight. This measure had been taken because of the changing pattern of north Atlantic flying, in which most of the flights between North America and Europe were operating non-stop; the fee was introduced so that Canada would have recovery from these non-stop flights, which were relying on and making full use of Canadian ground facilities and services without actually landing at a Canadian airport.

While a number of airlines paid the charge, others refused to do so and in two cases legal proceedings had been instituted against the delinquents.

### LEGALITY QUESTIONED

Since there was some question of the legal validity of the basis for the charge, the legal aspects of the matter were reviewed and it was concluded that there was serious doubt that existing legislation was adequate to support the charge in its present form. A decision has, therefore, been taken to withdraw the present charge, to discontinue the court action against the two airlines in question, and to make refunds to those airlines that have paid the charge.

The Minister added that, in his view, the charge in question was entirely consistent with the Convention on International Civil Aviation and that Canadian taxpayers should not be called on to subsidize foreign airlines whose aircraft did not land in Canada by providing free the air-navigation facilities and services without which it would be impossible for them to cross the North Atlantic in safety. He stated that he intended to submit to Parliament, as soon as possible, proposals for legislation to remedy this situation.

\*\*\*\*

## STAMPS FOR 1964

Ten new postage stamps will be issued by Canada Post Office in 1964, it has been announced by Postmaster General Azellus Denis.

The first to go on sale to the public probably on February 5, will be a regular stamp of the 7¢ denomination, intended basically for air-mail postage. This issue will replace the present "blue goose" air-mail stamp, which has been in use since November 1952.



(C.W.B. August 28, 1963)

"Unity in Canada" is the subject of the second stamp of the year, which is to go on sale in March. This issue will be followed by four stamps bearing provincial floral emblems. The Postmaster General said that present plans call for the flower stamps to be produced in several colours, probably by lithography. Within the next few years, Mr. Denis stated, it is planned to issue a stamp depicting the floral emblem of each of the ten provinces.

A special stamp on the theme of world peace is to be released in June.

Two stamps of special historical interest are scheduled for release in September. They will commemorate the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences held in 1864, which led to Confederation three years later.

FIRST CHRISTMAS STAMP

For the first time in Canada, a Christmas stamp will be issued in 1964. Final date of release for this stamp has not been decided, but it will be in time for use on Christmas mail. Mr. Denis said that the decision to issue a Christmas stamp was made after a lengthy study and after taking into consideration the requests and suggestions of many individuals and organizations across the country.

Designs for the 1964 stamp series will be announced as they are completed.

CANAL STATISTICS

The volume of freight shipped through all Canadian canals in 1962 increased 11 per cent to 63,568,291 tons from 57,222,696 in 1961 and at this level was almost 25 per cent above the 1959 total that reflected the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The volume of freight locked through the St. Lawrence canals increased in 1962 to 25,747,821 tons from 23,672,825 in the preceding year, through the Welland canal rose to 35,510,609 tons from 31,404,370, while that through the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie decreased to 1,107,129 tons from 1,140,950.

Vessel passages declined in 1962 to 22,836 from 25,980, owing to the drop of almost 20 per cent in vessels of Canadian registry to 13,836 from 17,332; the registered net tonnage of Canadian vessels fell only 2.6 per cent to 31,677,612 tons from 32,531,256. Passages of United States vessels increased to 3,524 from 3,307 and registered net tonnage to 4,045,470 from 2,515,262, British vessels to 1,938 from 1,845 and net tonnage to 6,769,909 from 6,294,753, and other foreign vessels to 3,538 from 3,496 and net tonnage to 11,071,809 from 10,065,901.

Newspint remained Canada's chief export... through the value of shipments in the first six months of 1963 was slightly below \$200 million, representing a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the value of \$208 million in the first half of the preceding year. This was mainly owing to the effects of the closure of the New York newspaper strikes, though exports to Britain and Australia were somewhat less than those to Mexico, Colombia and India increased. Wheat at 200 million was second, a rise of 1.2 per cent, occasioned mainly by substantial increases in shipments to Britain, France, the Republic of South Africa and Venezuela. Sales to Communist China, West Germany and Belgium and Luxembourg, were much smaller than in the first half of last year. Softwood lumber exports rose 0.9 per cent to \$180 million and wood pulp by 3.1 per cent to \$121 million. Other wood products sales climbed to the United States, Britain and Japan and of wood pulp to Japan and West Germany. Aluminium shipments increased 13.2 per cent to \$45 million, mainly to the United States and Britain, though Japan, Brazil and Mexico also increased their purchases. Trade problems advanced to \$103 million, a gain of 1.6 per cent, principally to the United States while nickel ores and concentrates rose sharply to \$82 million a gain of 2.9 per cent due to increased deliveries to Britain, Norway and the United States. For the first time over the past few years, shipments of radioactive ores and concentrates, principally uranium, showed a small increase, exports amounting to \$86 million in the first six months of 1963. Copper and alloys rose slightly to \$51 million while pesticides declined 3 per cent to \$50 million. Harvesting and related machinery, natural

While a number of airlines paid the charges, others refused to do so and in two cases legal proceedings had been instituted against the delinquents. An... LEGALITY QUESTIONED... Since there was some question of the legality of the basis for the charges, the legal aspects of the matter were reviewed and the case concluded. There was a serious doubt that existing legislation was adequate to support the charges in the present case. The decision has, therefore, been taken to withdraw the present charge, to discontinue the court action against the two airlines in question and to return to those airlines the sums paid by the charges. The Minister added that in his view the charges in question were entirely consistent with the Canadian International Civil Aviation and that Canadian taxpayers should not be called upon to subsidize foreign airlines whose aircraft land in Canada by providing the infrastructure facilities and services without which the world is impossible for them to cross the North Atlantic safely. He stated that the immediate assistance for Parliament as soon as possible, especially in legislative terms, to remedy the situation of road transport in that country, composed even if it were not an exact parallel to that of other countries. STAMPS FOR 1964... The first to go on sale to the public probably on February 27 will be a regular stamp of the 5¢ denomination, intended basically for air-mail postage. This issue will replace the present 5¢ air-mail stamp, which has been in use since November 1952. The new 5¢ stamp will be issued by the Post Office in 1964, it has been announced by Postmaster General Axelius Denis. The first to go on sale to the public probably on February 27 will be a regular stamp of the 5¢ denomination, intended basically for air-mail postage. This issue will replace the present 5¢ air-mail stamp, which has been in use since November 1952. The new 5¢ stamp will be issued by the Post Office in 1964, it has been announced by Postmaster General Axelius Denis.