

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY: In order of precedence in the Privy Council -

The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker, Prime Minister; The Honourable Howard Charles Green, Minister of Public Works (Acting Minister of Defence Production); The Honourable Donald Methuen Fleming, Minister of Finance and Receiver General; The Honourable Alfred Johnson Brooks, Minister of Veterans Affairs; The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Transport; The Honourable Léon Balcer, Solicitor General; The Honourable George Randolph Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence; The Honourable Gordon Churchill, D.S.O., Minister of Trade and Commerce; The Honourable Edmund Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice and Attorney General (Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration); The Honourable George Clyde Nowlan, Minister of National Revenue; The Honourable Douglas Scott Harkness, G.M., Minister of Agriculture; The Honourable Ellen Louks Fairclough, Secretary of State of Canada; The Honourable J. Angus MacLean, D.S.C., Minister of Fisheries; The Honourable Michael Starr, Minister of Labour; The Honourable William McLean Hamilton, Postmaster General; The Honourable James MacKerras Macdonnell, M.C., Minister without Portfolio; The Honourable William J. Browne, Minister without Portfolio; The Honourable Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys; The Honourable Jay Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare; The Honourable Francis Alvin G. Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources; The Honourable Sidney Earle Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs; The Honourable John Thomas Haig, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate.

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WUS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: More than 100 delegates, observers and guests from thirty universities and colleges participated in the 12th National Assembly of World University Service of Canada, held last month at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Also present were representatives from the National Conference of Canadian Universities, National Federation of Canadian University Students, Canadian Association of University Teachers, Student Christian Movement, Canadian Federation of Newman Clubs, Friendly Relations with Overseas Students, and Pax Romana. The Assembly, which was the largest in the history of the organization, met in the Atlantic Region for the first time, thanks largely to a grant of \$1,000 from the Province of New Brunswick.

In the course of its three-day meeting the Assembly:

-voted \$15,000 as the Canadian contribution for the 1956-57 academic year to the WUS International Programme of Action for aid to universities in need,

-set a target of \$20,000 as the Canadian contribution to the International Programme

for 1957-58; of this amount \$5,000 will be earmarked for projects in South Africa, Japan, Hong Kong, India and Vietnam,

-established a fund of \$20,000 towards the costs of holding the 1958 International General Assembly in Canada. (Of this amount, \$12,000 is assured from the Canada Council),

-decided to hold the 1958 Summer Programme in Yugoslavia, and empowered the National Committee to negotiate the 1959 Summer Seminar in the West Indies,

-directed the National Committee to submit firm proposals for a visit to Canadian universities of a small group of professors and students from the U.S.S.R. on an academic basis,

-instructed the National Scholarship Committee to examine ways and means of initiating and financing a programme for Canadian faculty abroad, as well as to bring distinguished scholars from other countries to Canada for lecture tours,

-urged Local WUS Committees to continue their efforts to aid Hungarian students,

-approved an administrative budget of \$24,650 for the year 1957-58.

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CHANGES IN ENERGY PATTERN Canada's energy pattern has shown great changes over the past 30 years, production of electricity (mostly from water power) and of crude petroleum and natural gas rising sharply, and coal declining. These changes are reviewed in the October issue of the Canadian Statistical Review released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Taking 1948 as the base, production of crude petroleum rose from an index of 3.0 in 1926 to one of 1,388.2 in 1956, while production of natural gas rose from an index of 20.7 in 1926 to one of 251.1 in 1956. Coal Production changed from an index of 89.3 in 1926 to one of 80.8 in 1956. Electricity production rose from an index of 25.7 in 1926 to one of 186.6 in 1956.

Energy consumption in Canada increased from 1,115,831 billion British thermal units in 1926, to 2,018,737 billion B.t.u. in 1948 and 2,704,886 billion B.t.u. in 1956 (from an index of 55.3 in 1926 to one of 100.0 in 1948 and 134.0 in 1956). These figures are for the imputed consumption outside the energy-producing sector. In other words, they show the amount of energy consumed by end-users, after deducting the quantities used in the intermediate stages of producing fuel or electricity. Consumption of energy per head of population rose from 118.1 million B.t.u. in 1926 to 157.4 million B.t.u. in 1948 and 168.2 million B.t.u. in 1956.

The proportions in which different fuels and electricity were consumed by end-users changed considerably over the 30 years. Coal consumption by end-users decreased from 61.8 per cent of the total in 1926 to 25.4 per cent in 1956. The proportion approximately halved during the last eight years (from 51.2 per

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