

## ATLANTIC CONGRESS

An Atlantic Congress, under the auspices of the international NATO Parliamentarians Conference, was held from June 5 to 9 in London and was opened in Westminster Hall by Her Majesty the Queen. An important gathering of 650 members of legislative bodies and private citizens, the Congress was the chief contribution by non-governmental organizations in member countries to NATO's Tenth Anniversary. It reviewed the ideals and values which underlie the Atlantic Community and suggested new avenues for economic, social and cultural co-operation among the member countries.

The Canadian Delegation of twenty Parliamentarians and thirty-six eminent citizens was headed by Mr. Henry Jones, M.P., Chairman of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association. Canadian delegates were chairmen and rapporteurs of the following committees: Mr. Walter Dinsdale, M.P., Chairman of the Political Committee; Mr. Dana Wilgress, Chairman of the Atlantic Institute Committee; Dr. Northrop Frye, Rapporteur of the Declarations Committee; Mr. Robert Lafrenière, M.P., Rapporteur of the Common Economic Policies of the West. Mr. Chester MacRae, M.P., was secretary of the Delegation.

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## COMMITTEE ON SPACE RESEARCH

At its meeting in Saskatoon from June 3 to June 5, the National Research Council of Canada formed an Associate Committee on Space Research, in conjunction with the Defence Research Board. The new committee will have co-ordinating duties and will advise on international co-operation. Scientific subjects to be studied will include geomagnetism, the aurora, meteorology, cosmic rays, radiation from the sun, and chemical composition of the upper atmosphere. This Canadian work, now in hand, can be enhanced by series of high altitude rockets carrying measuring instruments.

The new committee will be particularly useful to Canadian university groups interested in research in the upper atmosphere, who will have an opportunity to design their own experiments, and to built instruments for the nose cones of rockets. The rocket range at Churchill will probably be used. Canadian and U.S. groups have already been co-operating in maintaining this range.

The committee includes members from a number of government departments and agencies, and from universities with research teams in related fields. Members are: Dr. Geo. M. Griffiths, University of British Columbia; Dr. B.G. Wilson, University of Alberta; Dr. P.A. Forsyth, University of Saskatchewan; Dr. A.D. Misener, University of Western Ontario; Dr. J. Auer, University of Ottawa; Dr. G.N. Patterson, University of Toronto; Dr. C. Winkler, McGill University; Dr. Claude Fremont, Laval

University; Dr. A.D. MacDonald, Dalhousie University; Mr. G.D. Watson, Dr. J.H. Chapman, Dr. R.F. Chinnick, Defence Research Board; Dr. D.W.R. McKinley, Mr. F.R. Thurston, Dr. D.C. Rose, National Research Council; Mr. M.M. Thomson, Dominion Observatory; Mr. D.M. Brant, Dr. Andrew Thomson, Department of Transport, Mr. J.J. McCordick, Department of External Affairs; Chairman, Dr. D.C. Rose, National Research Council; Secretary, Mr. B.D. Leddy, National Research Council.

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## COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Although the total number of households in Canada increased to a total of 3,923,646, or by more than 500,000 (14.9 per cent) between 1951 and 1956, the number of multiple-family households showed an actual decrease of nearly 25,000. The number of households with lodgers also showed a decrease (about 15,000) during this period. These decreases seem to indicate a "catching-up" of the dwelling stock with the effective demand for homes during this five-year period.

This information is contained in an analytical report entitled "Size and Composition of Households" released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is the sixth in a series of such reports based on previously issued statistics relating to the 1956 Census.

The average size of households decreased slightly from 4.0 in 1951 to 3.9 in 1956, in spite of the fact that families showed a slight increase in size during this period. The explanation lies in the decrease in the number of multiple-family households, as well as the decrease in the proportion of lodgers, employees, and other non-family persons. Although the average number of persons per household was almost four, there were more two-person households than those of any other size group. Between 1951 and 1956 the greatest rate of increase occurred among households of one and two persons.

The largest households were in Newfoundland, where the four-person household was the most common size and the average size was 5.1. The smallest households occurred in British Columbia, where the average household size was 3.4. In general, households in Ontario and the western provinces were noticeably smaller than households in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces.

Between 1951 and 1956 there was a moderate increase in the proportion of younger household heads. This increase was more pronounced in the case of non-family households, the number of non-family heads of households under 35 years of age increasing by almost 40 per cent during this period. Many of these consisted of persons living alone in their own homes.

About 83 per cent of the population in 1956 were living in their own homes with members of