

R. C. M. P. APPOINTMENT

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Davie Fulton, has announced the appointment of Deputy Commissioner Charles Edward Rivett-Camac to be Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, effective April 1, 1959. Deputy Commissioner Rivett-Camac had been on retirement leave since January 1, 1959. In announcing the appointment, the Minister of Justice stated that he was delighted that the Deputy Commissioner had agreed to return to active duty and take this most important post. Although he would have completed the normal thirty-five years of service on July 25, 1959, Deputy Commissioner Rivett-Camac is only 57 years of age, having joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the early age of 22 years. His outstanding ability and devotion to duty over his years of service eminently qualify him for the post of Commissioner, and will ensure that the continuity of administration that is so essential will be maintained.

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ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

The Department of External Affairs has announced that an agreement was signed on March 24, in Vienna, between Canada and the International Atomic Energy Agency. This agreement provides for the supply to the Agency of the three tons of natural uranium offered by the Canadian Government, free of charge, last December. At that time the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that this uranium would be sold to Japan by the Agency, which would use the resulting revenues to carry forward its programme of developing and expanding the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

In connection with today's signing ceremony, the Prime Minister, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, has sent the following message to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

"On the occasion of the signature of the supply and project agreements, I would like to express both my great pleasure at the promptness and degree of accord with which the Board of Governors and all others concerned have acted to enable the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the first request of a member government for assistance in arranging for the supply of uranium for a research project, and also my satisfaction that Canadian uranium has been selected for this purpose. The Canadian Government's offer of this uranium to the Agency, free of charge, was not only designed to assist the Agency by providing it with additional revenues but was a reflection of the importance which we attach to its intermediary role in assisting member countries, under Article XI of the statute, in the realization of atomic energy projects. The Canadian Government is most appreciative of

the confidence in the Agency demonstrated by the Japanese Government in seeking to meet its requirement for uranium for the JRR 3 reactor in this way, and is confident that the successful completion of the negotiations which have culminated in today's signing ceremony will be followed by a most fruitful development in the Agency's role of providing assistance to member countries."

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CANADA HOUSE, LONDON

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on March 25 that Canada House in London, England, will be expanded shortly by the acquisition of the adjoining building, at present occupied by the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say:

"This is a particularly satisfactory arrangement, because the property now occupied by Canada House was completed in 1825 for the Union Club, and the adjoining property, which occupies the remainder of the west side of Trafalgar Square, was completed at the same time. A unique feature of these two buildings is that although they were built for different organizations, they were designed by the same architect and built by the same contractor. As a result, the exterior on Trafalgar Square is part of a single architectural design, with exactly the same size windows and similar decorative features.

"The new property will give Canada House the additional office space required for its administrative headquarters. It will also provide one of the finest sites in London, overlooking Trafalgar Square from which historic streets such as the Strand, Whitehall and Pall Mall radiate to every part of the city."

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CRUDE PETROLEUM

Canadian production of crude petroleum in 1958 amounted to 165,519,000 barrels, a decrease of 9 per cent from the preceding year's record of 181,848,000 barrels, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. December's output rose nearly 17 per cent to 15,605,000 barrels from 13,375,000 a year earlier and followed a 10 per cent rise in November to 13,526,000 barrels from 12,288,000. There were decreases in all months in the January-October period.

Alberta's output in 1958 dropped to 113,315,000 barrels from 137,492,000 in the preceding year, but Saskatchewan's production rose to 44,626,000 from 36,861,000. Output for the other provinces: Manitoba, 5,829,000 barrels (6,090,000 in 1957); Ontario, 777,000 (624,000); British Columbia, 511,000 (341,000); Northwest Territories, 445,000 (421,000); and New Brunswick, 15,200 (19,400).