

trument. Further in the future in planning is the instrumentation of a satellite by Canadian agencies for experiments conceived by Canadian scientists, and preliminary arrangements have been made with the United States National Aeronautical and Space Administration to launch such a Canadian satellite in 1961.

"Earlier this week, Prime Minister Macmillan sketched some of the intentions of the United Kingdom in the satellite field and referred to the possibility of joint action within the Commonwealth. So far as the Canadian Government is concerned, we should be glad to undertake the consultations on this question which Prime Minister Macmillan has proposed.

"I have dwelt upon the activities of Canadian scientists, both in governmental agencies and in universities, at some length because it is not always recognized that we have in Canada the scientific knowledge, the facilities and the experience to participate in the exploration of space.

"A few years ago some of the recent experiments could not even be contemplated -- much less those which now are becoming possible. I believe that Canada should maintain its status as a scientifically advanced nation and continue a sound programme of research into the phenomena of outer space.

"In this connection I wish to announce that the President of the National Research Council and the Chairman of the Defence Research Board are in process of establishing a Permanent Joint Committee on Space Research, on which other governmental agencies concerned with these matters and a number of interested universities will have representatives. One of the purposes of the Committee will be to ensure that university research teams have the opportunity to work in this field...."

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NEW CANADIAN CITIZENS

Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted in 1958 to 84,183 people who formerly owned allegiance to other countries, a decrease of 12 per cent from the preceding year's total of 95,462, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Just over 16 per cent or 13,556 of the persons naturalized in 1958 had formerly been citizens of Germany and 13 per cent or 11,217 had been citizens of Italy. This was slightly over the 1957 figure of 12,629 for Germany, but a little less than the 14,112 for Italy. The greater number of persons from these two countries taking out Canadian citizenship in the last two years reflects the resumption of immigration from these countries around 1951. Over 13 per cent, or 11,102 were former citizens of The Netherlands, 12 per cent or 10,235 gave a British Commonwealth country as former nationality. In 1957 the figures had been 8,645 for The Netherlands and 8,650 for British countries.

In 1958, 8,002 citizens of Poland received Canadian citizenship versus 10,081 in 1957; 5,076 from the U.S.S.R. versus 5,752; 3,871 from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania versus 6,189; Hungary, 1,651 versus 3,242; United States, 1,356 versus 879; and Israel, 1,314 versus 260.

Over half, 55 per cent, of the persons granted certificates in 1958 were living in Ontario compared to 58 per cent in 1957; in Quebec 16 per cent versus 19 per cent; in British Columbia 11 per cent - unchanged from the preceding year; in the Prairie Provinces 16 per cent versus 11 per cent. The Atlantic Provinces continued to be the place of residence of 1 per cent.

Only 17.5 per cent of the people granted Canadian citizenship in 1958 lived in rural areas, whereas one-third of the Canadian population live in rural areas, according to the 1956 Census. Of the 69,305 who were urban dwellers, 49,583 (71.5 per cent) lived in metropolitan centres of 100,000 population and over; 5,895 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999; and 13,827 in centres of from 1,000 to 29,999.

As in previous years, about three-fifths of the persons naturalized in 1958 were men. The total population of Canada is more evenly divided, 50.7 per cent being males. However, the 1951 Census showed that 57 per cent of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were men, and of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the period 1950 to 1956, about 55 per cent were men.

About 81 per cent of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1958 (39,679 out of 48,718) were in the Canadian labour force. Among males in the labour force, manufacturing and mechanical operations provided employment for 28 per cent and construction industries for 14 per cent. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 12 per cent, professional occupations for 9 per cent, service occupations for 11 per cent, and agricultural occupations for 7 per cent. The proprietary and managerial occupations and transportation and communication occupations each accounted for 4 per cent. Among females naturalized, just over 56 per cent were homemakers.

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MR. MENZIES' VISIT

The Prime Minister of Australia and Dame Pattie Menzies, accompanied by Mrs. Green, sister of Mr. Menzies, paid a brief visit to Ottawa from May 20 to May 22. They were met at the airport by the Prime Minister of Canada and Mrs. Diefenbaker, Mr. Lionel Massey, Secretary to the Governor General, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Commonwealth High Commissioners and their wives.

Mr. Menzies had private conversations with Prime Minister Diefenbaker during his visit and met with members of the Cabinet and the Commonwealth High Commissioners.