



CANADA

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HOW CANADA WILL DEFEND ITSELF

In a speech to No. 306 Wing, the RCAF Association, in Montreal on February 17, Defence Minister Pearkes had the following to say about "Canada's place in the defence picture":

"...In the report on defence which was issued last April, it was stated that Canada's defence policy derives directly from our foreign policy and is designed to ensure national security and the preservation of world peace. The threat to our national security, and indeed the security of the entire free world, is not only military. It is also political, economic and psychological. To cope successfully with this total threat Canada must have a total strategy within which all elements--the military, the political, the economic and the psychological--are closely co-ordinated and in proper balance.

"We have adopted the principle of collective security as a basic tenet of our foreign policy. We no longer think in terms of our national defence alone but rather in terms of the total defence capabilities of the free world. Our strategy, therefore, requires that we sustain and strengthen the integrity of our alliances and contribute our fair share of forces to these alliances.

"We have dedicated ourselves, in conjunction with our allies, to continue our unremitting search for lasting, sincere disarmament and for a lessening of international tensions. But until tangible and enforceable

arms reductions are worked out, no matter how earnest our quest for guaranteed peace, we must retain our military effectiveness while we are negotiating the issue of arms reductions.

"It was stated very clearly in the White Paper last year that in order to meet our military objectives the defence policy of Canada is to provide forces for:

- (a) the defence against an attack on the North American continent; (b) the collective defence and deterrent forces of NATO in Europe and the North Atlantic;
- (c) the United Nations, to assist that organization in attaining its peaceful aims.

"The very existence of Canada's armed forces is primarily to aid in preventing a would-be aggressor from starting war. Once this concept of the task of our armed forces can be grasped the rest of the defence picture falls into place.

"In Canada our main contribution at the present time to the deterrent strength of the free world is made by assisting in the protection of the retaliatory forces based on the North American continent. To this end we have established in our country an air defence network consisting of early warning lines and interceptor squadrons. Plans are under way for the introduction of ground-to-air missiles for defence against the manned bomber. Our defence forces work in intimate collaboration

with the United States forces under the closely integrated North American Air Defence Command. Even allowing a moderate ICBM numerical superiority during the next three years the conclusion reached by those who have analyzed this matter is that even a surprise attack by all the missiles the Soviet could muster would not suffice to knock out enough of the SAC bomber and missile bases to justify the Russians making a rational decision to attack.

"As President Eisenhower pointed out, the substantial progress being made in ballistic missile technology is rapidly shifting the main threat from manned bombers to missiles. However, a threat from the manned bomber still remains and Canada takes the appropriate measures in defence against such a threat.

CANADA'S ROLE IN EUROPE

"To ensure the continued strength of the NATO shield in Europe, it is essential that we contribute to that shield. The presence of Canadian servicemen and equipment in Europe not only adds to the effectiveness of the shield but it is also further evidence of the importance we attach to the defence of the European area of NATO. At the present time under NATO command in Europe Canada has stationed twelve squadrons of interceptor aircraft with our air division, which is composed of more than 5,000 RCAF personnel. It was announced last July that it was intended to equip eight of these squadrons with the CF-104 strike reconnaissance aircraft. This aircraft has also been chosen by West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Stationed in Germany is a Canadian Infantry Brigade Group made up of 5,500 men. The role of this Brigade Group is to assist in the protection of Western Europe by delaying any advance that might be made by enemy ground forces.

"As long as the threat of attack against this continent exists, the Government feels that it is only prudent to institute measures for survival which may have to be adopted should our other efforts fail to prevent war. With this in mind the Regular and Reserve Forces have been organized for survival operations. All defence forces which are not actively engaged in repelling the attack will be trained and ready to take active measures to assist survival.

"Present plans call for the employment of Army forces in survival operations in mobile units which would be self-contained for limited periods. Our military authorities have, therefore, been instructed to form as many of these units as possible from the Regular as well as the Reserve Army. In an emergency these mobile groups will be capable of entering contaminated areas to rescue the injured and at the same time these groups will also assist in the maintenance of law and order.

"Training for survival operations will be part of normal service training and wherever possible the Services will participate in local civil defence exercises. All Army forces assigned to survival operations will be completely equipped with appropriate military and survival equipment but in addition substantial assistance from civilian sources will be necessary.

"You will be interested to know that orders have already been placed for sufficient light-rescue equipment and radiac instruments for the mobile units and sufficient quantities for training have now been delivered to our forces. By the end of this year most of the radiac and all light-rescue items will be available to meet both training as well as operational needs. Some of the communication and specialist equipment not available from normal stocks will be bought in 1960 and, of course, as survival planning continues to develop, the need for additional equipment may become evident.

WARNING SYSTEMS

"A National Survival Attack Warning System commenced operations at the beginning of last September on a permanently manned, around-the-clock basis. Canadian warning officers are now on duty at key NORAD active air-defence centres, the federal capital and at provincial warning centres in each province. Dissemination of alerts to the general public and to the forces will be by siren signals coupled with radio broadcasts over networks in the provinces. In carrying out the task of giving warning to the public in the smaller centres of population, the assistance of local police, fire services and other provincial and municipal bodies will be necessary. In such circumstances, the overall responsibility will continue to be vested in the Army, with these additional agencies acting on behalf of the Department of National Defence.

"It is the intention of the Government to expand the siren network within the provinces and to provide alternate means of communication to those now in being, to ensure the availability of the means of warning the public in an emergency. Provision of a system to locate nuclear detonations, assess their effects and give warning of fallout to the public presents a problem of considerable magnitude. The resources of the Army and those of the other Services combined cannot provide the personnel necessary for such an undertaking. Co-operation will be necessary on the part of federal government departments, provincial and municipal agencies and volunteer and civilian commercial elements to provide an effective system. The National Survival Attack Warning System as established will provide a major part of the communications needed for reporting nuclear explosions and fallout patterns.

POPULATION INCREASE IN 1959

By January 1, Canada's population had reached an estimated 17,678,000, an increase of 394,000 or 2.3 per cent since January 1, 1959, when the figure reported was 17,284,000. This compares with increases of 397,000 in 1958 and 543,000 in 1957, the latter figure representing a record rise. The increase from July 1 last year was 196,000. Since the 1956 census, the population has increased by 1,597,000 or 9.9 per cent.

The rates of population growth since the last census were highest in British Columbia (13.9 per cent), Alberta (12.9 per cent), and Ontario (11.7 per cent) - above the national average. Quebec and Newfoundland were slightly under the national average with increases of 9.6 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. Rates of growth for the other provinces since 1956 were: New Brunswick 7.4 per cent, Manitoba 5.2 per cent, Prince Edward Island 4.0 per cent, Nova Scotia 3.5 per cent, and Saskatchewan 2.8 per cent.

Ontario had the largest numerical growth in population since the 1956 census (635,000), Quebec following with 442,000, British Columbia 195,000, Alberta 145,000, Manitoba 44,000, New Brunswick 41,000, Saskatchewan 25,000, and Nova Scotia 24,000.

The January 1 figures for Canada result from a population accounting that starts with the 1956 census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths, and an estimate of emigration based largely on United States and United Kingdom government statistics of immigration from Canada. For each province the same general method is used as for Canada. For purposes of estimating interprovincial migration, data on migrant families in receipt of Family Allowances are used.

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REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Eight of the ten regional-city consumer price indexes were lower between December 1959 and January 1960, with decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent in Halifax, Ottawa, Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver to 0.7 per cent in Montreal. The Saint John, N.B., index was unchanged, while the St. John's index increased a fractional 0.1 per cent. Food indexes were lower in all cities except St. John's, which was unchanged. Shelter indexes showed mixed results, as four increased, three decreased and three remained unchanged at December levels. Clothing indexes, reflecting the customary January sales, were lower in seven cities, unchanged in two and up fractionally in St. John's. Household operation indexes were down in five cities and up in the other five. Indexes for "other" commodities and services were higher in two cities, lower in seven, and unchanged in St. John's.

COLUMBIA RIVER STATEMENT

In Ottawa on February 12, on the conclusion of the first session of the Canada-United States negotiations on the co-operative development of the water resources of the Columbia River System, the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. E.D. Fulton, Minister of Justice, and the Chairman of the United States Delegation, Mr. E.F. Bennett, Under-Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, issued the following statement:

"This first meeting, while primarily exploratory in nature, has provided a most useful opportunity for an exchange of views and progress has been made. We are determined to proceed with all possible speed and to that end we have scheduled a second meeting to be held in Washington on March 4 and 5. In the interim, experts from both our countries will be working on some of the more technical aspects of the problems, with joint consideration by these experts of pertinent data.

"In our negotiations we are being guided by the principles recommended by the International Joint Commission and we wish to take this opportunity to commend the members of that body for the excellent preparatory studies they produced."

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IRON ORE IN 1959

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in 1959 reached a record 24,444,000 tons, a steep rise from the preceding year's 15,726,000 and close to 10 per cent above the previous peak tonnage of 22,348,000 in 1956. Ore shipped for export jumped to a new high of 20,513,000 tons from 13,797,000 in 1958, while shipments to Canadian consumers were more than doubled at a record 3,931,000 tons versus 1,929,000. Stocks at the end of the year were smaller, at 1,963,000 tons as against 2,607,000.

New records were posted in the volume of shipments from both Quebec and Ontario in 1959, while the combined total for Newfoundland and British Columbia, although somewhat larger than in 1958, fell short of the 1956 peak. Shipments from Quebec mines in 1959 amounted to 11,447,000 tons against 6,060,000 in 1958 and the previous high of 8,873,000 in 1957; Ontario shipments totalled 5,973,000 tons against 3,645,000 in 1958 and the previous top figure of 5,558,000 in 1956; and shipments from Newfoundland and British Columbia amounted to 7,025,000 tons against 6,021,000 in 1958 and the 1956 high of 8,834,000 tons.

Total shipments in December amounted to 671,000 tons against 512,000 in the corresponding month in 1958. Ores for export were larger at 491,000 tons against 366,000, as were ores for shipment to Canadian consumers at 180,000 tons against 147,000.

NEW SAIGON COMMISSIONER

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. C.J. Woodsworth as Canadian Commissioner to the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam, to succeed Mr. John Price Erichsen-Brown.

Mr. Woodsworth, who is at present Consul and Information Officer at the Canadian Consulate-General in New York, will take up his duties in Saigon early in May.

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BIG ALBERTA WATER PROJECT

A ten-year development plan to control flooding, enhance water conservation and provide a domestic water supply to communities in the McLennan-Girouxville area of northern Alberta, is nearing completion. The \$800,000 project was engineered by the Water Resource Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Last phase of the programme is a second earth fill dam on the Heart River to be completed in 1960, which will make provision for an additional 10 vertical feet of water storage over the reservoir area. This, together with the new structure completed in 1959 at the Winagami Lake outlet, will make possible a better control over flood waters and assure an adequate year-round domestic water supply for the communities of McLennan, Donnelly, Falher and Girouxville.

Up to 1950, the water supply in these northern centers was practically non-existent. Residents were dependent upon deep wells, storage dugouts or water by the barrel. In some cases it was transported by train and truck as ordinary freight.

A serious flooding problem in the area between High Prairie and Grouard resulted from the confluence of spring flood waters from the Heart River, West Prairie River and the East Prairie River.

Two stagnant bodies of water, known as Winagami and Kimiwan Lakes, derived their supply of water from the run-off of a very limited drainage area. To insure the continued existence of these lakes through drier periods, it was evident that an alternative source of water would have to be made available to them.

In 1949-50, Water Resources Branch engineers designed and built a dam on the Heart River 30 miles north of High Prairie. A canal was constructed to divert water from the reservoir created by this dam, into Lake Winagami. At the southern end of the lake a second canal was constructed together with a reinforced concrete spillway to carry over-flow back into the Heart River several miles downstream from the dam.

With the lake thus freshened up, engineers embarked on another phase of the programme -- the construction of a five-mile canal from the

northwestern shore of Winagami to connect with Kimiwan Lake at McLennan. The towns of Donnelly, Falher and Girouxville became a part of the system with the completion in 1957 of an 18.5-mile canal extending to the west from McLennan. This canal provided the area with much-needed drainage and flood control, and also made Heart River water available to these towns for domestic purposes. This water is pumped from the canals, stored in reservoirs and supplied to the residents of the towns by a modern waterworks system.

The new outlet control on Lake Winagami returns excess water to the Heart River system. It is completely automatic and has two automatic radial gates. If necessary the structure can be manually operated.

With the increased control over the amount of water flowing into and out of Winagami Lake, residents of the northern communities are assured of a plentiful and reliable water supply. The new dam reservoir will be able to hold back flood water from the Heart River until the flood crests of other streams in the area have been passed.

The extended control will also assist development of the provincial park at Winagami.

With the completion of effective flood-control measures on the Heart River, the Water Resources Branch are turning their efforts to controlling the flooding of the High Prairie district by the West and East Prairie Rivers. Contour maps are now being prepared of a 260,000-acre area.

Last winter the Branch sponsored a winter works project in the area for the clearing of 18 miles of debris and logs that had fallen or were about to fall into the West Prairie River. Another crew is working on a similar programme this winter. Debris and logs in the river are a contributing factor in causing floods as they invariably create jams, backing up the water, which inundates surrounding land.

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INTERIM WHEAT PAYMENT

Trade and Commerce Minister Churchill announced recently that an interim payment would be made to wheat producers of 10 cents a bushel for all grades of wheat delivered to the 1958-59 pool. He also said that, with respect to the 1958-59 oats and barley pools, the Canadian Wheat Board reported selling operations as well advanced, and that the two pools would be closed in the near future. Therefore, when the interim wheat payment has been completed, there will be a distribution of the final surpluses in the 1958-59 oats and barley pools.

Producers delivered a total of 366,989,780 bushels to the 1958-59 wheat pool. The interim payment will thus involve the distribution of \$36,698,978.

HONOUR CANADIAN SAVANT

Dr. Gerhard Herzberg of the National Research Council, Ottawa, was awarded the degree of honorary D. Sc. by the University of Oxford on February 27.

Dr. Herzberg is Director of the Division of Pure Physics at the NRC. His field is molecular spectroscopy, a branch of physics concerned with the structure of the atom and the molecule.

In his own sphere Dr. Herzberg works with a group of research physicists who are using various techniques of spectroscopy to investigate atoms and molecules. One aspect of this work has been the discovery of a number of new molecules in the laboratory. The investigations have led to the identification of certain compounds in interstellar space and in the atmosphere of stars and planets.

Dr. Herzberg is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He has received recognition from scientific societies in Canada, the United States, and India. These awards include four honorary doctorate degrees and three gold medals. He holds office in a number of world scientific organizations, such as the International Astronomical Union and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1904, and was educated at Darmstadt Institute of Technology. His postgraduate work was done at the University of Göttingen and the University of Bristol. In 1935 he became professor of physics at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1945 he went to the University of Chicago as professor of spectroscopy at the Yerkes Observatory. In 1948 he returned to Canada to accept a position with the National Research Council.

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COMMONWEALTH GUESTS

Thirty-two Commonwealth service advisers and foreign-service attachés from 26 countries will tour service establishments in Western Canada from March 7 to 18.

Flown by the RCAF, the group will visit the Army garrison at Calgary, Alberta, on March 9, home station for the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the Lord Strathcona's Horse armoured regiment.

From Calgary they will fly to Victoria, British Columbia, where they will tour HMCS "Naden" and the Royal Roads service college on March 11.

On March 14 the group will see the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering at Chilliwack, B.C.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, will be the next stop on the itinerary, where they will visit the headquarters of the Northwest Highway System. The final stop of the tour will be the RCAF Station, Cold Lake, Alberta.

TRADE ENVOY TO CANBERRA

Trade and Commerce Minister Churchill announced recently the establishment of a new office of the Trade Commissioner Service in Canberra and said that Mr. R.B. Nickson had been appointed Commercial Secretary at this post, where he would assist in the further development of trade between Canada and Australia.

Provision is made in the new Canada-Australia Trade Agreement, signed on February 12 in Canberra, for continuing consultation in the trade field, and, to this end, for the appointment of trade commissioners in Ottawa and Canberra. A Commercial Counsellor in the Office of the High Commissioner for Australia arrived in Ottawa in January.

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TOP ORCHESTRAS FOR STRATFORD

The Symphony Orchestra of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the 50-piece orchestra of the International String Congress, and the National Festival Orchestra will perform at the Stratford Festival during the International Conference of Composers, August 7 to 14.

Making one of its rare public appearances, the CBC Symphony will play the final concert of the Festival Conference Week. In making the announcement, Geoffrey Waddington, Director of Music for the CBC, said: "The CBC recognizes that the Conference of Composers will be one of the most important musical events ever to take place in Canada, and is pleased to contribute to it. We are also pleased that the appearance of the CBC orchestra in Stratford will enable distinguished musicians from all parts of the world as well as the public to experience at first hand the high level of orchestral playing which our Symphony has achieved."

The orchestra of the International String Congress will be flown to Canada from Puerto Rico to take part in the Conference. About 50 scholarship players will form the orchestra that will perform at Stratford. The distinguished American composer, Roy Harris, Director of the String Congress, will prepare and conduct a programme of music of the Western Hemisphere for this occasion.

A third orchestral concert in this week of discussion and music will be provided by Stratford's own National Festival Orchestra, which, even in its short history, has been acclaimed by press and public. This orchestra's Conference concert will culminate its season of opera, concert and workshop activities at Stratford for 1960.

The total of five concerts scheduled for the Conference Week will also include a presentation of solo and chamber music, with some composers probably performing their own works, and a concert of electronic and tape music.

Louis Applebaum, Director of Music for the Festival and Conference Director for the League of Composers, said that he hoped soon to be able to announce the names of the conductors and soloists for all these events. The regular season of Festival concerts will feature the resident artists, Glenn Gould, Oscar Shumsky and Leonard Rose, who will perform with the National Festival Orchestra. Tyrone Guthrie will stage the popular Gilbert and Sullivan "HMS Pinafore", which will run in the Avon Theatre from July 15 to August 6.

The International Conference of Composers is being sponsored by the Canadian League of Composers and the Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

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AIR SERVICES SCHOOL

The Transport Department's recently-established Air Services School in the new Ottawa Airport terminal had its first graduates recently. Having undergone an intensive 12-week theoretical course of training in air-traffic control, sixteen students--nine from the Montreal area and seven from Toronto--were presented with certificates marking the successful completion of this part of their training.

The new school is the Transport Department's Air Services training centre for all Canada and was established to train radio operators, meteorological technicians and observers, as well as air-traffic controllers, to meet the growing requirements in these fields. In addition, departmental radio technicians will receive training in the operation of new and advanced radio and electronics equipment.

Unique in this course was training on an ICAO-developed synthetic traffic-control trainer, which provides primary training in this field. Canada was the first country to adopt the trainer, using it for the first time in the course just completed.

The equipment is comprised of two main units. One projects a picture of an airport or other area, with all its air navigation facilities, on the ceiling of the classroom. On this, a group of "pilots" reproduce the movement of their aircraft, each man having a controllable unit that projects a dot of light on the ceiling picture.

This scene, complete with moving "aircraft", is transmitted by closed-circuit television to radar screens in an adjoining room, at which sit the student controllers. Watching their screens, they direct the "pilots" in the other room by means of two-way communication, thus being able to simulate the actual operation in a real airport control-centre or tower. All members of the student group take turns being "pilot" and "controller". The operation is monitored from an instructor console, which is the focal point of all communications circuits.

Before becoming full-fledged Department of Transport air-traffic controllers, the students will receive three months "on the job" training at various airport traffic control towers, at the end of which they will be required to pass practical tests.

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FIRE LOSSES LOWER IN 1959

Five hundred and twenty people lost their lives as the result of fires in Canada in 1959, according to preliminary figures available at the end of the year. This is a reduction of 12 from the 1958 figure, and 1959 is the second successive year that fire fatalities have been reduced. The number of fire deaths for 1957 was 638. The figures, which cover all categories except forest fires, are based on information received from the Provincial Fire Marshals compiled by the office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Fire Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works.

The estimated number of fires occurring in 1959 was 85,000, which is likewise a reduction from the 86,919 outbreaks reported in 1958. However, it is higher than the figure for 1957, which was 82,088.

The preliminary figure for financial loss through fire in 1959 is \$188 million, a reduction of more than \$2 million from the \$120,258,696 loss in 1958 and above \$15 million less than the figure for 1957.

Minister of Public Works David J. Walker pointed out that the reduction of Canada's fire losses had taken place in spite of the fact that the population and capital assets had greatly expanded during the period concerned. Among the main reasons believed responsible for the improvement are an increase in inspections and other fire prevention activities by provincial and municipal fire authorities, and the adoption in recent years by more Canadian communities of building codes for new construction with better provisions for fire safety.

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MARINE COMMISSARY COURSE

A special seven-week training course in supply management, for Department of Transport ship's stewards and cooks, is under way at Montreal.

Fourteen men from departmental vessels in the various Canadian maritime areas are being trained at the Royal Canadian Navy supply depot at HMCS "Hochelaga". Instructors are Navy personnel who have been carrying out similar training for Navy cooks and stewards.

The course is the first of a series to be carried out to promote economy and efficiency in the buying, storing and preparation of ships' foodstuffs and to ensure the provision of meals of high quality for ships' crews at all times.