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NEW MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons on June 4 that Mr. Howard Green had been sworn in that day as Secretary of State for External Affairs, succeeding the late Mr. Sidney E. Smith. Mr. Green will continue as Minister of Public Works for the present.

Of United Empire Loyalist descent, Mr. Green was born in Kalso, British Columbia in November 1895. He graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915.

Mr. Green served overseas with the Canadian Army in the First World War, was mentioned in despatches and returned to Canada with the rank of Captain. He resumed his studies and graduated in law from Osgoode Hall, Toronto. In 1922 he was called to the Bar of British

Columbia, and has practised law in Vancouver, B.C., ever since.

Mr. Green has been a Member of Parliament continuously for the past twenty-four years. He was first elected to represent Vancouver South in 1935 and he was re-elected in 1940 and 1945. Between the federal elections of 1945 and 1949, a redistribution of electoral districts resulted in an increase in the number of Vancouver seats. The bulk of the Vancouver South constituency became Vancouver Quadra, where Mr. Green was the successful candidate in 1949 and in each subsequent election.

Mr. Green was sworn into the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Public Works on June 22, 1957.

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GIFT TO NATO

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on June 1 in the House of Commons that Canada would give \$10 million worth of flour as a contribution to NATO food stockpiles in Europe. This will be provided for by an item in the supplementary estimates and is subject to parliamentary approval.

Mr. Diefenbaker recalled that at the meeting of heads of government of NATO countries in December 1957 in Paris, he had proposed the establishment of a food bank among the NATO countries, for use particularly in the event

of any outbreak of hostilities. He said that since then discussions had been going on in NATO, and directly with interested countries, to determine under what conditions a Canadian contribution might be made.

GIFT OF DRIED SKIM MILK

The Prime Minister also said that the Government had decided to make available free of charge an additional 20 million pounds of dried skim milk to relief agencies, both national and international, for distribution to needy people in other parts of the world, the bulk of which will be used to provide

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people, particularly children, in the less-developed countries with a supplementary source of food. To cover this gift an item of \$2.5 million was included in the supplementary estimates.

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NEW RADAR LABORATORY

The Prince Albert Radar Laboratory, the Defence Research Board's new atmospheric research facility at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was officially opened on June 6 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, in the presence of prominent members of the Canadian and United States scientific communities and senior representatives of the armed forces of both countries.

Accompanying Dr. A. Hartley Zimmerman, Chairman of the Board, in an RCAF aircraft on June 5 to Prince Albert, were His Excellency R.B. Wigglesworth, U.S. Ambassador to Canada, and senior scientists and officers from the Board and other government departments, and the armed forces. Dr. C.F.J. Overhage, Director of the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a group of U.S. associates were present.

The Board also extended invitations to Members of the Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Association of Physicists, who were meeting in Saskatoon early in June, to examine the new research facility and to attend the official opening.

The Prince Albert site was chosen by Board scientists as the most suitable location for a high-powered radar with which the then current studies on radar propagation could be extended. Sponsored jointly by the DRB and the United States Air Force, this new research facility will be employed for investigations of the various factors that influence the radar detection of aircraft and missiles entering the auroral zone.

Because the aurora borealis or northern lights are associated with radio disturbances, it is necessary to develop means of reducing the effects of the former on the detection of intruders. The PARL programme will be an extension of the research collaboration that has existed between the Board and the USAF during the past few years relative to continental ballistic missile defence. Scientists from the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE), Ottawa, and the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will represent USAF interests, will collaborate on a carefully coordinated research programme.

The most prominent feature at the 700-acre site will be the 84-foot radar "dish" loaned to Canada by the USAF. It will be mounted on a massive concrete base with its top 125 feet from the ground. The complete installation is under construction on a high point about seven miles west of Prince Albert. A "twin" of the USAF's giant research radar

installed at Millstone Hill near Boston by the Lincoln Laboratory, the Prince Albert installation and its U.S. counterpart will be among the largest research facilities of their kind in the Western world.

The site for the laboratory has been made available by the provincial Government and DRB is providing power facilities, a large building to house the research apparatus and to provide laboratory space and the reinforced concrete base for the heavy equipment. The Board is providing also display and data processing equipment for special experiments.

The Electronics Laboratory, a DRTE wing, is developing a small, special purpose electronic computer for use in analyzing the complex data obtained by the scientists. The Board will be responsible also for the security of the site and its equipment as well as for all operations and maintenance.

The results of the research programme are likely to provide a substantial contribution to the eventual development of a defensive system against the ICBM.

The staff comprises 10 scientists and technical specialists from DRTE with an additional five supporting personnel from Prince Albert. Mr. D.R. Hansen, formerly of Viscount, Sask., a DRTE scientific officer and a staff member of the Board since its establishment in 1947, is the Officer-in-Charge.

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ARMY CADET CAMP

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip will chat with their youngest Canadian "troops" when they visit the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta on July 10.

The top 235 Royal Canadian Army Cadets have been selected from the five Army commands across Canada to attend the special camp near Cascade Mountain in Banff National Park from July 5 to July 25. The three weeks in camp will cover general military training, with plenty of sports and sightseeing trips included.

The chief event of the camp will be the visit of Her Majesty and Prince Philip, who will pay a short visit and mingle informally with the boys. Prince Philip is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

Cadets from Eastern, Quebec and Central Commands will be flown to Calgary by RCAF transport planes from Dorval airport Montreal and Downsview airport Toronto, and back.

Present active strength of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets is 66,524, in 524 school and non-school corps.

Commanding the National Cadet Camp is Lt.-Col. F.N. Pope, Vancouver and Ottawa, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who will be assisted by Regular Army training officers and NCOS. Cadet Services of Canada officers will conduct the cadets to and from the camp.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AWARDS

The Governor-General's awards for Canadian literature in 1958 have been announced by Mr. J.J. Talman, chairman of the Awards Board. Eighty-one titles in all categories were received for 1958, the largest number to be entered in the competition since it was established in 1937.

The winners in the various categories are as follows:

Fiction: "Execution", the story of a Canadian infantry battalion in the Italian campaign of the Second World War, the first novel of Mr. Colin MacDougall, Registrar of McGill University.

Academic Non-Fiction: "The History of Fanny Burney", by Professor Joyce Hemlow, a professor of English at McGill University.

Creative Non-Fiction: "Klondike", by Pierre Berton, Toronto. Mr. Berton, whose boyhood was spent in Dawson City, won the Governor-General's award for creative non-fiction in 1956 with his "Mysterious North".

Poetry: "A Suit of Nettles" by James Reaney, Winnipeg.

Juvenile: "Nkwala" by Edith Lambert Sharp, Penticton, B.C.

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INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MEETING

Fisheries experts of 12 nations met in Montreal on Monday, June 1, for the ninth annual meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Meeting in the Queens Hotel, the Commission sat until Saturday, June 6, and heard submissions from its various scientific teams on subjects ranging from fish conservation to the latest developments in fishing techniques.

Mr. J. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries for Canada, formally opened the convention and a welcome was given to the 12-nation assembly by His Worship Sarto Fournier, mayor of Montreal. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Klaus Sunnanaa of Bergen, Norway, also spoke.

Member nations of the international convention are Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States. Newest members of the commission are Soviet Russia and Germany. This year Poland will be represented by an observer.

The history of ICNAF goes back to 1949 when 10 nations, including Canada, signed the convention. The Commission was formed in 1951 and held its first meeting in Washington in that year.

Conservation of the prolific northwest Atlantic fishing grounds, one of the richest fisheries in the world, is the main aim of the international body. While the commission itself has no legislative powers, it makes

recommendations to governments of member countries on measures for conservation of fish stocks. For instance, Canada is party to an agreement that provides for minimum mesh sizes for trawl nets used in the haddock and cod fisheries.

The vast Atlantic fishing area is subdivided into fishing districts which, in the Commission's terms of reference, are known as sub-areas. For each sub-area a panel has been established to manage operations in that respective area. Canada has memberships in four panels along with France, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

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WOOL TEXTILES

Factory shipments by Canada's wool textile industries in 1957 had a plant value of \$118,984,000, a decrease of \$7,992,000 or 6.3 per cent from the preceding year's \$126,976,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The number of employees decreased 7.5 per cent from 12,135 in 1956 to 11,230 in 1957, and salary and wage payments 4.1 per cent from \$32,146,000 to \$30,822,000. Materials costing \$67,967,000 were used in 1957 compared with \$72,391,000 in 1956, a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

Apparel fabrics are the wool industry's most important line of production. Shipments of these were lower in both volume and value in 1957 than in 1956, the figures for the two years being, respectively, 27,380,000 square yards valued at \$45,063,000 and 29,704,000 square yards valued at \$47,240,000. Practically the same poundage of woollen and worsted sales yarns were shipped in the two years -- 13,485,000 pounds in 1956 as against 13,277,000 in 1957 -- but the selling value for 1957 at \$26,287,000 was slightly above 1956's \$26,070,000. Deliveries of felts of all kinds decreased to \$16,732,000 from \$17,102,000.

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GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, has released the regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for April 1959, the first month of the current fiscal year.

For April, budgetary revenues were \$299.9 million, expenditures were \$298.5 million and there was a surplus of \$1.4 million. For April 1958, revenues were \$252.9 million, expenditures were \$263.6 million and there was a deficit of \$10.7 million.

Operations of the old age security fund for April 1959, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$19.1 million, compared with a deficit of \$17 million for April 1958. These deficits were covered by temporary loans by the Minister under the terms of the Old Age Security Act.

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities in March led to a net sales balance or capital import of \$38.1 million, the largest such monthly balance since September 1950. Trade in outstanding foreign securities amounted to a sales balance of \$2.2 million, bringing the total capital import from these transactions to over \$40 million, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Inflow of capital arising from all portfolio security transactions amounted to \$166 million in the first quarter of this year compared to \$137 million in the last quarter of 1958 and \$162 million in the first quarter of 1958. This year's first-quarter total included net sales to non-residents of \$35 million of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, \$33 million outstanding Canadian common and preference stocks and \$133 million of new issues of Canadian securities, offset to the extent of \$38 million by retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities; all transactions in foreign securities contributed the balance of \$3 million.

Substantial net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, which reappeared in the final quarter of 1958, rose further in 1959, and net sales of outstanding Canadian stocks continued on a high level. The bonds traded were largely Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues. The trade in all outstanding Canadian issues was made up of net sales of \$47 million to the United States, net repurchases of \$3 million from the United Kingdom, and net sales of \$24 million to other overseas countries.

The sale to non-residents of \$133 million of new Canadian issues comprised \$122 million of government and municipal issues, and \$21 million of corporate bonds and stocks. More than half of the \$38 million of foreign-held bonds retired during the quarter were issues of the Government of Canada.

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CASH FARM INCOME

Cash returns to Canadian farmers (excluding Newfoundland) from the sale of farm products and from participation payments from previous years' grain crops were estimated at a near-record total of \$2,847,000,000 in 1958, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This was 8 per cent higher than the preceding year's \$2,577,000,000 and was only slightly lower than the record \$2,900,000,000 set in 1952. The increase in 1958 over 1957 can be attributed, in the main, to larger returns from the sale of livestock and animal products. Returns from the sale of field crops were virtually the same as in 1957.

Farm cash income in 1958 was higher in all provinces as compared with 1957. In Eastern Canada receipts from field crops and livestock

and animal products contributed to the increase, whereas in Western Canada the increase was due to higher returns from sales of livestock and animal products. Total returns from the sale of field crops were lower for each of the three Prairie Provinces and for British Columbia. The decline in income from field crops in the West, however, was offset by higher returns in Eastern Canada.

FIELD CROPS

Returns from the sale of wheat were estimated at \$427,000,000 for 1958, up almost \$50,000,000 from a year earlier. Larger farm marketings, resulting from higher exports, was the principal factor affecting receipts in 1958 compared with the preceding year; average farm prices were also higher and can be attributed to quality, since the initial payments to wheat growers for specific grades in 1958 were the same as in 1957. Returns from the sale of barley and rye were also slightly above 1957 as a result of larger marketings; farm prices for these two crops were virtually the same during 1957 and 1958.

The effects of the higher returns from wheat, rye and barley were offset by lower returns from flax, oats and Canadian Wheat Board Participation payments. Reduced farm marketings in 1958 were responsible for the smaller returns from the sale of flax and oats compared with 1957. Relatively high farm flax marketings in 1957 followed the record 1956-57 flax crop; smaller flax marketings in 1958 followed the smaller 1957-58 flax crop.

In Eastern Canada, higher returns from field crops can be attributed in the main to potatoes, tobacco and sugar beets. Potato growers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick received about one-fifth more for their potato crops in 1958 than in 1957. In Ontario the higher returns from field crops accrued largely to tobacco and sugar beet growers.

LIVESTOCK

Estimated at \$1,744,000,000 for 1958, receipts from the sale of livestock and animal products reached a record high and were 14 per cent higher than the preceding year's \$1,528,000,000. This estimate was higher in each of the nine provinces included in the national farm accounts and can be attributed in the main to larger returns from sales of cattle and calves.

For Canada as a whole, cash farm income derived from the sale of cattle and calves in 1958 was about one-quarter larger than in 1957. This increase can be attributed to the combined effects of higher prices and larger marketings. Hog producers throughout Canada received more cash from the sale of hogs in 1958 than in 1957; larger marketings offset the effects of lower prices. Estimated at \$325,000,000, the 1958 estimate was about 11 per cent higher than 1957's \$292,000,000 and was only exceeded in 1951 and 1952.

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 build 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

their immediate family, that is, with spouse or unmarried children. Almost 2 per cent were living alone in their own homes, while about 1 per cent were living as inmates in an institution. Women were more inclined than men to live with their relatives or to live alone, while men were more inclined than women to live as lodgers in the homes of non-relatives.

The pattern of living was quite different for persons of retirement age than for the population as a whole. Just over one-half of the population 65 years of age and over were living in their own homes with members of their immediate family. Between 16 per cent or 17 per cent continued to maintain their own homes either alone or with other persons not members of their immediate family. A further 17 per cent were living in the homes of relatives, which in many cases, no doubt, would be a married son or daughter. Between 8 per cent and 9 per cent were living in the homes of non-relatives, while the remaining 4 per cent were inmates in some form of institution.

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SEAWAY DRAUGHT

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority has announced that from now on ships may be loaded to a draught of 25 feet on the Seaway canals between Montreal and Lake Ontario. The permissible draught on the Welland Ship Canal will be, henceforth, 25 feet, six inches. Since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in April of this year, permissible draught on the new canals between Montreal and Lake Ontario has been 22 feet, six inches and the permissible draught on the Welland Ship Canal has been 23 feet, six inches.

This increase in permissible draught for ships is made possible by the completion of dredging to a depth of 27 feet of Seaway channels in accordance with plans. There is still some limitation in available widths of channels, but the widths are ample, the full minimum width of 200 feet being provided throughout.

With the increase in draught to which ships can be loaded, it is expected that considerable advantage will be afforded to shipping, particularly the ore and grain-carrying bulk lake freighters. Due to their great length, some exceeding 715 feet, and with a beam of over 72 feet, every inch of draught is valuable and these ships can now be loaded with

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several thousand more tons than was possible earlier in the season.

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NEW DESTROYER FOR RCN

Mr. George R. Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, will be the guest of honour at the commissioning of HMCS Terra Nova on June 6 at Victoria, B.C.

The Terra Nova will be the fifth of the Royal Canadian Navy's Restigouche class destroyer escorts to go into service. Built by the Victoria Machinery Depot Co. Ltd., she is the second of this class to be completed in a west coast shipyard. The first, HMCS Kootenay, was built at the North Vancouver yard of the Burrard Dry Dock Company Limited and was commissioned on March 7, 1959.

Laid down in November 1952, and launched in June 1955, the Terra Nova is the first ship of the name to serve in the Royal Canadian Navy. Following her commissioning, the new destroyer escort will sail from Esquimalt early in July for Halifax where she will become a unit of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron.

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about April 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,279.8 million bushels, an increase of 21 per cent over the 1,891.3 million bushels available a year earlier, according to latest estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. April 1 supplies were (in millions): United States, 1,404.4 bushels (992.4 a year ago); Canada, 632.1 (734.1); Argentina, 112.2 (116.3); and Australia, 131.1 (48.5).

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent from the four major wheat exporting countries in the first eight months (August-March) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 598.7 million bushels, up 9 per cent from the corresponding year-earlier total of 548.0 million bushels. Eight-month shipments by countries (in millions): United States, 298.2 bushels (255.5 a year ago); Canada, 188.1 (197.6); Argentina, 62.0 (48.5); and Australia, 50.4 (46.4). The Canada totals include bagged seed wheat.