



CANADA

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EXPORTS UP \$73 MILLION

Canada's commodity exports reached record levels in 1957, rising close to \$73 million over the preceding year, but imports declined nearly \$76 million from 1956's peak, according to preliminary summary figures for 1957 released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The over-all result was a substantial drop in the import trade balance from the record total for 1956.

Total commodity exports for the year rose to \$4,936,000,000, up \$72,900,000 (1.5 per cent) from the previous record value of \$4,863,100,000 in 1956. In dollar terms, larger exports to the United States and other foreign countries more than offset reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

Imports from all countries in 1957 were estimated at \$5,629,700,000, down \$75,700,000 (1.3 per cent) from the record total of \$5,705,400,000 in 1956. Smaller purchases from the United States more than offset larger imports from other main geographic areas.

The overall import surplus with all countries, on the basis of present estimates for imports, amounted to an estimated \$693,700,000, down sharply from the previous year's record total of \$842,300,000 but close to double 1955's \$361,100,000. It was the fifth successive import balance and the seventh in the post-war period. Last export surplus in 1952 amounted to \$325,500,000.

Commodity exports to the United States in

1957 climbed to a new high total of \$2,943,-500,000 from \$2,879,100,000 in the preceding year, while imports declined to \$4,007,700,000 from the all-time peak of \$4,161,700,000 in 1956. The import balance thus dropped to \$1,064,200,000 from the preceding year's record total of \$1,282,600,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom fell in 1957 to \$742,700,000 from \$818,400,000 in 1956, but imports climbed to \$521,300,000 from \$484,700,000. The resulting customary export balance dropped sharply to an estimated \$221,400,000 from \$333,700,000 in the preceding year.

Total exports to all other Commonwealth countries in 1957 eased to \$236,500,000 from \$245,200,000 in 1956, but imports from these areas rose to \$237,600,000 from \$221,200,000. There were marked increases in trade with other foreign countries, total exports climbing to \$1,013,300,000 from \$920,400,000 and estimated imports to \$863,100,000 from \$837,800,000.

In December, total exports to all countries increased to \$453,300,000 from \$410,600,000, with increases to \$246,000,000 from \$235,900,000 to the United States, to \$114,200,000 from \$80,000,000 to other foreign countries, and to \$28,600,000 from \$19,700,000 to other Commonwealth countries. Exports to the United Kingdom fell to \$64,500,000 from \$75,000,000. Total estimated imports were valued at \$395,300,000, down from \$401,900,000 a year earlier. Imports from the United States declined to

\$281,400,000 from \$299,900,000, but purchases from the United Kingdom rose to \$35,900,000 from \$29,200,000, from other Commonwealth countries to \$11,500,000 from \$11,100,000, and from the other remaining countries to \$66,500,000 from \$61,700,000.

The table following gives export totals and preliminary import totals for December and the full year 1957. Detailed export figures for these periods will be issued shortly, but final import figures will not be ready for several weeks.

	December		January - December	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Exports (domestic & Foreign):				
United Kingdom	75.0	64.5	818.4	742.7
Other Commonwealth countries	19.7	28.6	245.2	236.5
United States	235.9	246.0	2,879.1	2,943.5
Other foreign countries	80.0	114.2	920.4	1,013.3
Totals.....	410.6	453.3	4,863.1	4,936.0
Imports:*				
United Kingdom	29.2	35.9	484.7	521.3
Other Commonwealth countries	11.1	11.5	221.2	237.6
United States	299.9	281.4	4,161.7	4,007.7
Other foreign countries	61.7	66.5	837.8	863.1
Totals.....	401.9	395.3	5,705.4	5,629.7

* Estimate only for 1957; subject to revision.

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CANADA'S ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME

Canada produced 6,687 tons of uranium in 1957, and may by 1959 reach an annual production of 15,500 tons. Trade and Commerce Minister Gordon Churchill announced in the House of Commons February 1.

Mr. Churchill said:

"In March 1948, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited was designated by the Government as the sole purchaser of uranium produced in Canada. Since that time Eldorado has entered into purchase contracts with 16 companies and has entered into matching sales contracts. The total value of these contracts is approximately \$1,425,723,000.

"Six of the companies are now in full production, four are producing but not at the rated capacity, and six have still to come into production. In addition, Eldorado has entered into sales contracts covering production from its own mines, which contracts have a total value of approximately \$211 million.

"During 1957 Canada produced 6,687 tons of uranium. It is estimated that 13,000 tons will be produced in 1958, and it is expected that production will rise to approximately 15,500 tons in 1959. The total value of shipments made under contracts as at December 31, 1957, was \$223,162,037.

"The bulk of the uranium to be produced under existing contracts will be delivered to the United States Atomic Energy Commission under an arrangement entered into in March 1948. This arrangement provided that Canada would reserve for its own use such quantities of uranium as might be required for the Canadian programme. In 1956 the United Kingdom expressed a desire to obtain some part of its

uranium requirements from Canada. As announced on March 26 last at the conclusion of the Bermuda Conference, a contract with an approximate value of \$115 million has been entered into with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Deliveries will be made over a period ending March 31, 1962, by diversion from existing contracts.

"It was also stated in the joint communiqué issued following the Bermuda Conference that consideration was being given to the supply from Canada of a substantial part of the uranium requirements of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority in the period after March 31, 1962. Arrangements have now been made whereby the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority will obtain an additional quantity of uranium with an approximate value of \$105 million. The delivery of this quantity will be made over the period April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963, by a diversion from quantities now under contract which are scheduled for delivery in that period.

"Negotiations are now under way with regard to the supply from Canada of a substantial part of the uranium requirements of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority over the period April 1, 1963, to December 31, 1966. These negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, and Canada has undertaken to supply the quantity which the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has requested in this period. This will be supplied from quantities under option in the present purchase contracts.

"In each of the three periods in question Canada has undertaken to supply in full the quantities requested by the United Kingdom

VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

Record numbers of babies were born in Canada in 1957, according to estimates based on registrations in provincial vital statistics offices during the year and contained in the December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly report on vital statistics. The report also contains a summary of principal vital statistics since the end of the Second World War. Death registrations also reached a record total and marriages were second only to 1946's all-time high.

Birth estimates are placed at 475,000 in 1957, up 5.4 per cent from the 1956 record total of 450,700. This would yield a birth rate per 1,000 population of 28.6, representing a sudden rise following two successive declines from 28.5 in 1954 to 28.2 in 1955 and 28.0 in 1956. The 1957 rate is only slightly below the record post-war rate of 28.9 reached in 1947.

Deaths totalled an estimated 138,000 versus 132,000 in the preceding year, raising the national death rate per 1,000 population to 8.4 from record low rates of 8.2 during the previous three years. Marriages estimated at 136,000 compared with 132,700 in 1956 and the record total of 137,398 in 1946. Despite the increase in number, the national rate per 1,000 population dropped slightly to 8.2 from 8.3 in 1956, continuing the gradual decline in marriage rates since the all-time high of 10.9 set in 1946.

Up to the end of December, provincial registrars had processed the registrations of 474,086 births in Canada compared to 447,201 in 1956, 137,230 deaths versus 130,414, and 135,320 marriages against 130,649. December

birth registrations numbered 34,521 compared to the 1956 December total of 32,876, deaths 11,398 versus 9,680, and marriages 8,971 against 8,318.

Birth registrations in 1957 were larger in all provinces except Saskatchewan as compared to 1956. Provincial registrations were: Newfoundland, 15,598 (14,283 in 1956); Prince Edward Island, 2,698 (2,596); Nova Scotia, 20,199 (18,718); New Brunswick, 17,733 (17,025); Quebec, 142,299 (135,245); Ontario, 153,773 (144,089); Manitoba, 22,665 (22,267); Saskatchewan, 23,937 (24,208); Alberta, 36,661 (32,905); and British Columbia, 38,523 (35,865).

Deaths were more numerous in all provinces except Prince Edward Island in 1957 as compared to 1956. Provincial totals were: Newfoundland, 3,117 (2,735 in 1956); Prince Edward Island, 899 (936); Nova Scotia, 6,329 (5,572); New Brunswick, 4,781 (4,698); Quebec, 36,128 (33,502); Ontario 49,597 (48,352); Manitoba, 7,441 (7,119); Saskatchewan, 6,768 (6,644); Alberta, 8,465 (7,589); and British Columbia, 13,705 (13,267).

More marriages were performed in the year compared to the preceding year in Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, but fewer in the remaining provinces. Totals were: Newfoundland, 3,280 (3,021 in 1956); Prince Edward Island, 629 (645); Nova Scotia, 5,379 (5,440); New Brunswick, 4,361 (4,443); Quebec, 39,105 (36,930); Ontario, 46,287 (45,633); Manitoba, 6,619 (6,631); Saskatchewan, 6,507 (6,417); Alberta, 10,521 (9,790); and British Columbia, 12,632 (11,699).

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NEW SHIPS FOR COASTAL SERVICES

Four new ships will be built for the Canadian National Railways' Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Services to replace and supplement existing vessels, it was announced last week by Hon. George Hees, Minister of Transport.

Cost of the ships is expected to average about a million and a half dollars each. In addition, wharf and freight shed construction at various Newfoundland ports have been approved in conjunction with the ship modernization programme, Mr. Hees stated.

"The projected improvements are the result of a special study carried out by the C.N.R. as part of the general survey of transportation problems in the Atlantic Provinces," Mr. Hees said, "and the ensuing recommendations were reviewed by my own and other interested government departments."

Preparation of the plans and specifications for the four new ships, as well as the subsequent call for tenders, will be undertaken

by the Transport Department in consultation with the C.N.R.

One of these ships will replace the "Burin" in the Placentia Bay service and top priority will be given to this project, Mr. Hees stated, with the expectation that these specifications will be ready by early summer. The other three to follow will be replacements for the "Clareville", "Trepassy" and possibly one other.

"Operation of these new ships will require some wharf and freight shed improvements", Mr. Hees added, "including a coastal shed and wharf extension at Lewisporte, a coastal shed and wharf at Corner Brook and new freight sheds at Grand Bank, Fortune and Carmanville."

"These harbour projects are being referred to the Department of Public Works and we will be working in close consultation with them so that their work programme may be carried out in time to meet the requirements of the new ships when they are ready to go into service", he concluded.

VISA AGREEMENT

A visa modification agreement between Canada and Portugal, signed on January 24, 1958 in Lisbon by Dr. Paulo Cunha, the Portuguese Foreign Minister and Dr. Philippe Panneton, Canadian Ambassador to Portugal, will come into force on February 15, 1958.

Under the terms of the agreement, Canadian citizens holding valid Canadian passports may visit continental Portugal and Madeira Islands for periods not exceeding two consecutive months without obtaining Portuguese visas. Reciprocally, Portuguese citizens holding valid Portuguese passports desiring to enter Canada temporarily will be issued non-immigrant visas gratis valid for an unlimited number of entries into Canada during a period of twelve months from the dates of issue of such visas. It is expected the agreement will facilitate travel between Canada and Portugal.

Canadians now are permitted entry without visas to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. In addition agreements have been entered into with Finland, Ireland, and Japan under which Canadian citizens are granted visas free of charge.

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MISSION TO WEST INDIES

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced last week that a representative mission is proceeding to The West Indies to further the utilization of Canadian flour in that market.

The mission is headed by George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board. The Canadian milling industry is represented by E. J. Wolff, Chairman, the Canadian Flour Export Committee, and D.M. Hunter, President, the Ontario Flour Millers Association. The Department of Trade and Commerce is represented on the mission by C.M. Isbister, Assistant Deputy Minister.

In addition to Mr. McIvor, the Canadian Wheat Board is represented by C.B. Davidson, Executive Assistant. The mission will be assisted in The West Indies by R.W. Blake, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and H.E. Campbell, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Kingston, Jamaica.

The West Indies normally imports over 5 million bushels of wheat in the form of flour, and constitutes one of the most important outlets for Canadian flour. The mission is particularly timely in view of the recent formation of the West Indies Federation.

At the conclusion of its work in The West Indies, the mission will visit other flour markets in the area.

PORTS OF CALL

Saigon, Hong Kong and Tokyo are among the ports to be visited by five Canadian destroyer escorts now on an 11-week Pacific training cruise.

The warships are units of the Second Canadian Escort Squadron and include Canada's three newest St. Laurent class destroyer escorts, the Fraser, Skeena and Margaree, all commissioned during 1957. The other two are HMCS Crescent and HMCS Cayuga. The squadron is under the command of Captain M.G. Stirling, of Kelowna, British Columbia, in the Crescent.

The exercises will include two convoy exercises and associated anti-submarine warfare training while en route to the Far East and during the return. They will be carried out with United States Navy units and under USN direction.

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PPCLI BAND HONOURED

The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Military Band, serving in West Germany with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, received the keys to the German city of Munster on February 8.

The 40-man band, under the command of Lt. Herbert A. Jeffrey, of Toronto, took part in a three-day sports and music festival at the Munster Police School. During the festival, the brilliant musical group was featured at three evening performances and a matinee. Presentation of the keys to the city were made by the Oberburgermeister (Mayor) in the Munster Arena.

Munster, a university city with a population of 158,000, is the home of the West German National Police School.

Also taking part in the festival were bands from the United States Army, the Seaforth Highlanders of the British Army, and bands from Germany and Belgium.

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TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

Field defence problems, common to the armies of three NATO countries, are being discussed at a Tripartite Conference at the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Chilliwack, British Columbia, February 11-14.

Civilian scientists and senior officers of the United States, United Kingdom and Canadian Armies are taking part in the discussions which will cover many aspects of field defences in modern warfare.

This is the first conference of its kind on this subject, and is being held at Chilliwack because Canada is the nation sponsoring tripartite investigation of this problem. Aim of the session is to exchange information, investigate problems and co-ordinate tripartite activity in this field.

CANADA'S ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME

(Continued from P. 2)

Atomic Energy Authority. Moreover, the same Authority has been advised that the quantities could be increased should this be desired.

"On the basis of present information it is expected that certain uranium mines will be able to produce in excess of the rates specified for delivery in their contracts with Eldorado. Every effort will be made to sell this surplus uranium to individual friendly countries and to organizations of friendly countries such as Euratom and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. These sales will be made under agreements for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. As announced in the House some days ago, such an agreement has now been entered into with the Federal Republic of Germany. Negotiations for a similar bilateral agreement with the Confederation of Switzerland are now under way. Uranium sales will be made under these two bilateral agreements. At the Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency held in Vienna in October the Canadian Delegation advised the Conference that Canada could make available to the Agency substantial quantities of uranium.

"The nature and scope of the research and development programme under way at Chalk River are described in detail in the annual report of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited which was tabled on October 15. The objectives of the programme are fourfold; first, to develop economic nuclear power in order that nuclear power may be available for use in Canada in those regions where a new source of energy will be required to supplement existing conventional sources; second, to carry out this development in a manner which will provide for the most effective participation of the utilities and the manufacturers; third, to expand the civil market, both domestic and foreign, for Canadian uranium; fourth, to produce and market radioisotopes for use in industry, medicine and research, and to develop new uses for these radioisotopes.

"The development of economic nuclear power involves three main areas of activity, fundamental research, applied research, and the design, construction and operation of demonstration nuclear power plants. These activities have a common objective, the development of a power reactor technology based on the use of natural uranium as a fuel and heavy water as a moderator, the technology which Canada pioneered so successfully with the NRX reactor.

"The fundamental research programme under way at Chalk River consists of pure research in physics, chemistry, biology, physical metallurgy, and associated sciences. It is necessary that this programme be continued and expanded in areas of particular interest if Canada is to maintain her position as one of

the countries most advanced in the science of atomic energy, and if Canada is to continue to play an appropriate part in the programme of international co-operation in the field of atomic energy.

"It is now recognized in all nuclear programmes that the economics of nuclear power can only be demonstrated by designing, engineering, constructing and operating nuclear power plants. Canada has two power reactor projects under way, the design and construction of a demonstration power reactor known as the NPD with an output of 20,000 kilowatts electric, and a design study for a power reactor with an output of 200,000 kilowatts electric.

"Construction of the NPD reactor was suspended in April last in order to incorporate in the design certain new and desirable features. The work of redesign was completed successfully late in 1957. Fabrication and construction will now be resumed. It is expected that the NPD reactor will be in operation early in 1961. This project is being carried out in co-operation with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Canadian General Electric Company. While it is not expected that the NPD station will produce power at competitive costs, it will demonstrate reliability of operation; it will provide information on fuel element design and performance, and it will serve as a prototype for nuclear stations with a larger power output.

"Reference has been made in the annual report of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to the results of the preliminary design study for a nuclear power station with an output of 200,000 kilowatts electric. A conceptual design was proposed in the report which offers good promise of producing power at an acceptable cost. However, the proving-up of the engineering and economic feasibility of the conceptual design proposed in the report will require a large and comprehensive development programme. This programme will take a period of from three and one-half to four years for its execution. The Government has now approved the carrying out of such a programme.

"Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will set up a nuclear power plant division in Toronto which will be responsible for directing both the NPD project and the development programme for the large reactor. All the Canadian utilities and those manufacturers who are now engaged in the programme or who have an interest in the programme will be invited to contribute staff to the new division. In this way we hope to provide for the most effective participation of the utilities and the manufacturers in the development of economic nuclear power.

"It is estimated that the net cost of the research and development programme, including the cost of the two power reactor projects, over the period April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1962 will be \$140 million. This estimate has been established after allowing for certain

revenues which Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will earn in that period and after allowing for the contributions which the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Canadian General Electric Company will make toward the cost of the NPD station. Of the total amount of \$140 million, approximately \$100 million will be required to maintain the programmes in fundamental and applied research and approximately \$40 million will be required for the two power reactor projects.

"The requirements of funds in each fiscal year over the four-year period will be subject to Parliamentary approval. However, I have thought it desirable to give the House an estimate of the total requirements, since in a programme of this kind commitments cannot be confined to a single fiscal year."

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TO WEST INDIES POST

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker has announced the appointment of Mr. R.G.C. Smith, at present Commercial Minister in the Canadian Embassy, in Washington, as Commissioner for Canada in the West Indies. Mr. Smith will take up his new duties in Port of Spain, Trinidad, early in March.

Canada has had Trade Commissioners in the West Indies since 1906. The appointment of a Commissioner is in conformity with the establishment of the Federation of the West Indies and the creation of a central government. It is also a further recognition of the traditional close ties and friendship which have existed between the islands of the West Indies and Canada in the past and which are expected to be of even greater importance to the two countries in the future. The Commissioner will be responsible for all aspects of Canada's relations with the West Indies including political, economic and commercial affairs.

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CITIZENSHIP DAY

Mr. E.D. Fulton, Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, has announced that in accordance with a decision of Cabinet, Friday, May 16, has been set apart this year for the observance of Citizenship Day. Henceforth, the Friday immediately preceding the legal observance of Victoria Day shall be known as Citizenship Day.

Citizenship Day is not a statutory holiday. It is rather a day on which we can reflect with pride on what it means to be a citizen of Canada. It is also an occasion for private citizens, public bodies, school authorities and voluntary organizations across Canada to hold, as they have been doing in increasing numbers since the institution of Citizenship Day, in 1950, ceremonies, educational exercises and other observances stressing the value, privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

COMMUNITY PLANNING SCHOLARSHIPS

Public Works Minister Howard Green has announced that 20 fellowships and bursaries designed to stimulate interest in community planning and housing as professions in Canada are to be awarded by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the academic year 1958-59.

The high level of urban expansion in Canada since the war has created a demand by all levels of government for community planning assistance, said Mr. Green. He hoped continuation this year of the programme of Federal encouragement for planning studies would help in meeting these needs and pointed out that some of the early winners of CMHC fellowships are now holding important planning positions in major cities throughout the country. More than 100 planning fellowships have been offered by CMHC since the programme started 10 years ago.

The awards are being provided under Part V of the National Housing Act and include two senior fellowships for applicants with professional experience in city planning or residential development. These will be awarded to persons who wish to undertake special studies or research and who are qualified to make an original contribution to the knowledge of planning or housing in Canada. Award winners are expected to devote their full time to such work for at least eight months.

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ENROLMENT AT RECORD LEVEL

Enrolment in Canada's universities and colleges was estimated at 86,500 full-time university-grade students at December 1, 1957, up 10.8 per cent from the year-earlier total of 78,100 and 4 per cent above the previous record attendance of 83,150 set in the 1947-1948 academic year, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases over a year earlier were recorded in all regions.

The institutions that reported in both the 1957-58 and 1956-57 academic years, increases were recorded in all faculties except optometry, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, social work, pharmacy, medicine, and music. Largest increase occurred in forestry (49.1 per cent), due in large part to the enrolment of 194 students from Sopron University in Hungary at the University of British Columbia. Other major increases were: fine and applied arts, 22.7 per cent; education, 21.3 per cent; library science, 16.3 per cent; physical and health education, 15.9 per cent; arts and science, 13.8 per cent; engineering and applied science, 11.3 per cent; veterinary science, 11.2 per cent; secretarial science, 10.4 per cent; agriculture, 10.1 per cent; and commerce and business administration, 9.8 per cent.

WORKS PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED

Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker announced last week that Cabinet has given approval to the Department of Public Works to undertake the development of the Port of St. John's, Newfoundland, at an eventual total estimated cost of over \$12,000,000 and that the Government has ordered an immediate start on a full-scale engineering study of the proposed Prince Edward Island Causeway.

The proposed development at St. John's includes the construction of a large modern terminal wharf complete with extensive storage and handling facilities; a marginal wharf for coastal shipping; the provision of additional access roads to relieve traffic congestion and many other improvements.

In addition to the Department of Public Works' programme the Department of Transport will construct a completely new Marine Agency, including wharf and buildings which is expected to take between two and three years to finish.

The initial development is part of a master plan for future harbour expansion which will remove the major obstacles now hampering healthy development of this port.

It is estimated that at the present rate of shipping alone, these improvements will lead to an annual saving of approximately \$1,000,000 through a general speed-up of loading and unloading operations and a quicker turn-about of ocean-going vessels. This estimated saving will no doubt be reflected in lower costs to consumers and the savings should be increased by a continuation of the present economic

trend resulting in further expansion of the harbour's activity.

The rapid growth of the population of Newfoundland and the resulting increase in development of natural resources and industries have convinced the Federal Government of the necessity for improving the existing harbour of St. John's to meet the growing requirements of import and export trade. This programme is a further indication of the Government's desire to assure the development of all parts of Canada.

The study of the proposed P.E.I. causeway will be conducted into design to determine the feasibility of construction, as well as the effect of a causeway on tidal conditions and fisheries. An estimate of the cost of the entire project will be made based on a feasible design.

A preliminary investigation carried out during 1957 by the Federal Department of Public Works has established the fact that there is a sufficient quantity of suitable rock on Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, within a short haul of the ferry terminal, to provide the necessary core fill material. The investigation also indicated that it may be possible to obtain from the same source, the armour stone which will be required for the causeway.

The engineering study now ordered will cost in the neighbourhood of \$200,000 and funds in that amount are being provided to proceed immediately.

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COMMONWEALTH CHAMPIONSHIP

For the seventh time in the last nine years a team of Canadian Army Cadets has won the Earl Roberts Imperial Cadet Trophy, emblematic of the Commonwealth championship for marksmanship with service rifles.

This year the five man team from Westdale Secondary School Cadet Corps, Hamilton, Ontario, captured the trophy for Canada. Three Canadian teams were among the first 10 finishers out of 47 entries from almost every country of the Commonwealth.

According to the results released by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, the Hamilton squad won out by only the barest margin over the 1st Cadet Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment, Barnsley, England. Both teams finished the contest with scores of 310 out of a possible 320 but the Canadians took the championship by virtue of a single point win--a possible 80 against their opponents 79 -- at the 500 yard range.

In winning the 1957 championship the Hamilton team broke a stranglehold of the cadets from Ecole Superieure, St. Stanislas, Montreal who won the trophy for the first time in 1949

and have captured it five times since. Defending titleholders, this year they finished in third place with a score of 308.

Cadets from Kennedy Collegiate Institute, Windsor, Ontario, made a fine showing registering 286 points which was good for an 8th place finish.

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IGY STAMP

Mr. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced details of a new design postage stamp to be issued on March 5, 1958.

The stamp will feature the significant role played by Canada in the International Geophysical Year activities.

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) began on the 1st July, 1957, and is one of the greatest scientific ventures ever undertaken in the sphere of international co-operation. Canada has a great interest in the IGY because of its favourable location for many phases of scientific inquiry. The North Magnetic Pole in the Canadian Arctic and the Maximum Auroral Belt which crosses Canada are being made the subjects of intensive study.

1957 IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

Of the 282,164 immigrants who came to Canada last year, 112,828 were of British origin, according to statistics released last week by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Arrivals of English immigrants in 1957 totalled 72,476, up from 32,389 in 1956. Irish arrivals rose to 14,336 from 6,962, Scottish to 23,514 from 10,939 and Welsh to 2,502 from 1,029.

Immigration from the United States was at its highest level in several years. Arrivals totalled 11,008.

Danish immigrants totalled 7,790, Dutch 12,310. French 5,471, Jewish 5,472. Portuguese 4,748, and Yugoslavs 5,725. Italian immigrants declined but arrivals still totalled 29,443.

Hungarian refugees in 1957 totalled 29,825. Total arrivals of Hungarian refugees since the October 1956 revolution stood at 36,503 at January 23 this year. The United States has taken about 36,000 but 27,192 have not been granted permanent residence.

The total of 282,164 immigrants was the highest since 1913.

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WINTER WARFARE TRAINING

Representatives of the British, German and Italian Armed Forces have joined Canadian soldiers at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, for four-and-a-half weeks of rugged training in winter warfare on the rim of the Arctic. It is the first such course to be conducted in Canada for NATO troops.

Candidates include Major E. Hett of the German Army's School of Winter Warfare, Captain L. Verdozzi, a member of an Italian Alpine regiment, Commander H.G. Tait, and Major A.L. Smith, both of the United Kingdom's Liaison Staff, Ottawa, and 33 British and Canadian officers and men.

Described as the most comprehensive training of its kind held here or anywhere else in the Canadian Arctic, the course has been designed and planned to train "even greenhorns" in all phases of living, fighting, moving and survival in the Arctic under any and all conditions.

Because many of the candidates are new to the Arctic, training during the first week is confined to a series of basic lectures and drills on survival, highlighted by an hour's snowshoe march daily.

During their second week of training the students spend their first night out on the tundra, living in tents and wrapped warmly in sleeping bags. They also will receive instruction on building igloos, snowcaves and defensive positions.

They move into the tactical side of winter warfare in the third week of training and spend four of the six training days moving and living out on the tundra without shelter from Arctic blizzards and the extreme cold. Carrying out a series of tactical exercises, they will move on foot covering a distance of about 70 miles.

Their fourth week of training will be similar to the previous week's fight for survival, but the four-day "fight" will be conducted in the tree-line, where scraggly, wind-scarred spruce trees offer a small but acceptable measure of protection.

The final few days will be spent in Fort Churchill where students will write a series of examination papers.

All students are warmly clad and outfitted with the best Arctic gear and equipment. To give them strength they are provided with compact ration packs that give them between 4500-5000 calories daily, almost double that of the average workingman's daily intake.

On the trail they get two hot meals daily breakfast and supper - but lunch is usually cold. It is heated along with breakfast, carefully wrapped and carried in a plastic bag inside their nylon Arctic parkas. Coffee, made morning and evening, is carried during the day in individual thermos flasks.

All clothing and equipment, including camp stoves, cooking utensils, personal weapons - and the new FN rifle -- are carried by the man himself or on sleds drawn by hand. No vehicles are used on the long, bitter marches on the tundra or in the sparse forest.

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RESOURCES OF THE SEA

The vital importance of scientific research, not only in terms such as those suggested by the successful launching of the two Sputniks but for the survival of the world's increasing population, was stressed by Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean at the annual meeting of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Mr. MacLean said that until relatively recently, within the past 400 years, this continent was virgin territory but the impact of rapid increases in population on natural resources was evident. This was not a new problem, he said; older civilizations in the world had been faced with it and their passing could in part be attributed to the lack of conservation of their natural resources.

The sources of proteins to feed the world's people were not inexhaustible, the minister pointed out, and as time went by man would have to turn more and more to the resources of the sea.