



CANADA

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## CANADA ACCLAIMS PRESIDENT DE GAULLE

"Fifteen years ago, the Canadian people welcomed the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic," said Prime Minister Diefenbaker during a state luncheon held at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa on April 19 in honour of President Charles de Gaulle. "Earlier in the war, we had acclaimed the President of the French Committee of National Liberation. Today, we welcome the President of the French Republic and Community. Now as before, however, it is to General de Gaulle that we offer our respect and admiration. We are happy to welcome you, as well as Madame de Gaulle, who represents, in our eyes, the women of France with all their fine qualities of the heart and mind." The following is a translation of the body of Mr. Diefenbaker's speech, which was given in French:

"...Mr. President, when you visited London earlier this month, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, who is our Queen, said to you that Britain and France were joined to Canada and the United States by ties of history, culture and language.

"May I illustrate how truly and unforgettably Her Majesty's words applied to Canada?"

"Only a few acres from where you sit now, Mr. President, walked the sons of France, who, more than three centuries ago, began this nation's days -- explorers like Samuel de Champlain, to whose memory stands a monument on a nearby cliff, and missionaries like the immortal Jean de Brébeuf, who on his way to martyrdom camped for three days only a few

miles from this spot; and those equally heroic souls, Father Gabriel Lalement, and Father Jogues.

"These were the men, Mr. President - and there were many others - who brought to this land and carried to its farthest frontiers the eternal verities of civilization - the men who in regions of darkness and terror and awful solitude endured for France and their faith - the men of whom the historian, Parkman wrote:

'Men steeped in antique learning, pale with the close breath of the cloister, here spent the noon and evening of their lives, ruled savage hordes with a mild parental sway and stood serene before the direst shapes of death.'

"These were the men - the sons of France, of our first Canadian story - their treasurable contribution in our memories forever.

"We remember, and will remember forever, that dread hour in 1940 when you, a lonely and desperate figure of destiny, clarified the world for France and for freedom - that clarion call which, as Her Majesty said truly to you in London, matched the winged words of Sir Winston Churchill.

"And we remember, too, Sir, how in the long dark days which followed, those days when liberty was under siege, those days which tried through and through every quality and mystery of the human spirit, you stood as France incarnate, the valiant trustee of her ancient glory.



"There is our remembrance that in the soil of France tens of thousands of our sons rest in the quiet of God's acre - our sons who, in two world wars, went out from us into the storm for freedom. In many hundreds of plots throughout the hills and valleys from Flanders to Picardy, lie our dead, in resting places dedicated forever to their memory and cared for tenderly by the grateful heart of France.

"You have brought a new strength to France at home and abroad. By your compatriots you have been entrusted with the responsibility of restoring the stability of the French state; through the courageous application of your powers. France is firmly embarked on a brilliant renaissance. You have opened the door to an honourable settlement of the difficult struggle in Algeria; and, in territories where the tricolor has flown for generations, you have been the architect and builder of the Community of independent states joined by a common loyalty to the traditions and ideals of democracy.

#### MOMENTOUS VISIT

"This visit is an important one in that it has provided an opportunity for a continuation of the discussions between us which began in Paris in November 1958. The intervening eighteen months have been fateful for our civilization. The great issues that confront the world have come into sharper relief and are approaching a stage of decision, a time when the quality of leadership will be submitted to its sternest test. National leaders must in large measure assume personally the burden of travel, discussion and negotiation. Personal contacts on the highest level have been multiplying since our last meeting and have been an essential preliminary to the formal meeting of chiefs of state and heads of government which you will attend in Paris a month hence. Although not a participant at the summit, Canada has nonetheless a vital concern with the outcome. We will be following with intense interest each stage of the negotiations and, as occasion requires, we will not fail to express our views in full candour so that you and your Western colleagues at the summit will be in no doubt as to where we stand.

"Today, in our discussions, we have examined together the outlook for peace. You are acquainted with the elements of our thinking on the great issues of foreign policy. None of them is greater than an end to the arms race with its financial burden on national economies and all its grave dangers to peace. France and Canada are partners in the search for a disarmament agreement as members of the Ten-Nation Committee now meeting in Geneva. I know you are aware that no objective of policy so accurately reflects the hopes of Canadians.

"While our countries are joined in friendship by history, sentiment, and international organization, the maintenance of that friend-

ship requires constant care. Leaders of the free world dare not forget that consistent and continuing consultation at a high level on political and economic questions is necessary to dissolve misunderstandings when they occur, (as they will even among friends), and to ensure the most effective co-operation and unity.

"Canada honours you as the war-time soul of France and a realistic and idealistic statesman of his country's restored strength and power.

"For these reasons, Mr. President, because of what you are, what you have been, and what you represent, and because you come to us as a tried ally and friend, we salute you with admiration, and we say to you with all our heart, 'Vive la France!'"

The text of President de Gaulle's reply follows in translation:

"The words which you have addressed to me have moved me deeply. In thanking you, I want to tell you of my own impression now that I am in touch with Canada.

#### FRANCE IN CANADA

"The first voice I hear is that of History. France will always pride herself in having brought to your soil, more than four centuries ago, the germs of civilizing progress and the breath of the Christian spirit. If, later on, other tides and influences made their mark here; if there were rivalries, battles and dismemberments, nevertheless the seed sown by France in Canada grew strong, even though other harvests have also ripened. Briefly, just as one sees the water plants rise to the surface, so I feel, rising from the depths of the past, all sorts of ties, lures and likenesses which draw the spirit and the heart of my country very close to those of yours.

"This was made abundantly clear during the two World Wars. How could we, Frenchmen, ever forget the talents displayed and the prodigious sacrifices of so very many of your soldiers during the First World War on the battlefields of Artois and Flanders, and the heroic ranks of those buried in the soil of France? How could we fail to bear in mind your exemplary participation, in the Second War, in the great battles of Normandy, of Picardy, of Belgium and Germany, thanks to which Europe was liberated? How could I fail to keep alive the memories of the two visits I have already made to Canada, one in 1944 when I saw you straining in your war effort; the other in 1945 on the morrow of victory; while you were already beginning to recover, and you were holding our the hand of help to a ravaged France? I could not fail, in this regard, to hail the memory of Mackenzie King who led his country, while I was leading mine, through those glorious trials.

"And now, how do you appear to us? Materially, a new country, of vast size, mighty resources, inhabited by a hard-working and

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### VISIT OF NEPALESE KING

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, accompanied by Her Majesty Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Shah, will, on May 27 and May 28, pay an official visit to Ottawa, where they will stay at Government House.

The King and Queen will be accompanied by the Ambassador of Nepal to the United States and his wife, by Brigadier Malla, Military Secretary to His Majesty, and by Mr. Pushparaj, Private Secretary.

It is planned that the royal party will also pay a private visit to Montreal.

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### HISTORIC HOUSE RESTORED

An eighteenth-century house in Quebec City will come to life on April 30.

Restored jointly by the Quebec Board of Trade and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the Maillou House at 17 St. Louis Street is preserved for its architectural interest as a typical city house of the period and for its historical associations with British Army administration in Canada.

Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, will be the main speaker at the formal opening ceremony and will unveil plaques in French and English explaining the historic significance of the house.

Edouard Fiset, president of the Quebec Board of Trade and a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, will be chairman of the ceremony. Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Quebec Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Wilfrid Hamel, Mayor of Quebec City will also speak. The Most Reverend Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec and Primate of the Catholic Church in Canada, will participate in the ceremony.

The Maillou House owes its name to Jean Maillou, a master contractor who built the original one-storey dwelling about 1736. During the period immediately following the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the Military Council governing the city used the house for a meeting-place.

During the ownership of Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, 1766-82, the house gained its two upper storeys. Over the years its occupants and owners have included Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a widow who ran a fashionable inn in the city; Dr. John Mervin Nooth, superintendent of British military hospitals in North America and a well-known scientist; and John Hale, Deputy Paymaster to the British forces in North America.

Since Hale was responsible for the care of the Military Chest, a large sum of money used to pay army expenses, he had a vault built on the ground floor to safeguard the money. After

the house was acquired by the British Army in 1815, as much as £100,000 in gold and silver was stored within the vault's six-foot-thick stone walls.

During the time the British Army occupied the house, the chief office of the Army Commissariat and the Army Bill Office were located there. The Army Bill Office, which was on the second floor, paid the accounts arising from the War of 1812. Its bills, redeemable at par and backed by the unquestionable security and prestige of the British Government, were Canada's first paper money.

The Maillou House remained Crown property, being used first by the British Army and later by the Canadian Army until 1958, when it was transferred as a national historic site to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Quebec Board of Trade has been given a rent-free lease on the building for 30 years in return for its substantial contribution to the restoration, and its maintenance of the historic site.

Designation of the Maillou House as a national historic site by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was based as much on its architectural as on its historic value. The mansion is a splendid example of early eighteenth-century architecture and construction. It illustrates a building style that has influenced Canadian architectural development.

The exterior of the house has been restored to the style of 1831. The ground floor interior is generally of the 1736 period. Visitors will be allowed to inspect a dining room furnished in the style of the early eighteenth century and the restored Military Chest office, which retains early nineteenth century appearance. A tourist information and reception centre is also located on the ground floor.

Most of the first and second floors are occupied by offices of the Quebec Board of Trade but the public is allowed access to the Army Bill Office on the second floor. This has been restored to its 1827 appearance largely through the efforts of the Bank of Montreal, which considers the office part of Canadian banking history.

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### DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT

Agriculture Minister Harkness said in the House of Commons recently that the Government has authorized the Agricultural Stabilization Board to continue the present levels of price support for the dairy industry during the period May 1, 1960, to April 30, 1961.

The price support for butter during the dairy year, May 1, 1960, to April 30, 1961, will be 64 cents a pound for Canada First Grade creamery butter scoring 40-93, basis delivery Montreal, with appropriate price differentials for other grades and qualities.



In addition, 25 cents a 100 pounds will continue to be paid for whole milk delivered for manufacturing purposes, exclusive of milk from producers who sell a portion of their milk in the fluid bottled milk market.

During 1959 butter production totalled 324 million pounds, 20 million pounds in excess of the consumption of 304 million pounds, and total stocks of butter as of May 1 will approach 75 million pounds.

In view of the potential surplus of butter, the Agricultural Stabilization Board is also being authorized to purchase some quantities of whole-milk powder as a means to reduce butter production and thereby bring production into a more realistic relationship with consumption. Production of whole-milk powder will divert milk from the manufacture of butter and skim-milk powder. The total quantity of whole-milk powder that will be purchased will depend on the trend of butter production during the year.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board will not purchase any skim-milk powder but the purchase of whole-milk powder will not only reduce the potential supply of butter but will, at the same time, reduce the amount of skim-milk powder manufactured. Ten pounds of whole-milk powder is equivalent to approximately three pounds of butter and 7.5 pounds of skim-milk powder.

During the past two years there has been a progressive decline in butter consumption in Canada, both in total quantity and *per capita*. The Department of Agriculture will therefore undertake a publicity and advertising campaign with a view to stimulating the consumption of butter.

### REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes decreased, in nine of the ten regional cities regularly surveyed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, during February and March 1960, with the Edmonton-Calgary index increasing a fractional 0.1 per cent. Declines ranged from 0.1 per cent in Winnipeg and Saskatoon-Regina to 0.8 per cent in Montreal. Lower food indexes were mainly responsible for movements in the total indexes, as foods declined in all ten cities. The decreases ranged from a fractional 0.1 per cent in Edmonton-Calgary to 2.3 per cent in Montreal. In contrast, clothing indexes rose in all ten cities, with increases ranging from 0.2 per cent in Montreal and Toronto to 2.3 per cent in Vancouver.

Shelter indexes showed mixed results, with five city indexes up from February levels, three unchanged, and two down. Household operation indexes rose in seven cities, remained unchanged in two and declined in St. John's. Group indexes for "other" commodities and services were lower in four of the ten regional cities, unchanged in three and higher in the other three.

### TCA JET-LINERS

Trans-Canada Air Lines will operate one daily DC-8 jet flight and four daily "Super Constellation" flights across the continent this summer, providing Canadians with the greatest trans-continental capacity in its 23-year history.

In addition, the airline will provide daily trans-continental service with four "Viscount" and two "North Star" flights, according to the new summer schedule that becomes effective April 24.

This means more than 750 seats daily in each direction across the country.

The jet service, which began April 1, operates Montreal - Toronto - Vancouver. A second DC-8 jet flight, planned for later this year, will include Winnipeg.

### TOURIST SERVICE

TCA will introduce tourist service to Saint John, New Brunswick, this summer for the first time, using "North Star" aircraft.

On the North Atlantic, the airline will offer in conjunction with BOAC some 25 round-trip flights a week, representing more than 3,000 seats in each direction and over 100 tons of freight capacity.

Jet service with the giant 550-mile-an-hour, 127-passenger DC-8's will begin between Montreal and the United Kingdom on June 1 on a daily basis, and a direct service between Toronto and the United Kingdom will begin on June 15.

Included in the trans-Atlantic summer schedule are two weekly "Super Constellation" flights, which began April 2, linking Halifax directly to the United Kingdom.

### WEEKLY FLIGHTS

TCA will also operate five weekly round-trip "Super Constellation" flights this summer between Montreal and/or Toronto and continental European cities - Vienna, Dusseldorf, Zurich, Brussels and Paris - and a weekly Hudson Bay service with "Super Constellations" from Vancouver through Winnipeg to the United Kingdom.

On southern routes, TCA will operate a daily "North Star" tourist service between Toronto and Tampa during the summer for the first time. A weekly service will be provided by "Super Constellations" carrying both first-class and tourist-class passengers from Canada to Bermuda, Barbados and Trinidad.

In addition, there will be seven weekly round-trip "North Star" tourist services from Montreal and Toronto to the islands of the Caribbean and Bermuda during the summer months.

Besides these specific flights there will be the usual seasonal increase in capacity on many North American services and a decrease in flight frequencies to Bermuda, Florida and points in the Caribbean.



CANADA ACCLAIMS PRESIDENT DE GAULLE

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enterprising people. Politically, a state which has found the means to unite two societies, very different in origin, language and religion; which exercises independence under the British Crown and forms part of the Commonwealth, which is forging a national character even though spread out over three thousand miles alongside a very powerful federation; a solid and stable state, which has proved that in the last twenty-five years only three Prime Ministers - my friends, Mackenzie King, Saint-Laurent and Diefenbaker - have headed the Government; a state which, far from concentrating only on its internal problems, makes its voice heard and plays an active part in the great affairs of the world. Finally, we have here, on the moral plane, a people very sensitive on the one hand to an orderly society, and on the other hand to the liberty and dignity of men.

"Well, then, let it be known that the country, the entity, the people that you are, arouse the highest interest, sympathy and confidence of France. Not only no dispute over claims or ambitions, no difference of fundamentals separates us, but, on the contrary, the French feel common accord with the Canadians, both in their conception and handling of the problems of our times.

"Moreover, France, a country with a thousand years behind her, is also a new country, a country finding herself again, reshaping herself, but whose stability and reviving strength underline still further her worldwide responsibilities, illuminate her ideal - that of desiring for others the same freedom of choice that she would wish for herself, and which fortifies ever more her resolve to form a vital part of what all the free peoples represent.

"But what is our objective? In truth, it is peace, even though we realize that, to achieve it, we must travel a long and difficult road. In this regard, my country is satisfied by the approaching meeting of the heads of state who are commonly called 'the Big Four'. France believes that there should first be introduced among these four states - and thereby between the two camps of which they are the protagonists - an easing of tensions. That implies the avoidance at present of any debating statemate, *a fortiori* any threat in connection, for instance, with the problems of the German people. What is also involved is at least a beginning to nuclear disarmament, starting with missiles and aircraft, which are the atomic carriers, and over which mutual control is still practicable. Finally, there must be organized a basis of co-operation to transcend political rivalries in the development of needy peoples.

"At all events, France believes that the future of peace - and on this hinges survival

- depends essentially upon the whole of Europe and upon America, which cradled modern civilization and are its main fountain-springs. France believes that the existence of opposing systems - presuming that the course of events does not narrow the gap - should not prevent peaceful co-existence, failing which nothing could, in the long run, save mankind. France hopes that in going to the summit, she will have the direct support of vigorous Canada, so worthy and able, and which she holds so close to her heart."

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OIL AND GAS REGULATION CHANGES

Changes in oil and gas regulations that open wide new areas to development and guarantee to Canadians an opportunity to participate in the financing and ownership were announced recently by Northern Affairs Minister Hamilton.

"The Government's first interest in the management of these great resources, in areas under federal jurisdiction," Mr. Hamilton said, "is to ensure that the people of Canada have an opportunity to share in their development." This is another in a series of steps which the Government is taking to guarantee opportunity to Canadians to benefit financially in the development of their resources.

Changes in the regulations, though not numerous, are far-reaching. In the past, the Territorial Oil and Gas Regulations have applied only to the Northwest Territories and Yukon. The revised legislation includes provision for the exploration and development of lands underlying the territorial waters of Canada wherever these are within federal jurisdiction. The continental shelf lands are among those that the revised regulations apply to.

The new regulations supersede the former "Territorial Oil and Gas Regulations".

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The regulations remain largely the same in detail but two important new clauses concerning Canadian participation have been added at the lease stage:

- (a) No lease will be granted to an individual unless the Minister of Northern Affairs is satisfied the lessee is a Canadian citizen and will be the beneficial owner of the interest that will be granted.
- (b) As far as companies are concerned, the regulations require that oil companies to obtain a lease must be incorporated in Canada and must make their shares available to Canadians by listing on recognized Canadian stock exchanges or show that Canadian citizens are the beneficial owners of at least half the issued equity stock.



### ARCTIC ISLANDS - NORTH OF 70°

The extra time and cost involved in Arctic exploration and development are recognized by other new provisions that apply to the far north. These are:

The maximum life of exploration permits have been extended from nine to twelve years.

The first three-year permit term has been doubled with no increase in deposit. For the first three-year term of a six-year permit deposits remain at 5 cents an acre, rising to 25 cents an acre for the second three years. For each renewal of a six-year permit deposits start at 30 cents an acre; rise to 40 cents for the second renewal; 50 cents for each added renewal to a limit of six. Exploration expenditures of \$3.00 an acre will be required over a twelve-year period.

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### VETERAN SHIPS RETIRED

Five old ships of the Transport Department's Canadian Marine Service have been declared surplus and will be disposed of by Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

Ranging in ages from the 33-year-old "Alberni" to the 58-year-old "Lady Laurier," these ships, with the exception of one, have been replaced by new and modern craft, as part of the Department's fleet modernization and expansion programme to meet increasing requirements of shipping in Canadian waters.

The "Alberni" was retired in the course of general expansion and reorganization of the West Coast fleet. New ships added to the West Coast this year include the CMS "Camsell" and the CMS "Simon Fraser."

On the East Coast the CMS "Sir William Alexander" replaces the "Lady Laurier". The other retired ships are the "Argenteuil" (Sorel, P.Q.), replaced by CMS "Verendrye"; the "St. Heliers" (Parry Sound, Ont.), by CMS "Alexander Henry"; and the "Bernier" (Halifax), whose duties are at present being performed by the CMS "Brant". The "Brant" was transferred from Charlottetown when the new CMS "Tupper" went into operation from that base.

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### CANADIAN ROOM FOR WMO

A bit of Canada will be embodied in the first home of the World Meteorological Organization, being built in Geneva, Switzerland. Canada, a member of the WMO, chose as her contribution the furnishing of the President's office.

The President's desk, a three-door cabinet, a telephone stand, end-tables and a coffee table are of oiled Canadian walnut. A carving in Canadian butternut, closely following the meteorological symbolism on the postage stamp issued by the Swiss Government and the WMO,

is mounted on the front of the desk. The meteorological motifs mounted on the doors of the cabinet are also carved in butternut.

Highlight of the gift is the wooden paneling behind the President's desk. Again of butternut, sixteen feet by more than eight feet, it is hand-carved to show in relief North America and parts of other continents, significant of the universal character of the WMO. Motifs characteristic of the areas shown have been carved across the face of the map.

The four chairs and settee are upholstered in top-grain cowhide dyed a soft rust. They are an exact replica of the chairs used by Queen Elizabeth and Vice-President Nixon when they opened the St. Lawrence power plant at Comwall, Ontario, last year. Drapes of Canadian design and weave, in tones of egg-shell and beige to deep tan, are a Canadian design award winner.

A Georgian Bay scene by the well-known Canadian artist, A. J. Casson, a former President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, will hang on the wall and three table lamps of turned Canadian wood are painted silver grey to match the frame of the picture.

Both Dr. Andrew Thomson, who retired last year as Director of Canada's Meteorological Services, and his successor, P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, took a very personal and active interest in the designing and manufacturing of this distinctive Canadian gift to the WMO.

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### RCAF OVERSEAS DONATES BLOOD

An urgent appeal for blood from the Moselle Blood Transfusion Centre was enthusiastically supported recently by officers, airmen, airwomen, and Canadian and French civilians of the Air Division Headquarters, Metz, France.

Starting early in the morning and continuing through the next hour, a steady procession of volunteer donors filed into RCAF recreation centre, where the Moselle Service of the French Red Cross had installed a modern blood-donor clinic.

Dr. Bernard Noel, Director of the Moselle Transfusion Centre, and his staff arrived at Division Headquarters with nearly 60 pint bottles they hoped to fill; by 11 a.m., they had to send for more, as prospective donors outnumbered their supply.

In all, 128 donations were received, 78 of which were given by RCAF personnel with the balance being donated by French and Canadian civilian employees and one New Zealander.

Dr. Noel said the Canadian blood will be stored by the French Red Cross and sent out to hospitals in the area as the need arises. Usually the blood is kept for a period of 21 days after which it is turned into blood plasma. "However", Dr. Noel added, "we don't often turn the blood into plasma because at the end of the 21-day period there is usually none left as the demand for whole blood always is very high".