



CANADA

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## CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

"International gatherings which provide opportunities for mutual co-operation and the exchange of opinions and views have a major function to perform in the improvement of the international climate" the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker said at the opening of the Ninth International Paediatrics Congress at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal on July 20.

"Medical science", the Prime Minister added, "recognizes no limitations or boundaries in its mission for mankind, and has demonstrated that the gulf between two political ideologies can be bridged in a spirit of mutual help and co-operation".

Mr. Diefenbaker continued in part:

"This Conference shows that ideological differences can be dissolved where there is a will and a willingness to do so when the purpose is human suffering.

"Sir William Osler, the great Canadian doctor and philosopher, fifty years ago summed up world problems in these words:

'Humanity has but three great enemies: fever, famine and war. Of these, by far the greatest, by far the most terrible, is fever.'

"These enemies have still to be mastered although much has been done in the prevention or alleviation of human ills. The medical profession, in a professional co-operation among all nations, has swept aside the barriers of geography or political philosophy.

"In plans such as the Colombo Plan and the like, countries have joined to remove the

threat of famine and to raise their economic standards everywhere in the world.

"However, in the field of International relations many nations of the world have not yet learned the need of world co-operation to the end that war will be prevented and peace assured.

"The attainment of peace rests not on statesmen and politicians, but on all of the people of every country, and in gatherings such as this a worthwhile contribution is made to the establishment of a climate of peace through understanding, co-operation and tolerance.

"The almost limitless march of science in the last few decades, fostered in a consciousness of human brotherhood which transcends national boundaries, has achieved miracles for mankind in this century.

"The great paradox of this age is that the developing social consciousness at work in medical science and in such institutions as the World Health Organization, and in the international schemes to assist the economic development of under-developed nations, has not been matched in the realm of political relations.

### NO ALTERNATIVE

"Furthermore, the march of science while dethroning disease and famine as the most terrible scourges of man has raised war to the first of the evils confronting mankind. It has

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been truly said that there is now no alternative to negotiation and no alternative to peace. War is no longer a scourge but the instrument of annihilation.

"This Convention, with such wide participation, is a demonstration that there has been some reduction in international tension in the past few years, for it is improbable that the countries of Eastern Europe would have been so widely represented at any similar congress held as recently as six years ago.

"Does not this raise the hope that, although there are no spectacular or magic solutions of world problems, a gradual improvement in the international climate may be attained providing that there is a continuing exchange of views and visits between the leaders and people of East and West.

"I believe that it has been demonstrated that the gulf between the two ideologies can be bridged, for in meeting the problems of health and science there is hope that the gap can be narrowed in the solution of larger and more far-reaching world issues, providing the free world does not weary in negotiation.

"I believe that the gap must be narrowed, and that consultation and discussion must take place in order to achieve settlement of international issues which, in creating tension, could spark a conflict that would be disastrous for all mankind.

"It is in this spirit that Canadians have agreed to certain reciprocal exchanges of visitors between this country and countries of Eastern Europe.

"I believe that a more stable foundation for peace will be laid when there will be lesser barriers to the movement of people across national boundaries, and fewer unjustifiable hindrances to the free flow of ideas and information to all parts of the world.

"I have spoken of the importance of negotiation, and am encouraged by the signs of progress at Geneva, where the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States, France and the U.S.S.R. have resumed their discussions.

#### CONTINUING EFFORT

"The Canadian Government has repeatedly emphasized the importance of continuing negotiations between East and West, and of the value of the most searching joint examination by East and West of major issues which separate them, providing that no solution will be acceptable which jeopardizes the freedom of the people of West Berlin, or forecloses ultimate German reunification.

"It is probable that the Geneva discussions will lead the way to a desirable meeting at the level of heads of government, although there should be no misapprehension that a summit meeting would be a speedy process leading to immediate and far-reaching settlements

of differences which encompass the fabric of our political and economic life.

"In the British House of Commons recently Prime Minister Macmillan, in speaking of a summit meeting, expressed a few words of caution which I wish firmly to endorse. He said:

'The journey which we have to undertake in this pilgrimage is likely to be a long one and it will require patience as well as faith.'

#### VITAL TASK

"Canada has every reason to be particularly interested in the work of paediatrics. Canada is a young country in years and in population being a Confederation for less than 100 years. With one-third of its population (or 5,661,800 persons) under 15 years of age Canada's birth-rate is foremost among those of the major industrial nations of the world, and the care of children is the most vital of its national tasks.

"In Canada direct responsibility for health services rests with provincial and local governments, assisted by national and local voluntary agencies. The Federal Government's activities are constitutionally confined to special programmes of a nation-wide nature and to the provision of assistance to the provinces. These programmes take many forms, the most important of which is a programme of national hospital insurance finally inaugurated in the last two years and in which eight of the ten provinces are now co-operating with the National Government.

"That Canada has shared with other countries of the world in the conquest of many of the ancient scourges of mankind is well known. Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best made the epochal discovery of insulin the treatment of diabetes and Canada made a significant contribution to the development of the vaccine for poliomyelitis.

"Much more remains to be done. The need for further research in the field of diseases of children was given recognition in the establishment by the Parliament of Canada during the last month of the *Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund to Aid in Research on the Diseases of Children* in commemoration of the visit of Her Majesty, The Queen of Canada. This fund will provide an additional assistance to a half million dollars provided by Parliament during the present fiscal year under the National Health Grants programme for research related to diseases of children.

"The purpose of the Queen's Fund will be to provide financial aid to institutions and individuals in Canada engaged in research in children's diseases. I need only mention the problems of leukemia and mental retardation in children, and neo-natal deaths, to indicate something of the magnitude of the problem.

"The Fund is intended, primarily, as a Canadian enterprise, but I need hardly add

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## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

In his address which closed the second session of the 24th Parliament of Canada, the Deputy Governor-General, Chief Justice Patrick Kerwin, said in part:

"Canadians have welcomed with profound gratitude the visit of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip. Her Majesty and the Prince are assured of the affection and devotion of the Canadian people and of their deep attachment to the Crown. To mark Her Majesty's visit you have established the Queen Elizabeth II Research Fund for research into the diseases of children.

"It has been gratifying that the President of the United States was able to be present with our Queen on the occasion of the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

"Canadians are convinced that every effort must be made to attain and to preserve lasting peace in the world. My Government is hopeful that it will be possible at summit meetings of heads of governments to make progress toward the settlement of such important issues as Germany, Berlin, nuclear test explosions and toward agreement on general disarmament.

"Meanwhile, it is necessary to maintain the strength of the free world provided by the North Atlantic Alliance. To this end an im-

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## JUNE EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD

Employment reached an all-time record level in June, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An estimated 6,053,000 persons had jobs, 201,000 more than in the previous month and 174,000 more than in the year before. The increase in employment from May to June occurred almost entirely in non-farm industries, with the largest employment gains being in construction, logging and the distributive industries.

In June, 183,000 more persons held jobs in non-farm industries than the year before; farm employment was down slightly. The labour force continued to expand slowly and in June was 84,000 higher than a year earlier.

Unemployment declined markedly between May and June, reflecting a substantial increase in jobs. In June, an estimated 234,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, of which 198,000 were men and 36,000 were women. The total was 100,000 below the previous month and 90,000 lower than a year earlier. Some 14,000 were on temporary layoff, practically unchanged from a year ago. The seeking-work figure was 3.7 per cent of the labour force, compared with 5.2 per cent in June last year.

The recovery during the second quarter was fairly widespread, affecting most major industry groups. In manufacturing, the main strength

portant decision has been reached to re-equip the Canadian Air Division in Europe with modern and up to date aircraft. You have been informed of the steps being taken for sharing with the United States the production and procurement of defence equipment and have approved an appropriation to support selected development programmes related to production sharing.

"The Government recognizes that the peace of the world cannot be assured by defence measures alone and that economic assistance to less-developed countries is a necessity and in Canada's interest. You have authorized an increase in Canada's contribution under the Colombo Plan to provide further help for Asian and African nations, particularly those within the Commonwealth. You have also voted substantial assistance for the new Federation of The West Indies. You have approved a measure to increase Canada's subscriptions to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"It is encouraging to note the strong recovery from the recent recession both abroad and here at home. My Government will continue to take whatever steps lie within its power to maintain employment and to sustain sound economic growth...."

came from durable goods; activity increased most noticeably in motor vehicles, primary steel, household appliances, wood products and railway rolling stock. Employment expansion in the non-durable goods industries was largely of a seasonal nature.

Unemployment was lower than last year in almost all local areas. The classification of labour market areas at the end of June was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 1 (27); in moderate surplus, 51 (60); and in balance, 58 (23).

## LABOUR FORCE

The labour force was estimated at 6,287,000 in the week ended June 20 compared to 6,186,000 at mid-May. In June, some 5,691,000 or 90.5 per cent of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 362,000 or 5.8 per cent usually worked less than 35 hours, and 234,000 or 3.7 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,267,000.

The survey provides additional information about those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers. Of the persons in this category, 58,000 or 0.9 per cent of the labour force worked less than full

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time on account of short time and turnover (30,000 being on short time and 18,000 having found jobs during the week), 14,000 or 0.2 per cent were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 256,000 or 4.1 per cent worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included vacation (84,000), illness (83,000), bad weather (43,000), and other (46,000).

During the corresponding week in June 1958, there were 6,203,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,522,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 357,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 324,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,150,000 classed as not in the labour force.

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### CAMP GROUNDS AND PICNIC SITES

Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has announced that almost \$6 million have been spent so far under the Federal-Provincial agreements to construct camp grounds and picnic areas during the winter months. This year, 4,333 man-months of employment were provided to improve the tourist facilities now so greatly in demand.

"In the course of the next year or two", Mr. Hamilton said, "another \$4 million will be spent in developing about 100 picnic and camp grounds along the Trans-Canada Highway under further agreements now concluded with most provinces."

These co-operative Federal-Provincial efforts to provide added tourist facilities and further employment took form in January 1958 when the Federal Government made an offer to the provinces to undertake "a Camp grounds and Picnic Areas Programme" as part of the winter works.

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### SMALL HOME LOANS

Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker has announced resumption of the small home loans programme which had been inoperative since January last.

Mr. Diefenbaker said the programme so successful in 1957 and 1958 will assist the housebuilding industry by making available a new quota of 15 direct loans to each qualified builder.

The Prime Minister said: "similar action by the Government in 1958 proved an effective weapon in combatting the customary decline in employment which faced the construction industry in the off-season period. As a result of the steps taken last year, work was proceeding on the construction of nearly 90,000 houses at the end of 1958 as compared with 72,000 units at the close of the previous year.

"This year's quota of 15 loans to qualified builders will be made available from September

1 to December 31 but, to enable builders to plan their construction programmes in advance, applications for the direct assistance will be accepted by the Federal Housing Agency, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, after July 27. Under these arrangements, applications will be processed at once and builders will be able to begin construction immediately the effective date has been reached.

"Small home loans will be available to builders who were in business on June 1, 1959, and who are unable to obtain the assistance they require under the usual insured mortgage loan arrangements. To be eligible a builder must have no more than five unsold houses, 90 per cent complete or more, which have been financed with either agency or direct loans."

Reintroduction of the programme of direct loans to builders will in no way affect the present policy of residual loans by CMHC to prospective home owners. Direct loans to individual borrowers will still be available in centres of less than 55,000 population under the same terms and conditions as the usual insured mortgage loans, and in centres of more than 55,000 population, subject to the space limitations which place the house in the small homes category.

Pointing out that Parliament has already voted sufficient funds to carry out this year's programme of direct loans to builders, the Prime Minister said he hoped the Government's action would result in an additional 10,000 housing units being started in 1959.

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### IRON ORE OUTPUT UP 90 PER CENT

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in May rose 53 per cent to 2,254,231 tons from 1,468,395 in the corresponding month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Shipments for the first five months of 1959 totalled 3,865,121 tons compared with 2,055,402 tons in the like 1958 period, an increase of nearly 90 per cent.

Ore shipped for export increased in May to 1,984,191 tons from 1,282,533 in the same month last year, raising the five-month total to 3,172,183 tons from 1,662,681. Shipments to Canadian consumers rose in May to 270,040 tons from 185,862 and in the January-May period to 692,938 tons from 392,721.

Total shipments during May from mines in Quebec rose to 961,623 from 479,591 in the corresponding month last year, Ontario to 716,147 tons from 292,985, while shipments from Newfoundland and British Columbia fell to 576,461 tons from 695,819. January-May shipments: Quebec, 1,352,678 tons (516,436 a year earlier); Ontario, 1,318,273 tons (519,624); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 1,194,170 tons (1,019,342).

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### CBC REVIEWS YEAR

In a review of the year ended March 31, 1959, Mr. Alphonse Ouimet, President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, pointed out that during the year the CBC had completed the longest television network in the world, reaching from Victoria, B.C., to St. John's Nfld, providing a direct instantaneous visual link between Canadians in all ten provinces. Other items of interest in the CBC annual report were the following:

During the year, five new television stations and five satellites were added to the CBC-TV networks, bringing the total number of TV outlets serviced by CBC to 51 stations and ten satellites. In radio, six new stations and seven low-power relay transmitters were added to the Trans-Canada network.

Two additional large and modern television studios were brought into use -- one in Toronto and one in Montreal. With the completion of the microwave link to the west coast, a new relay centre, using the latest in video tape equipment, was established in Calgary, making it possible to bring network programmes to viewers in the western provinces at the best local times, despite time-zone differences across Canada.

In the seven years since it started, the national TV services have cost \$170,000,000 in public funds. During the same period, Canadians spent nearly seven times that much -- the tremendous sum of \$1,150,000,000 -- in direct purchase of nearly 3,500,000 television sets. It is estimated that next year they will spend

more than \$225,000,000 to acquire, maintain and operate TV receivers.

During 1958-1959, CBC produced approximately 60,000 programmes on its five networks -- a total of some 18,000 hours. In radio, about 95 per cent of programmes broadcast were Canadian produced. In the more demanding and expensive medium of television, the balance was about 55 per cent Canadian on the English network and approximately 70 per cent Canadian on the French network.

In addition to giving the regular projection of Canada to other countries of the world, the International Service provided extensive coverage of a number of notable events such as the visit of Princess Margaret, the British Columbia Centennial, the Diamond Jubilee of the Yukon Gold Rush, the 350th anniversary of Quebec City, and the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. Through the use of shortwave, the Trans-Atlantic Cable, and other communications facilities, up-to-the-minute reports on the Conference and interviews with leading delegates were made available not only to Britain and the Continent but also to the Commonwealth countries in Asia and Africa.

The number of letters received from listeners outside Canada rose from 23,000 in 1957 to 29,000 in 1958. The Music and Spoken-Word Transcription Services in English, French and Spanish continued to find growing favor among radio organizations in all areas of the free world.

### AMBASSADOR FROM ITALY

His Excellency Carlo De Ferrariis Salzano presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy to Canada to the Deputy Governor-General, the Hon. Patrick Kerwin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, on July 17. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. De Ferrariis Salzano, who was born in 1905, entered the foreign service of Italy in 1932. Prior to coming to Canada, he was Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs in Rome.

### BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

More births and deaths but fewer marriages were registered in provincial offices in the first half of this year as compared to the like 1958 period. June registrations were greater than a year earlier for births, marriages and deaths the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Birth registrations in the January-June period this year numbered 245,333, up 4.2 per

cent from the year-earlier total of 235,427. June birth registrations rose to 44,148 from 38,635. More births were recorded in the half year in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. Increases were: Newfoundland, 11.7 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 6.8 per cent; Alberta, 6.5 per cent; Ontario, 5.9 per cent; Nova Scotia, 5.0 per cent; Manitoba, 4.5 per cent; Quebec, 3.8 per cent; and Saskatchewan, 2.3 per cent. Registrations were down 3.0 per cent in British Columbia and 0.4 per cent in New Brunswick.

Number of marriages recorded in the half year declined 3.2 per cent to 48,065 from 49,636, all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reporting fewer. Marriages in June numbered 11,471 against 10,224. Declines in the six months were: British Columbia, 5.8 per cent; Ontario, 4.5 per cent; Quebec, 3.8 per cent; Nova Scotia, 3.4 per cent; Alberta, 2.7 per cent; and New Brunswick, 2.0 per cent. Increases: Newfoundland, 6.2 per cent; Manitoba, 4.4 per cent; Saskatchewan, 2.3 per cent; and Prince Edward Island, 2.0 per cent.

Deaths rose 6.8 per cent in the first six months this year to 72,425 from 67,834 in last

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year's corresponding period. Deaths in June increased to 11,770 from 10,349. Only Newfoundland and Alberta reported fewer in the six-month period this year than last with decreases of 3.8 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Increases were: Prince Edward Island, 14.8 per cent; Nova Scotia, 13.0 per cent; Manitoba, 11.3 per cent; New Brunswick, 10.1 per cent; Quebec, 8.2 per cent; Ontario, 6.5 per cent; British Columbia, 6.0 per cent; and Saskatchewan, 5.7 per cent.

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CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Continued from P. 2)

that whatever benefits or discoveries are attained in the furtherance of its purposes will be available for the benefit of mankind.

"May I, in performing my official responsibilities in declaring this Congress open, express the hope that out of the deliberations which take place will come not only benefit to mankind in the field of medicine, but as well to contribute to other fields of human activity and international relations..."

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THE ROYAL TOUR

Fully recovered from a slight indisposition that cancelled two days of her programme in the North, the Queen resumed her Royal tour with a visit to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta.

A civic reception was held in Edmonton on the morning of July 21, after which the Queen visited the Legislative Buildings where a buffet luncheon was served in the garden. The Royal train left Edmonton early in the afternoon with several brief stops en route to Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan.

In Saskatoon, founded in 1881 by the head of a temperance society, the Queen visited the Western Development Museum where she witnessed a unique demonstration of pioneer farm equipment once used to open up the western plains. On the afternoon of July 22, Her Majesty again resumed the swing by train across the broad Canadian prairie. The population of the small towns along the route swelled to five times the normal size as Canadians gathered to welcome the Queen of Canada during the brief stops made by the Royal train.

On the following morning, July 23, the Royal party arrived at Regina, the capital of the grain growing province, where almost the entire population turned out to greet Her

Majesty during her five hour stay. The Queen toured the city, watched a display of ethnic dancing and attended a luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

The progress of the Royal train eastward across Saskatchewan into the Province of Manitoba was again marked by brief and informal "whistle stops" at small prairie towns along the route.

On Friday, July 24, Her Majesty arrived in Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba and gateway between east and west in Canada.

In a historic ceremony in Winnipeg the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company presented Her Majesty with two magnificent elk heads and two black beaver pelts, thus following the terms of the Company's Charter, which decreed in 1670 that this nominal rent must be paid each time the reigning Sovereign set foot in the Company's territories. While in Winnipeg the Queen accepted a scroll commemorating the \$100,000 Trust Fund set up in her name to provide bursaries for students at the University of Manitoba. A display of folk dancing was climaxed by the presentation of simple gifts to Her Majesty, each symbolic of the ethnic groups which have settled in Manitoba.

On Saturday, July 25, the Queen left Winnipeg by air for Sudbury, Ontario, where she donned miners' gear for an extensive tour of the International Nickel Company's Frood Mine. Two hours later, the Royal couple left Sudbury for Trenton. From Trenton they travelled by car to Port Hope, driving at a slow rate of speed through main sections of small Ontario towns along the way to *Batterwood House*, summer home of the Governor-General of Canada, where they had a weekend rest. Her Majesty will fly to Fredericton on July 28 to begin her tour of the Maritimes and will leave for home by air from Halifax on August 1.

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CANADA REPRESENTED

Dr. O.E. Ault, Director of the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. G.G.E. Steele, Director of the Programme Analysis Division, Treasury Board represented Canada at a conference on Administrative Organization and Economic Development arranged by the Royal Institute of Public Administration. The conference, under the chairmanship of Professor D.T. Jack, C.B.E., was held at Pembroke College, Cambridge, England from July 13 to July 24, 1959. All Commonwealth countries were invited to participate.