



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 14 No. 22

June 3, 1959

CONTENTS:

Canadian - U.S. Atomic Energy Agreement	1	Pakistan Group in Ottawa	4
The Late John Foster Dulles	2	Corporation Profits	4
First Eskimo Representation	2	Arctic Supply Project	5
More Schools and Pupils	3	Employment Situation	5
Electric Capacity in 1962	3	Sculpture For Airport	6
Family Food Expenditure	3	New University	6
The Royal Tour	4	Consumption of Dairy Products	6

CANADIAN - U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

An agreement was signed on May 22 in Washington between the Canadian and United States Governments, providing for co-operation between the two countries on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defence purposes.

As the Prime Minister said when he made the announcement in the House, this agreement will enable Canada to take advantage of the amendments made last year to the U.S. Atomic Energy Act and will, therefore, continue and extend the degree to which co-operation in this field has been carried out under the Agreement for Co-operation Regarding Atomic Information for Mutual Defence Purposes, signed in Washington on June 15, 1955, and the amendment to the civil agreement (of June 15, 1955), signed on June 26, 1956.

Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say:

"Under the terms of the United States act, as Members of the House know, agreements for co-operation on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defence purposes must lie on the table of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the United States Congress for a period of 60 days after signature. It is expected, therefore, that this agreement will come into effect in approximately that period of time.

"It might be helpful if I were to draw the attention of the House to the main features of this agreement, and in that connection I will use the language of the agreement. It will permit the exchange of information necessary to the development of defence plans; the training of personnel in the employment of and

defence against atomic weapons and other military applications of atomic energy; the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons; the development of delivery systems compatible with the atomic weapons which they carry; research, development and design of military reactors to the extent and by such means as may be agreed.

"Provision is made for the transfer to Canada, under mutually agreeable conditions, of such non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons systems involving restricted data as are jointly determined to be necessary to improve the state of training of Canada's armed forces and the operational readiness of those forces. Finally, the way will be opened for the transfer at some future time to Canada of military reactors and any special nuclear materials required for them. Because of the sensitive nature of the information and materials which will be exchanged and transferred under this agreement, certain appropriate safeguard provisions have been included.

"I feel certain that the co-operation which will be carried out under this agreement will be of substantial benefit to Canada, not only in the training of our armed forces, in the development of defence plans and in the improvement in our military state of readiness and our equipment, but also in enabling Canada's armed forces better to play their part in the defence of North America and the free world.

"I trust this agreement will be carried out in the same spirit which has marked the harmonious relations which have always existed between Canada and the United States on atomic energy matters."

* * * *

THE LATE JOHN FOSTER DULLES

A tribute to the late John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State of the United States, was paid in the House of Commons on May 25 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, and by the Leaders of the Liberal and C.C.F. Parties.

Mr. Diefenbaker read the following message which he had sent to President Eisenhower on behalf of the Government and people of Canada:

"May I express the deep sympathy of the Government and people of Canada on the death of the Honourable John Foster Dulles.

"In his passing, the American people have lost one of the outstanding figures of our time, one whose years of devoted service as Secretary of State crowned a long and distinguished career in many spheres of private and public endeavour. The world has lost at a critical time a great and steadfast personality, ever vigilant in the defence of freedom.

"To Canadians, he was more than a renowned world statesman; he was a friendly neighbour who regularly turned to his island home in Canada for rest and inspiration.

"Our thoughts are with you and the people of the United States as you mourn the loss of one whose counsel was of such distinction and whose labours were so unstintingly given. His refusal to spare himself even when in the grip of a fatal illness will stand for years to come as an example of personal courage and public dedication.

"Please extend to Mrs. Dulles and the family the expression of Canada's sorrow at his passing."

The Prime Minister said he knew that the House and all Canadians joined him in paying tribute to Mr. Dulles' memory. He added that at the funeral in Washington on May 27, the Government and people of Canada would be represented by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Fleming.

Mr. Pearson, the Leader of the Liberal Party, associated his Party with what the Prime Minister had said. He read a few paragraphs from a statement which he had given to the press, excerpts from which follow:

"History will evaluate the contribution he made to the solution of international problems. But we do not need to wait for history to tell us that this contribution was a powerful, at times a decisive one, and one that had the highest purposes behind it. His illness, and now his death, has left a vacuum in the direction of the foreign policy of his country, and indeed of the Western coalition, which will not easily be filled...."

"The free democracies have lost a great champion, whose like we shall not see again."

Mr. Hazen Argue, the leader of the C.C.F. Party in the House, expressed the sympathy of his Party to President Eisenhower and members of the Dulles family.

* * * *

FIRST ESKIMO REPRESENTATION

The voice of the Eskimo has been by tradition all but silent in the conduct of his own affairs. This silence and tradition were broken for the first time on May 25, when three Eskimos, chosen by their people, sat with the Eskimo Affairs Committee in Ottawa. They tackled the problems of a changing society in a changing land with representatives of government, religious bodies, and commerce.

"These men are not coming merely as observers", Northern Affairs Minister Hamilton said, "they are here to represent the Eskimo people and to work with those who share a concern for their well-being. This is a historic occasion, something that has never occurred before; the first step in a partnership that is becoming more and more an accepted part of the administration of Eskimo affairs".

Each Eskimo is a leader in his own community. George Koneak (29) of Fort Chimo, was one of a party of Eskimos who visited Greenland last year where he showed himself a man of understanding and intelligence, well able to present the viewpoint of the Eskimos of the Eastern Arctic.

Abraham Ogpik (30) of Aklavik has worked on the DEW Line and supervised the work of other DEW Line Eskimos. Before that he was President of the Delta Trappers' Association. He was one of a group of Eskimos chosen by the Department of Northern Affairs to take the first training course for Eskimos in the operation and maintenance of heavy equipment at Leduc, Alberta. Abraham is a leader among the Western Arctic Eskimos, well-respected in the Mackenzie Delta and at Tuktoyaktuk.

John Ayaruark (52) of Rankin Inlet is here to represent the Rankin Inlet Eskimo Council. An outstanding hunter in his youth, he now works as a hardrock miner at the North Rankin Nickel Mines. The Rankin Inlet Eskimos are an extremely progressive group, so much so that when the local Eskimo Council heard that their people were to be represented on the Eskimo Affairs Committee this year, they volunteered to send a delegate to Ottawa at their own expense.

To mark a milestone in Arctic Affairs, the Prime Minister opened the meeting this year. His Excellency the Governor-General received the Eskimo delegates at Government House on the following day.

The Eskimo Affairs Committee was formed in 1952. Its Chairman is R.G. Robertson, Deputy

Minister of Northern Affairs and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The agenda this year is concerned mainly with the changing life of the Eskimo people. Within this broad frame of reference the discussions will touch on the role of the Eskimo in Arctic affairs, the economy of the land, a changing society, the culture of the Eskimo, education in the Arctic and the Greenland experiment.

* * * *

MORE SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Private elementary and secondary schools operating in Canada in 1957-58 (excluding Quebec) numbered 378 compared to 356 in 1956-57. A special statement compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows: number of schools by denomination, type and level of teaching; annual fees for day pupils and boarders; teachers classified by academic and professional qualifications; and full-time teachers according to annual salary. This compilation can be ordered at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Enrolment in Canada's elementary and secondary grades of publically-controlled schools in 1957-58 rose 5.4 per cent to 3,474,642 children from 3,297,450 in 1956-57, according to advance Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures. Pupil enrolment in private schools was 131,708, making a total of over 3,600,000 children in Canadian elementary and secondary schools versus almost 3,500,000 in 1956-57.

A special compilation, showing enrolment by province and territories for publically-controlled and private schools by grade, is available at no charge from the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

* * * *

ELECTRIC CAPACITY IN 1962

Total net generating capability in Canada in 1958 amounted to 18,628,000 kilowatts, an increase of 13.1 per cent over the 1957 total of 16,469,000 kilowatt hours, according to the fifth annual report titled "Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load" which is based on a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Canadian Electrical Association.

This survey embraces all producers of electric energy in Canada which generate 10,000,000 kilowatt hours or more per annum. The 1959 report is based on returns from 130 companies, half of which are utilities and the other half industrial establishments which generate power primarily for their own use. These 130 producers account for approximately 99 per cent of total generation in Canada.

Further annual increases totalling 28.8 per cent over the next four years are expected to result in a net generating capability in 1962 of 23,999,000 kilowatts. The proportion of

thermal generation to the total is expected to rise from 14.6 per cent in 1958 to 22.9 per cent in 1962. Firm power peak load within Canada in 1958 was 15,485,000 kilowatts, an increase of 3.8 per cent over the 1957 total of 14,925,000. The forecast for 1962 is 20,137,000 kilowatts, an estimated rise of 30 per cent.

The indicated reserve for Canada rose to 2,991,000 kilowatts from 1,394,000 in 1957. By 1962, it will have risen to 3,756,000 kilowatts, a reserve equivalent to 18.6 per cent of firm demand as compared with this year's 19.1 per cent. Firm energy requirement rose 1 per cent in 1958 to 87,173,000,000 kilowatt hours from 86,333,000,000 in 1957. A rise of 7.6 per cent to 93,841,000,000 kilowatt hours in forecast for 1959 and an increase of 33.7 per cent to 116,545,000,000 for 1962.

* * * *

FAMILY FOOD EXPENDITURE

Weekly food expenditures reported by sample families in five Canadian cities -- Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver -- in 1957 averaged \$22.70 per family or \$6.56 per person, according to advance figures based on a sample survey in these five cities by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

On the average, 28 per cent of each weekly food dollar went for meat and fish, 15 per cent for fruits and vegetables, 12 per cent for dairy products, 12 per cent for bakery and cereal products, 5 per cent for fats and oils, 3 per cent for eggs, 1 per cent for frozen food, 12 per cent for other groceries for home use, and 12 per cent for foods purchased and eaten away from home.

The Bureau's survey sampled families of 2 to 6 persons comprising eight family types (two adults; two adults and one, two, three and four children; three adults; three adults and one child; four adults), with family incomes ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,000 in the 12 months preceding the survey month.

Respondents were asked to keep a record of food expenditures for a two-week period in each month, the maximum participation per family being three consecutive survey periods. Field representatives instructed the respondents on record-keeping at an introductory interview and collected the completed records at the end of each of the first two survey periods. On the final visit, record forms for a third month were left with the respondent to be returned by mail.

An initial sample of 280 families submitted records in January 1957, after which a new sample, averaging about 130 families, was drawn each month to yield an average monthly sample of about 300 families. The 1,743 families from whom records were taken, returned on the average four weekly records per family, or 7,195 weekly records in all.

THE ROYAL TOUR

The diversity of Canada is illustrated in the programmes which have been released for Her Majesty the Queen in Quebec City, in the prairie city of Calgary, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In Quebec, founded by Champlain in 1608 and reminiscent of cities in France, the Queen will present new Colours to the Royal 22nd Regiment - the famous "Van Doos" - at a ceremony on the historic Plains of Abraham.

Other events of the day on June 23 will include a drive through the city and a reception and dinner at the Chateau Frontenac. This hotel, built high on a rock, commands a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence River. The Queen will be hostess at a luncheon on "the Britannia", which will be docked at Wolfe's Cove.

In Calgary, sometimes called the foothills city, a western style programme on July 9 will include chuckwagon races at the Stampede grounds, a barbecue dinner and a tour of an Indian village.

The first visit to be made by a reigning monarch to the Canadian North will be from August 18 to 20. In Whitehorse, which had its beginning in the days of the gold-rush, Her Majesty and Prince Philip will see the old sternwheelers that in the early 1950's still plied the Yukon River. A short journey will be made from Whitehorse on the White Pass and Yukon Railway through scenery of rugged grandeur.

The Royal Party will fly from Whitehorse to Dawson City over part of the trail of '98, broken by the prospectors in their search for gold. At Dawson Her Majesty will meet old timers, see a gold-dredging operation and be shown mementoes of the colourful past. At Yellowknife the Queen will meet some of her Eskimo subjects for the first time. The last port of call in the North will be Uranium City, established in 1952 by the Government of Saskatchewan and now the centre of the uranium mining industry in that province.

* * * *

PAKISTAN GROUP IN OTTAWA

A group of twelve officers of the Pakistan Village Aid Programme - Aid stands for agricultural and industrial development - spent a week in Ottawa from May 21 to 27, for study and discussion with Canadian experts in health, welfare, education, agricultural extension and co-operative services.

The Ottawa visit was arranged jointly by the Canadian and United States Governments, as part of a six month programme under the auspices of the U.S. International Co-operation Administration. The group had already spent three weeks in the Philippines, studied community organization for twelve weeks at the University of Kentucky, and visited Washington

and other centres. After leaving Ottawa the Pakistani officials spent a few days in Nova Scotia, where they studied the organization of the Antigonish Co-operative Movement and of the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University. Following their visit to Canada, they will spend a short time in Louisiana and Puerto Rico, respectively, before returning home.

The Village Aid Programme was begun in 1952 to raise income and living standards in the Pakistani Villages. The officers coming to Canada are from both East and West Pakistan. At home they are concerned with teaching modern techniques of farming, sanitation and health, developing community and education services and generally with any matter which will contribute to the life and welfare of the villages for which they are responsible.

* * * *

CORPORATION PROFITS

Profits before taxes of Canadian corporations decreased 3.4 per cent in 1958 to \$2,904 million from \$3,005 million in 1957, income tax liabilities 5.7 per cent to \$1,231 million from 1,306, and profits after taxes 1.5 per cent to \$1,673 million from \$1,699 million.

Profits before taxes in the fourth quarter of 1958 advanced 20 per cent to \$816 million from \$680 million in the like period of 1957, income tax liabilities 14.8 per cent to \$341 million from \$297 million, and profits after taxes 24 per cent to \$475 million from \$383 million.

Overall profits before taxes in 1958 in the manufacturing sector declined to \$1,402 million from the comparable 1957 total of \$1,529 million. Groups with greater profits before taxes in 1958 were (in millions): foods and beverages, \$233 (\$217 in the previous year); textile products, \$55 (\$53); wood products, \$55 (\$47); paper products, \$229 (\$277); printing, publishing and allied industries, \$56 (\$52); non-metallic mineral products, \$64 (\$62); chemical products, \$99 (\$92); and "other" manufacturing industries (including tobacco, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing industries), \$66 (\$61). Groups with smaller profits before taxes: iron and steel products, \$350 (\$441); non-ferrous metal products, \$28 (\$38); electrical apparatus and supplies, \$63 (\$69); and products of petroleum and coal, \$82 (\$150). Profit before taxes in rubber products was unchanged at \$22 million.

Profits before taxes in the non-manufacturing sector totalled \$1,502 million in 1958 compared to \$1,476 million in 1957. Trades with higher profits were (in millions): transportation, storage and communication, \$235 (\$222 in 1957); public utility operation, \$67 (\$62); retail trade, \$226 (\$214); finance, insurance and real estate, \$348 (\$282); and "other" non-manufacturing (including agri-

culture, forestry, fishing and construction), \$106 (\$98). Trades with smaller profits before taxes: mining, quarrying and oil wells, \$213 (\$273); and wholesale trade, \$245 (\$263). Profits before taxes were unchanged in service at \$62 million.

* * * *

ARCTIC SUPPLY PROJECT

More than 80,000 tons of supplies will be taken to far northern ports of call in the Department of Transport's annual Arctic supply operations. This year's undertaking will be carried out by a fleet of 13 departmental vessels, including powerful icebreakers and special supply ships, and 20 chartered freighters and tankers. In addition, more than 130 landing craft will be used to get the vast quantities of cargo ashore at points that almost without exception have no docking or cargo handling facilities of any kind.

The Transport Department convoys will operate from Quebec to Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, Baffin Island DEW Line sites north of the Arctic Circle, and up the East coast of Baffin Island to Cornwallis and Ellesmere islands, with supplies destined for the remote Canadian-U.S. Weather Stations.

The Department's most powerful icebreaker, C.G.S. "d'Iberville", will leave the main northern convoy at Resolute, on Cornwallis Island, sail to Eureka, only 750 miles from the North Pole, with a full year's supplies for that weather station. Cargo for Alert, 500 miles from the Pole, will be taken by C.G.S. "Labrador" and a chartered cargo vessel to Thule, Greenland, and will be flown from there to its destination at the northernmost tip of Ellesmere Island.

In addition to the regular crews of the ships, more than 1,050 men will be taken north by air and by sea to help get ashore the shiploads of supplies, including vast quantities of bulk and drummed fuel oil, diesel oil and gasoline. Their task will not be easy for many of the Arctic unloading points are beset by drifting ice, even in August, and in the more northerly regions the shipping routes may be covered at points with icefields, miles in extent and up to 10 feet thick.

The ships taking part in the Transport Department operations have to carry all necessary equipment for landing their cargoes. In many instances, particularly where the design and equipment of barges and landing craft are concerned, the department's wealth of experience in Arctic operations has brought about the development of hulls and machinery specially suited to Arctic work.

First ship to go north will be C.G.S. "Labrador", which leaves Montreal on June 25. On June 27, C.G.S. "C.D. Howe" and the icebreaker C.G.S. "N.B. McLean" will head northward, the former with 30 ports of call to make. The remaining ships will leave within the following three weeks.

Specially designed as an Arctic supply ship, and with a reinforced hull to permit her to work to some extent in ice, C.G.S. "C.D. Howe" does the main freighting to Eskimo villages and trading posts of the Hudson Bay region and the Baffin coast. She also carries missionaries, traders, R.C.M.P. officers and representatives of the federal departments of Health and Welfare, and Northern Affairs and National Resources, who administer the law, and care for health and welfare of Eskimos and other residents of the Far North.

Four of the Department's ships carry helicopters used in ship-to-shore operations and in ice reconnaissance. The latter job is of vital importance in speeding up operations when ice fields are extensive.

In preparation for the northern supply project, the Department of Transport's ship captains scheduled for Arctic voyages have just completed meetings in Ottawa to co-ordinate their summer plans.

* * * *

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment increased substantially during the month ended April 18, 1959, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An estimated 5,664,000 persons had jobs at mid-month, 112,000 more than in the previous month and 127,000 more than in April 1958. The increase of 112,000 over the month was significantly greater than the normal seasonal increase for April.

Unemployment in April showed a marked decline. An estimated 445,000 persons were without jobs and seeking work, a decrease of 80,000 over the month and 77,000 over the year. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work was 7.3 per cent of the labour force, compared to 8.6 per cent in the previous month and 8.6 per cent in April 1958. Those on temporary layoff numbered 22,000, compared to 32,000 a year before. The number of persons on short-time work was about the same as last year.

Spring work in agriculture began early this year, with a correspondingly early rise in farm employment. Consequently, additions to the farm work force in April were smaller than in past years. This was particularly true of the Prairie Provinces where alternative job opportunities were somewhat more plentiful than in other parts of the country. An estimated 661,000 persons were engaged in farm work during April, 30,000 fewer than a year before.

Non-agricultural employment rose by 70,000 during the month, about double the average increase during April. All regions shared in the general upswing, with marked gains in the Atlantic and Prairie regions where the early spring advanced the start of many non-farm activities.

The general improvement affected all but a few districts where road conditions curtailed operations of principal industries. Unemployment was lower than a year earlier in virtually all local areas. At the end of April the labour market classification was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 59 (74); in moderate surplus, 45 (35); in balance, 6 (1).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,109,000 in the week ended April 18, 1959 as compared with 6,077,000 a month earlier. Of this year's April 18 total 5,289,000 or 86.6 per cent of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week; 375,000 or 6.1 per cent usually worked less than 35 hours; and 445,000 or 7.3 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 5,403,000.

* * * *

SCULPTURE FOR AIRPORT

Casting of "The Welcoming Birds", a group of bronze and aluminum figures which will decorate the overseas waiting room in the Department of Transport's new air terminal at Gander, Newfoundland, has been completed, the Department has announced. The work of Ottawa artist Arthur Price, a prominent figure in Canadian art and sculpture, they have been shipped to Newfoundland.

The group, done in simple and effective style, symbolizes the welcome accorded by Canada to incoming air passengers from Europe. There are seven figures, cast in rough-textured metal with polished highlights; two are of silica aluminum, silver in colour, one is of golden-toned manganese bronze, the others in ordinary bronze.

Set on a base of cast bronze, eight feet long, the figures stand nearly five feet in height and together weigh 1,500 pounds. They are well suited to harmonize with the modern decor of the Gander air terminal's interior.

* * * *

NEW UNIVERSITY

York University, a new institution of higher education, will open its doors in the autumn of 1960, as a direct affiliate of the University of Toronto. Authority to establish this new university was granted during the recent session of the Ontario Legislature, with a view to meeting the increasing need for additional places in Canadian universities.

The new university will begin by offering a three-year general course leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree. During the period of affiliation the curriculum will be under the

jurisdiction of the University of Toronto senate, on which York will be represented. All degrees granted will be University of Toronto degrees and staff appointments will be made with the approval of the President of the University of Toronto. This close association will last for a minimum of four and a maximum of eight years.

The choice of a site for York University has not yet been made.

* * * *

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Per capita domestic consumption of cheese, concentrated milk by-products, and ice cream was slightly higher in 1958 than in 1957, but disappearance of butter, concentrated whole milk products and fluid milk and cream was lower, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report "Dairy Statistics".

Consumption of fluid milk and cream increased in total in 1958 to 5,100,215,000 pints from 5,013,943,000 in 1957, but the per capita figure fell to 307.06 pints from 310.21. Total consumption was higher in all provinces, while the per capita averages were lower in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Domestic disappearance of ice cream climbed in total to 36,515,000 gallons from 35,117,000 in the preceding year and on a per capita basis to 2.14 gallons from 2.12. Total consumption was greater than in the previous year in all provinces, while the per capita averages were bigger in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Domestic disappearance of cheese increased to 115,047,000 pounds from 111,802,000 in 1957 and the per capita average to 6.75 pounds from 6.74. Consumption of butter -- creamery, dairy and whey -- fell to 326,206,000 pounds from 336,356,000 a year earlier and the per capita average to 19.13 pounds from 20.28.

Total domestic disappearance of concentrated milk by-products -- skim powder, evaporated skim and condensed skim -- advanced to 152,165,000 pounds from 128,035,000 in the previous year and the per capita average to 8.93 pounds from 7.72. Total disappearance of concentrated whole milk products -- evaporated milk, condensed milk and milk powder -- rose to 348,289,000 pounds from 345,744,000, but the per capita average declined to 20.43 pounds from 20.84.

DRY SKIM MILK POWDER

Dry skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers (24 pounds or less) totalled 5,508,001 pounds in this year's first quarter, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in a special statement. This was an increase of 623,610 pounds or 12.8 per cent from the 1958 first-quarter total of 4,884,391 pounds.