



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 12 No. 51

December 18, 1957

## CONTENTS

Heavy Immigration Movement .....	1	16 Destroyer Escorts .....	3
Tax Reductions .....	1	To Extend Power .....	4
Small Homes Programme .....	2	Ionospheric Watchdogs .....	4
Commission Member .....	2	Atomic Energy Agreement .....	5
New Brunswick Fisheries .....	2	Russian Language Classes .....	6
Nobel Peace Prize Lecture .....	3	Oil Tops Heating Fuels .....	6

## HEAVY IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT

The year-end total of immigrants to Canada during 1957 is expected to be between 280,000 and 285,000, according to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This would be the fifth largest immigration total in the present century.

In 1913, immigrants totalled 400,870. The three other years in which immigration has exceeded 285,000 were 1910 with 286,839, 1911 with 331,288, and 1912 with 375,756.

Final figures for the first nine months of 1957 show that arrivals from all countries totalled 244,266, up from 110,009 in the corresponding period last year. Arrivals for all of 1956 were 164,857.

Nearly half of total immigrants in 1957 will be arrivals from the British Isles and Hungarian refugees.

By the end of the year, immigration from the British Isles is expected to total 115,000. Arrivals of Hungarian refugees will be in the neighbourhood of 33,000. No other country has taken as many for permanent residence. The United States has admitted about the same number but 17,000 have no legal status.

A total of 35,797 Hungarian refugees had arrived in Canada at the end of November. They

include 31,079 who arrived between January 1 and September 30 of this year.

During the first nine months of 1957 arrivals of immigrants from the British Isles totalled 99,081, up from 34,734 in the corresponding period last year. They included 63,872 from England, 20,357 from Scotland, 2,209 from Wales and 12,643 of Irish origin.

Arrivals of German immigrants in the January-September period rose to 24,353 from 16,971 last year. Italian immigrants increased to 24,156 from 19,708; Dutch to 11,501 from 6,768; Danish to 7,262 from 2,612; Norwegian to 1,168 from 605; Finnish to 2,216 from 689, and French to 4,666 from 1,985.

Of the 244,266 immigrants who arrived in Canada in the first nine months of 1957, a total of 135,675 were classified as workers and 108,591 as dependents. In the same period a year ago workers totalled 63,026 and dependents 46,983.

In the nine-month period arrivals of skilled workers rose to 50,055 from 20,246 a year ago. Arrivals of professional people increased to 13,932 from 6,651, labourers rose to 18,253 from 8,150, and clerical workers increased to 14,831 from 6,743.

\* \* \*

## TAX REDUCTIONS

Among the changes in taxation announced by Finance Minister, Donald Fleming in the House of Commons on December 7, 1957, were the following:

Personal income tax exemption for dependents increased \$100, effective January 1, 1958.

Basic personal and marital exemptions unchanged at \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

Room, board and transportation allowances to workers on away-from-home construction

sites to be tax-free.

Rate of tax on first \$1,000 of taxable income reduced to 11 per cent from 13 per cent rate on second \$1,000 reduced to 14 from 15 per cent; both effective January 1, 1958.

Corporation income tax of 20 per cent to apply on first \$25,000 income instead of first \$20,000, effective January 1, 1958.

Special excise tax on automobiles reduced to 7½ per cent from 10 per cent, effective December 7, 1957.

\* \* \* \*

### SMALL HOMES PROGRAMME

Loans totalling \$139,423,521, for 14,738 dwelling units were approved under the Government of Canada loans for small homes programme to the end of the thirteenth week of operation, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation reports. Loans for 737 units and an amount of \$6,829,083 were approved in the week ending December 6.

By regional areas, loan approvals during the first thirteen weeks of the programme to encourage low-cost housing for lower-income borrowers under the National Housing Act were as follows:

Region	Number of Loans	Number of Units	Amount
Atlantic	207	258	\$ 2,238,074
Québec	2,092	2,593	24,000,507
Ontario	5,944	8,220	79,306,439
Prairie	2,317	2,508	23,239,405
British Columbia	898	1,159	10,639,096

The Corporation noted that applications in various stages of processing at the end of the thirteenth week could result in additional loans amounting to more than \$23,260,000.

\* \* \* \*

### COMMISSION MEMBER

Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean has announced the appointment of Mr. George R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, as Canadian member of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission. The Commission is made up of one representative from each of the four countries signatory to the Convention for the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, which are Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

The convention was signed in Washington last February 9 after 14 months of negotiations, and was approved and confirmed by the Canadian Government on April 12. From 1942 until this year Canada and the United States had been the only countries sharing in the annual catch of fur seals taken each summer on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, which are in the Bering Sea, north of the Aleutians and about 300 miles west of Alaska.

The new convention prohibits pelagic sealing and also provides for scientific investigation of the migratory movements of the seal herds, their wintering areas and feeding habits and what, if any, effect the latter may have on commercial fish catches.

The commission will formulate and co-ordinate the research programmes of the four countries, and will control the catches made each breeding season on the Pribilofs, which are in United States territory and harbour the main herds, estimated at two million seals, and on the Commander and Robben Islands on the Asiatic side of the North Pacific Ocean, each of which has an estimated seal population of 100,000.

Prior to 1911 pelagic sealing, or the killing of seals at sea, had caused serious depletion of the herds. In 1911 the four countries concerned agreed to a selective and controlled catch of the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands to which the animals return every year to breed. Russian participation in the convention ended in 1924 and Japan abrogated the treaty in 1940. The 1911 convention was replaced in 1942 by a provisional agreement between Canada and the United States, which remained in effect until this year.

\* \* \* \*

### NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES

Value of fishery products in New Brunswick reached a record \$22,831,000 in 1956, a rise of 12 per cent from 1955's total of \$20,420,000, according to an advance release of final figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Catch of fish increased 16 per cent to 194,283,000 pounds from 167,438,000 and the landed value 21 per cent to \$8,146,000 from \$6,753,000. The increase was due mainly to heavier landings of groundfish and herring.

Groundfish catch was up 26 per cent to 77,398,000 pounds from 61,358,000 a year earlier and the landed value 14 per cent to \$1,807,000 from \$1,582,000, largely accounted for by a heavy run of cod that occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Landings of herring increased 29 per cent to 71,443,000 pounds from 55,443,000 and the value to fishermen 60 per cent to \$1,037,000 from \$647,000, caused in part by a large catch of small herring or "sardines".

Output of frozen packaged fillets climbed to 8,860,000 pounds valued at \$1,554,000 from 4,873,000 pounds worth \$1,171,000. Pack of canned fish products increased to 909,471 cases from 533,070 and the value to \$7,366,000 from \$4,036,000, pack of canned sardines at 832,278 cases valued at \$5,411,000 was nearly twice the previous year's total.

Capital equipment employed in the primary operations of the province's fisheries was valued at \$9,304,000 compared to the preceding year's \$9,643,000 and the number of fishermen at 9,785 versus 10,066.

## NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LECTURE

Mr. L.B. Pearson, of Canada, winner of the Nobel Peace Award, chose as his topic "The Four Faces of Peace" when he delivered the Nobel Peace Prize Lecture December 11 at the University Aula, Oslo, Norway.

On the aspect of "Peace and Trade", Mr. Pearson said, in part:

"Just as we cannot in this day have a stable national democracy without progress in living standards and a sense that the community as a whole participates in those standards without too great extremes of wealth and poverty, likewise we cannot have one world at peace without a general social and economic progress in the same direction. We must have rising living standards in which all nations are participating to such a degree that existing inequalities in the international division of wealth are, at least, not increased. For substantial progress on those lines we need the degree of efficiency that comes only with the freest possible movement of commerce through the world, binding people together, providing the basis of international investment and expansion, and thereby, I hope, making for peace".

Speaking on "Peace and Power", Mr. Pearson said:

"The stark and inescapable fact is that today we cannot defend our society by war since total war is total destruction, and if war is used as an instrument of policy, eventually we will have total war. Therefore, the best defence of peace is not power, but the removal of the causes of war, and international agreements which will put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction".

On the subject "Peace and Policy" the Nobel Award winner said:

"What is needed is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and negotiation that may be available; or, more important, that can be made available, for the solution of the tangled, frightening problems that divide today, in fear and host-

ility, the two power-blocs and thereby endanger peace. We must keep on trying to solve problems, one by one, stage by stage, if not on the basis of confidence and co-operation, at least on that of mutual toleration and self-interest...

"The time has come for us to make a move, not only from strength, but from wisdom and from confidence in ourselves; to concentrate on the possibilities of agreement, rather than on the disagreements and failures, the evils and wrongs, of the past".

Concluding his address on the theme "Peace and People", Mr. Pearson said, in part:

"May I express one final thought. There can be no enduring and creative peace if people are unfree. The instinct for personal and national freedom cannot be destroyed and the attempt to do so by totalitarian and despotic government will ultimately make not only for internal trouble but for international conflict. Authority under law must, I know, be respected as the foundation of society and as the protection of peace. The extension of state power, however, into every phase of man's life and thought, is the abuse of authority, the destroyer of freedom and the enemy of real peace.

"In the end, the whole problem always returns to people; yes, to one person and his own individual response to the challenges that confront him.

"In his response to the situations he has to meet as a person, the individual accepts the fact that his own single will cannot prevail against that of his group, or his society. If he tries to make it prevail against the general will he will be in trouble. So he compromises and agrees and tolerates. As a result, men normally live together in their own national society without war or chaos. So it must be one day in international society. If there is to be peace, there must be, compromise, tolerance, agreement."

\* \* \*

## 16 DESTROYER ESCORTS

A recent announcement by the Minister of National Defence that authority has been given for construction of two additional destroyer escorts brings to 16 the number of these ships approved in the RCN's post-war shipbuilding programme.

The first seven are now in service. They are the St. Laurent, Assiniboine, Ottawa, Saguenay, Skeena, Margaree and Fraser.

Contracts for long lead items for the newly-authorized ships will be let shortly, but the keels will not be laid down until sufficient equipment is available to ensure that construction, when started, can proceed without any delays.

The two ships will be of the same design as the Restigouche class now under construction

as a modification of the St. Laurent class. Under the original 14-ship programme, seven of each class were authorized.

As with the present destroyer escorts, the additional two will be equipped with twin anti-submarine mortar mountings, each capable of firing three high-explosive projectiles in any direction with great accuracy. The mortars are directed to their target by sonar fire control systems. They will also carry homing torpedoes which will have improved capabilities to those now fitted in the St. Laurent class.

The new sonar, which will be the same as that in the Restigouche class, will bring into service the results of intensive experiments carried out jointly by technical and staff officers of the RCN and scientists of the Defence Research Board over the past 10 years.

In general, this new equipment is designed to overcome the limitations imposed by unfavorable water temperatures, salinity and other conditions. The new set also has a greater range of detection than those now in use.

In common with other ships of the Restigouche class, the two new ships will have a twin 3-inch 70-calibre gun mounted forward, replacing the 3-inch 50-calibre gun with which the present destroyer escorts are equipped. The twin 3-inch 50-calibre gun aft will be retained, but there will be no Bofors close-range weapons. The 3" 70 has a greater rate of fire and range than the 3-inch 50-calibre gun.

The history of the destroyer escort programme, by far the most ambitious of its kind ever undertaken in Canada, goes back to 1948, when plans for the ships were first begun, and to 1950, when contracts for the first seven ships were let. Contracts for the second seven were let in 1951.

The lead ship, the St. Laurent, has been in commission since October 1955, and is considered to be the most advanced anti-submarine vessel afloat. She and her sister-ships are seen as being fully capable of carrying out their assigned role at sea for many years to come.

The new ships will be of the same basic design as the preceding 14 destroyer escorts. These have a length of 366 feet, a beam of 42 feet and full load displacement of 2,800 tons. Besides their armament and equipment, they embody many unique features designed to improve efficiency through the provision of the best possible living and working conditions. Extensive use of aluminum in the superstructure has permitted the introduction of a greater amount of enclosed space and a reduction of top weight.

\* \* \* \*

### TO EXTEND POWER

Ontario Hydro is planning to spend more than \$7,000,000 to provide free line extensions to Ontario farmers, Chairman James S. Duncan announces.

Present Hydro policy is to assume cost of installation of a line to any soundly established farm for the first one-third of a mile from Hydro's own lines. Under the new policy, the distance of free installation would be increased to two-thirds of a mile. Mr. Duncan estimates that approximately 2,500 farmers will benefit from the change.

The Hydro Chairman said this is done to make the comforts and material benefits of electricity available to as many Ontario residents as possible.

It is estimated that about 94 per cent of Ontario's farmers now have electricity. If all those eligible take advantage of the present change in requirements there would be left only some 7,500 farms without electricity.

### IONOSPHERIC WATCHDOGS

Working in a long, low, wind-battered building perched amid the stony desolation of the Arctic wilderness, a small crew of Department of Transport technicians at Resolute Bay, on Cornwallis Island, daily plays a vital role in the development of Canadian and international radio research.

They are the members of the Department's ionosphere station staff and include radio operators trained in ionospheric observation, diesel engine operators who run bulldozers and other machinery, and workmen, some of them Eskimos, who look after maintenance of the various Transport Department buildings and other non-technical equipment at the station.

#### NEVER ENDING JOB

Year in and year out, 24 hours a day, the station plays its part in a network of ionosphere stations that includes observation posts at Baker Lake, N.W.T., Churchill, Winnipeg and Ottawa. Complex electronic equipment, including two machines that work automatically and one that is manually operated, measures the altitude and density of the ionosphere, outermost of the Earth's atmospheric layers and the one that makes long range radio communication possible.

The ionosphere, which begins at about 200 miles out from the Earth's surface, acts much like a mirror, reflecting back to Earth, radio waves that are sent up against it. Equipment at the ionosphere stations send an electrical impulse directly upward against the ionosphere and it is reflected straight downward to the station. The equipment records the action of the impulse and from the record the crew of the station can determine the height and density of the ionosphere.

These factors have a direct bearing on radio transmission, since ordinary short wave radio transmissions "bounce" off the ionosphere and the height of the ionosphere governs the distance at which such transmissions can be received.

The altitude of the ionosphere is constantly changing and science has learned that wavelengths for efficient short-wave radio transmission change with it.

Study of these factors over a long period has made it possible to determine, as ionospheric changes are recorded, what alterations should be made in radio frequencies to provide good transmission. This information is vital in an age when civilian and military communications fill the radio channels endlessly.

Thus it is that every 15 minutes, right around the clock, automatic recording instruments measure the ionosphere above Resolute and the other stations. Three times a day the station operators transmit their findings to the Department's ionosphere station at Shirley Bay on Ottawa's western outskirts.

From there, the facts are sent to Defence Research Board experts, who use them in forecasting transmission conditions and in other research. The information is also given to the U.S. Bureau of Standards at Boulder, Colorado, where world forecasts on transmission are made.

Staff and supplies for Resolute are taken there once a year by a Transport Department convoy. The Department also supplies accommodation for other government research groups based at Resolute.

\* \* \* \*

## ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

The following statement on the agreement with Germany for co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was made in the House of Commons December 10 by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

"Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the House that there was signed earlier this morning an Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The terms provide that the Agreement shall come into force upon an exchange of Notes to that effect, an exchange which the Government intends to carry out later this month. I have sent the text of the Agreement to the Clerk of the House and copies are available in the Parliamentary Distribution Office. With the permission of the House I intend, without going into details concerning the terms, to make now some comments about the Agreement.

"The Agreement was negotiated during September 1957 on the basis of a draft prepared by Canada; that draft has been made available to a number of other Governments which have expressed an interest in the possibility of concluding agreements of this nature with Canada. We hope that there will be a number of such agreements concluded before long, and in this connection I might add that negotiations took place during November with representatives of the Government of Switzerland. While we are still awaiting the views of the Swiss Government concerning the outcome of those negotiations, we are hopeful that their concurrence in the signature of an agreement may be forthcoming soon, and that such an Agreement would be brought into effect not long after signature.

"The Agreement with Germany which has now been signed will provide for co-operation between the two governments on a reciprocal basis; that is to say, it does not envisage a one-way traffic but rather that each government will assist the other as appropriate and on a basis of equality. The co-operation involved may take a variety of forms, including the exchange of information, the supply of equipment and materials, and access to and use of facilities. In particular, it will permit arrangements to be made for the supply of

uranium from Canada to Germany. In all cases the activities involved must be directed solely to peaceful ends, and there is provision for adequate safeguards to ensure that materials such as uranium which are essential to an atomic programme shall not be diverted to any military use. I emphasize that adequate safeguards for this end are assured. The safeguards provisions, I may add, are modelled closely on those of the International Atomic Energy Agency; I desire at this point to say a few words about the relationship between such bilateral agreements and that Agency, of which both Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany are members.

"Canada wholeheartedly supports the newly established International Atomic Energy Agency which is designed to encourage, to complement and to assist the efforts of governments, individually or in co-operation on a bilateral or multilateral basis, to develop and apply the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is quite possible that when the Agency is fully operative the supply of such material as uranium from one country to another will frequently be arranged through it. It is equally true that such supply on a bilateral basis is fully consistent with the principles on which the Agency is based; indeed the possibility of such bilateral transactions outside the Agency is explicitly recognized in the Agency's Statute, and provision is made there for application of safeguards to bilateral agreements by the Agency upon request of the two parties. The present Agreement makes no explicit reference to such an arrangement; neither the International Atomic Energy Agency nor any other suitable international body is yet in a position to apply safeguards, but the possibility of transferring the safeguards functions for which provision is made in the Agreement to a mutually acceptable international body is one which could be raised by either party at a later date.

"The terms of the Agreement provide that it shall come into force upon an exchange of Notes to that effect. As I have said it is our intention that this exchange should take place this month. We are confident that this Agreement, and others like it which may be negotiated with other friendly governments, will be supported by all members of the House. I think that we can all agree that agreements of this kind providing as they do for co-operation on a reciprocal basis will come to play an important role in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy with consequent benefit to our friends and ourselves and that such agreements will provide an additional market for Canadian uranium.

"Finally, and in order to avoid any possible confusion, I state that these intergovernmental agreements will not in themselves constitute contracts for the export of uranium from Canada. Rather they will establish conditions satisfactory to the two governments concerned

under which such contracts may be concluded on a commercial basis between the appropriate governmental agencies in each country.

"The governmental agencies which will be responsible for the detailed operation of this Agreement and the negotiation of any contracts arising under it report to Parliament through my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce".

\* \* \* \*

### RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CLASSES

As part of an over-all plan to keep abreast of world scientific developments, at least 30 scientists from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will attend a 25-week language course in scientific Russian this winter at Carleton University.

The group, sponsored by the Department, includes scientists from its five branches - Geological Survey of Canada, Mines, Surveys and Mapping, Geographical and the Dominion Observatory. Represented are the sciences of geology, mineralogy, geophysics, metallurgy, chemistry, geodesy, hydrography, astronomy, and astrophysics.

Chosen on a basis of their proven linguistic abilities and from scientific fields in which Russia has published large amounts of literature, the scientists will attend 25 two-hour night classes on those aspects of the Russian language required to read and understand the available scientific publications. The course is directed by G. Belkov of the Translation Division, National Research Council.

For some time, a large volume of Russian literature has been coming into the Department as part of a world exchange of certain scientific papers. Some of this material has been translated by the few members of the Department's staff who have a working knowledge of the language. However, in recent years, the number of scientific publications from Russia has reached great proportions and it has been impossible for the few translators to cope with them.

During the recent meetings of the International Astronomical Union and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, it came to light that time and money had been

spent by North American scientists on projects of the same nature as those that were previously completed by the Russians and for which results had been published and were readily available. Such duplication arises largely from the inability of many scientists to understand Russian.

An example of the duplication, cited by the National Science Foundation of the United States, describes how several United States industries spent five years and at least \$200,000 on research connected with electric circuits only to discover that the work had already been done and described in a Soviet scientific journal before the research started.

\* \* \* \*

### OIL TOPS HEATING FUELS

Continuing the steady increase of recent years, oil was the principal heating fuel in slightly over half of Canadian households in May, according to an advance release of figures to be published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report on household facilities and equipment which is expected to be ready for distribution shortly. This proportion compares with 46 per cent in September last year.

The increase in the use of oil for heating purposes was at the expense of coal and coke and wood. The proportion of households using coal or coke for heating purposes fell to 23 per cent in May this year from 26 per cent in September a year ago, and those using wood dropped to 17 per cent from 18 per cent. The proportion relying on gas as a heating fuel represented 9 per cent of all households in both years and those using other fuels such as sawdust, electricity and briquettes, accounted for 1 per cent.

Hot air furnaces were used for heating purposes in 41 per cent of Canada's households in May this year as compared with 40 per cent in September 1956. Another 17 per cent of households used steam or hot water furnaces, the proportion being unchanged. Heating stoves were used in 27 per cent of households versus 26 per cent, cookstoves or ranges in 15 per cent versus 16 per cent, and the remainder used radiants, central heating and fireplaces.