



CANADA

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CONTENTS

Canada's External Relations.....	1
Drama Awards.....	3
Imports - First Quarter.....	3
NATO Fellows.....	4
Canada's Population at June 1.....	5

Commonwealth Education Meeting.....	5
The Queen Goes West.....	6
Visit of Indian Journalist.....	6
Mr. Herter in Ottawa.....	6

CANADA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

In his first major speech as Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green opened the debate on external affairs on July 9 in the House of Commons with a review of Canada's foreign policy.

Discussing the Geneva conference Mr. Green said that although it was disappointing that no agreement had been reached in the six weeks of negotiations, the attitudes of both sides had been clarified, and there were some common elements in the proposals advanced on the Berlin issue which might possibly lead to progress.

The Minister went on to say:

"The Canadian Government has consistently supported proposals for negotiation with the Soviet Union on the question of Berlin, and on other issues. Since in this thermonuclear age war is unthinkable, there is no alternative to negotiation for the solution of these problems. In our view negotiation implies a preparedness on both sides to do more than exchange views across the conference table. Each side must go some way to meet the basic interests of the other. If it is possible to arrive at some settlement on the Berlin question, the way should be opened for the solution of broader problems.

"For these reasons we have watched with satisfaction the patient and determined efforts of the three Western negotiating powers at Geneva to find some basis for reaching an agreement. We commend the willingness shown by the Western powers to make modifications con-

cerning the terms of their presence in Berlin, which take account of expressed Soviet concerns. At the same time we support the principle, on which the Western powers have been united, that no agreement would be acceptable which placed in jeopardy the security of Berlin or the freedom of its citizens, or which could have the effect of foreclosing the prospect of the reunification of Germany. Unfortunately, circumstances do not seem propitious for great or sudden progress on the basic problem of reunification. This should not, however, preclude us from attempting to create an atmosphere in which reunification can more easily be brought about.

"Where the resumed Foreign Ministers' Conference will lead us cannot now be predicted. The Canadian Government has held to the view that progress toward settlement of some international issues might be achieved by discussions amongst heads of government, in other words at a summit conference. It is the hope of the Canadian Government that such a meeting can be arranged. Then there may prove to be subjects other than those relating to Germany and Berlin--I mention the suspension of nuclear tests and the peaceful use of outer space as examples--on which progress could be made by high level discussions. At this stage, I think as few preconditions and prior stipulations as possible should be placed in the way of a summit meeting. For example, there have been signs of some difference of opinion on the question of who should participate in a

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summit conference, and there are indications of a trend to increase participation. In the judgment of the Canadian Government this is not likely to be a helpful development....

NATO

"Through NATO Canada is able to work intimately with the United Kingdom, the United States and the 12 European member states in the formulation of policies and attitudes which are designed to facilitate progress toward a settlement of some of the highly complicated issues dividing East and West.

"Today NATO takes stock of the past decade and the plans for the years ahead. Nothing that can be seen on the horizon suggests or permits the luxury of a slackening in the preparedness of free nations....

"Even though the initial emphasis in NATO was on military requirements, the members of the Alliance have recognized the fundamental community of interests and aspirations shared by all parties to the treaty, and have fostered through the years the development of an Atlantic Community of like-minded nations and peoples. Today, when the threat to the free world is not only military but economic, political and psychological, Canada is playing its part in stressing the need for consultations between member governments in the development of both the military and non-military aspects of the Alliance. Support for NATO remains an essential cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy.

THE COMMONWEALTH

"It is natural enough that with Her Majesty, by happy circumstance, in Canada when this debate takes place, the Commonwealth and Canada's place in it should be foremost in our minds at this time. I recall with satisfaction the useful exchanges of views which have taken place here in Ottawa in recent months with a number of Commonwealth leaders. In March we had the pleasure of welcoming the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, and I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the important part they have since played in preserving the unity of approach of the Western powers in the difficult negotiations that have been carried on at Geneva. We have, in addition, had the privilege of welcoming here the Prime Minister of Australia and Cabinet Ministers or other distinguished representatives of India, The West Indies Federation, Pakistan and, only last month, Nigeria....

"As a member of the Commonwealth we are justly proud of its record in facilitating the constitutional development of its members. For example, very recently we had the opportunity of welcoming a further step in this direction and yet another member, Singapore.

"Similar developments are taking place today in another most important area of the world, Africa. In the welter of news reports

about problems and stresses in various parts of that continent I am afraid there has been a tendency to overlook a significant and happy Commonwealth event in Africa. I am referring, of course, to the fact that recently powers of self-government passed to the populous northern region of the Federation of Nigeria, thus completing the internal political evolution which is to culminate on October 1, 1960, when the large and important nation of Nigeria is scheduled to obtain independence.

"I am happy to say that both the Prime Minister of the Federation and the Premiers of the regions have expressed the intention to remain in the Commonwealth.... The Canadian Government hopes to be in a position to establish suitable diplomatic representation in Nigeria and to take similar action with respect to the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as soon as circumstances permit...."

RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

Reviewing Canadian relations with the United States, Mr. Green said that the immense volume and complexity of Canada-United States economic and commercial relations inevitably create difficulties and problems. These receive a great deal of publicity which sometimes tends to obscure the fundamental fact that our economic relations are on the whole extremely profitable and advantageous to both sides.

Speaking of defence, the Minister said:

"Similarly, our defence relationships with the United States continue to be close. These relationships stem from an identity of interest in the face of the possibility which exists, by reason of technological advances in modern weaponry, of a devastating attack on our two countries. Neither country can defend itself effectively in the face of such a threat without the co-operation of the other. This collective approach to the problem of continental defence is but one segment of a much wider collectivity of effort through the NATO Alliance....

"Our identity of interest with the United States in the defence field does not preclude our differences of emphasis on policies designed to serve our common objective. It is for this reason that the Canadian Government insists that we be consulted regularly and fully by the United States Government on a wide range of developments throughout the world which might bring with them the possibility of armed conflict.

"In our bilateral dealings of defence matters with the United States the Canadian Government does not hesitate to assert the requirements of Canadian sovereignty. Canadians are convinced, I am certain, that the best physical protection of our sovereignty lies in co-operative continental defence arrangements. Canada must insist, however, that such co-operation shall not jeopardize the political and economic objectives of our own nation."

DRAMA AWARDS

At the Dominion Drama Festival which was held this year from May 18-23 at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, La Compagnie Nina Diaconesco of Montreal won the Calvert Trophy and the \$1000 cash prize, for their production of "Le Militaire Fanfaron" by Plaute. This company, founded only a few months ago, is a group of young students from the course in dramatic art given by Mme Diaconesco in Montreal. Mme Diaconesco, who won the award for the best director, is a Roumanian and was a well-known actress in her own country before coming to Canada eighteen months ago.

L'Atelier du "Proscenium" of Montreal, winners of La Plaque du Festival for their production of "Victimes du Devoir" by Eugène Ionesco, also had the distinction of having the best actor and actress - Mr. Uriel Luft who won the Henry Osborne Challenge Trophy and Miss Claude Brabant who won the Nella Jeffries Challenge Trophy. Mme Lucie de Vienne, the director was awarded the Martha Allen Trophy for the best visual presentation. Mme Vienne is from Belgium.

The Simcoe Little Theatre won the English Plaque for their presentation of "The Boy Friend", the first musical to be presented at a Dominion Drama Festival. The Bessborough Trophy for outstanding achievement in the presentation of a classical play in the regional festivals, adjudicated by Mr. Richard Ainley, went to the Port Arthur Mummers for Strindberg's "Miss Julie". The Sir Barry Jackson Trophy for the best presentation in the regional festivals of a play written by a Canadian was awarded to Les Compagnons de Notre Dame de Trois Rivières for two one-act plays, "Les Oiseaux de Nuit" by Jean Pellerin and "La Geneviève" by Felix Leclerc.

M. Saint Denis of Paris, France, was the adjudicator of the Dominion Festival this year.

At the closing ceremonies, the first Life Governorship was presented to His Excellency, the Governor-General, Mr. Vincent Massey, for his past service and interest in the Festival.

Another important announcement was M. Saint Denis' choice of the two actors and one actress for apprenticeship at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. They were: Paul Davis (La Compagnie Nina Diaconesco), Dan Macdonald (Travelling Players, Halifax) and Claude Brabant (L'Atelier du "Proscenium").

CANADA COUNCIL AWARDS

The Canada Council has announced a plan to encourage the writing and production of Canadian plays. Using the new eight zone system of the Dominion Drama Festival for the basis of the plan, the Council will in each zone award to the group whose production of a full length play written by a Canadian is considered to be the best in the zone, the sum of \$400.00. The playwright of the play so selected will be awarded the sum of \$100.00.

The Council will also award the sum of \$500.00 to the playwright of a full-length play written by a Canadian if it should win the Calvert Trophy at the Dominion Drama Festival to be held at Vancouver from May 16-21, 1960.

For the purpose of these awards a Canadian is defined as a person domiciled in Canada.

IMPORTS - FIRST QUARTER

Imports into Canada were valued at \$1,242,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959, having exceeded in each month the corresponding values recorded last year, according to final and detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total was 4.4 per cent higher than the value of \$1,189,200,000 reached in the first quarter of 1958, but somewhat smaller than the totals for the same period in both 1957 and 1956. As there was a moderate decline in average import prices in the first quarter of 1959 the physical volume of imports rose even more than their value. The latest quarterly figures are some \$2,000,000 less than the preliminary total reported on April 21.

The United States and the United Kingdom were the respective sources of 71.8 per cent and 8.8 per cent of Canadian imports in the first quarter of 1959 as compared to 72.3 per cent and 9.8 per cent in the first quarter of 1958. The shares of the Commonwealth countries (other than the United Kingdom) and Latin America were virtually unchanged at 3.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively, while the proportion of imports from Europe rose from 4.5 per cent to 5.3 per cent and that from all other countries taken as a group went up from 3.3 per cent to 4.1 per cent.

Imports in March were valued at \$441,500,000 and were 3.4 per cent higher than in the same month last year. Contrary to the aggregate movement in the first quarter imports from the United States were fractionally lower in March, whereas imports from the United Kingdom were lower both in the month and the quarter. There were sharp increases in March as well as in the quarter in imports from Europe and other foreign countries and moderate increases from the Commonwealth, while imports from Latin America rose sharply in March but only moderately in the quarter.

Among the main commodity groups imported into Canada in the first quarter of 1959, the largest absolute but not relative increase was in iron and steel goods, and there were also gains in chemicals, non-metallic minerals, animal products, wood products and miscellaneous products; while fractional declines were registered for agricultural and vegetable products, textiles and non-ferrous metals. Among the leading commodities, the most substantial value and percentage increases occurred in automobiles and automobile parts and farm implements and machinery, with lesser

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increases in crude petroleum, rubber and products, plastics and products and books and printed matter. There was very little change in imports of cotton products, petroleum products, rolling-mill products, coal and fruits. There were lower imports of engines and boilers and aircraft and parts, and imports of pipes, tubes and fittings were reduced by almost two-thirds in value. Non-farm machinery remained by far the largest import commodity despite a drop of nearly \$7,000,000.

Imports from the United States in the first quarter of 1959 rose by almost 4 per cent to \$891,400,000 from the corresponding period in 1958. The increase in imports of automobile parts accounted for almost all of the gain in value, and there were also increases in automobiles, fruits and vegetables and certain animal and chemical products. Some decline took place in imports of textiles, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1959 declined to \$108,900,000, about 6 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1958. A sharp increase in imports of automobiles was almost entirely offset by declines in the value of imports of other iron and steel products. There were sharp declines in aircraft and parts and settlers' effects and some reduction in imports of wool fabrics and other textile products.

Imports from the Commonwealth rose to \$37,900,000 in the first quarter of 1959, about 5 per cent above the level of the corresponding period in 1958. Imports of alumina from Jamaica were somewhat lower and there was also a slight drop in purchases of tea from India and Ceylon. Imports of raw sugar from Australia increased sharply, but those from Mauritius and Fiji declined, and there was also some increase in imports of crude rubber from Malaya.

During the first three months of 1959 imports from Europe went up to \$66,100,000, an increase of more than 22 per cent over the same period last year. Most of the increase took place in automobiles, coming mainly from the Federal Republic of Germany, but also from France, Italy, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. There were also higher imports of rolling-mill products and glass from Belgium and Luxembourg and of electrical apparatus from the Netherlands.

Imports from Latin America in the first quarter of 1959 rose to \$85,300,000, some 3 per cent higher than in the first three months of 1958. Imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela, which account for about two-thirds of Canada's total imports from the area, were higher, and shipments of raw cotton from Mexico more than doubled in value.

Imports from all other foreign countries taken together rose by almost one-third to \$51,300,000 in the first quarter of 1959. This increase was largely brought about by sharply increased imports of crude petroleum from Arabia and a substantially higher level of imports from Japan.

NATO FELLOWS

Two Canadians have been awarded fellowships by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They are Mr. John H. McKay, Chief of the Technical Services Branch, Inspection Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, and Mr. Jacques-Yvan Morin, Professor of International Law at the University of Montreal. Mr. McKay will prepare a study on "The Possibility of Increasing Standardization Between NATO Nations in the Field of Basic Components of Industrial Products", while Mr. Morin is to do a research paper on "Juridical Problems Raised by the Planned Development of Closer Economic, Social and Cultural Ties Between the Member States of NATO".

Mr. McKay was born in 1910. After graduation from the University of Toronto in 1932, he joined the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada in the early forties prior to his appointment at National Defence. He soon became aware of what lack of standardization was costing in sterile duplication and his interest in remedying this situation led to his association with standards committees in his own Department and at the national and international levels. He represented Canada in standardization negotiations between the U.S., Britain and Canada and was also Canadian representative at the meetings of a technical committee of the international organization for standardization at Stockholm in 1955, at Lisbon in 1957 and at Harrogate, England, in 1958.

Mr. Morin was born in 1930 and obtained his B.A. at the University of Paris, his M.A. at the University of Montreal, his Bachelor of Civil Law and Master of Laws degrees at McGill University, and a diploma in international law at Cambridge University. He is a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec and is now assistant professor of international law at the University of Montreal, where he lectures on international organizations. Mr. Morin also belongs to the International Law Association, the American Society of International Law and the International Commission of Jurists (The Hague).

Messrs. McKay and Morin were awarded the fellowships with ten other successful candidates from various NATO countries, selected by the committee for North Atlantic studies which met at NATO Headquarters in Paris on June 11 and 12 under the chairmanship of Ambassador André de Staercke, Permanent Representative of Belgium to NATO. The awards were made from lists of candidates submitted by national selection committees totalling 69 names.

The purpose of the fellowship programme is to promote study and research leading to publication in various aspects of the common interests, traditions and outlook of the countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, in order to throw light on the history, present status, and future development of the concept of the Atlantic Community, and the problems which confront it.

CANADA'S POPULATION AT JUNE 1

Canada's population reached 17,442,000 at June 1 this year, showing an increase of 394,000 or 2.3 per cent over last year's June 1 total of 17,048,000, according to the annual Census date estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The twelve-month increase compares with a gain of 459,000 or 2.8 per cent for the preceding twelve months and the record gain of 508,000 or 3.2 per cent for the period from June 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957. It was also below the average increase of 414,000 for the five years between the Censuses of 1951 and 1956. The smaller size of increase in the past year was due to a decrease in the number of immigrants from about 195,000 in 1957-58 to only 115,000 in the year ending June 1 last. This was partly offset by a rise in natural increase and a small decrease in emigration.

There were numerical increases in the population of all provinces during the latest twelve months, but some of the rates of gain showed different trends from previous years. The decrease in immigration was reflected most largely in the population changes in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, which in previous years have received the larger proportions of immigrants. Decreases in interprovincial migration affected the growth of several provinces. In the case of British Columbia, which had the largest rate of increase in the two previous years, a net outmovement of people to other provinces in contrast with large gains from interprovincial migration in 1956-57 and 1957-58 together with the drop in immigrants, resulted in the province having the third lowest rate of gain among the ten provinces.

Ontario continued to have the largest numerical increase of 149,000 or 2.6 per cent to 5,952,000 as compared to 181,000 or 3.2 per cent the previous year. Quebec was second with a rise of 115,000 or 2.4 per cent to 4,999,000 versus the gain of 126,000 or 2.6 per cent in 1957-58. Alberta moved up to third, from fourth in the previous year with an increase of 42,000 or 3.5 per cent to 1,243,000, showing an advance from the numerical gain of 41,000 (also 3.5 per cent) the previous year. This was the greatest rate of increase among the provinces. British Columbia fell to fourth with a gain of only 26,000 and rate of 1.7 per cent in comparison with a growth of 67,000 and rate of 3.8 per cent.

Both the other two western provinces improved their rates of gain over the previous year. Manitoba's population increased 15,000 or 1.7 per cent to 885,000 and Saskatchewan's 14,000 or 1.6 per cent to 902,000. In 1957-58 they had smaller gains of 10,000 or 1.2 per cent and 9,000 or 1.0 per cent, respectively. The larger increases in these provinces in 1958-59 were due to a smaller net outmovement of people to other provinces. The same factor was at work in New Brunswick, where the popu-

lation rose 13,000 or 2.3 per cent to 509,000 compared to 12,000 or 2.1 per cent in 1957-58, and in Prince Edward Island which gained 2,000 or 2 per cent to 102,000 as compared to 1,000 or 1 per cent the previous year. In contrast, Nova Scotia had a smaller estimated rise of 6,000 or 0.8 per cent to 716,000 (8,000 or 1.1 per cent in 1957-58) and Newfoundland a gain of 11,000 or 2.5 per cent to 449,000 (12,000 or 2.8 per cent).

To recapitulate, the estimates of population at June 1 this year, with figures for June 1, 1958, in brackets, are as follows for provinces and territories ('000's omitted): Newfoundland, 449 (438); Prince Edward Island, 102 (100); Nova Scotia, 716 (710); New Brunswick, 590 (577); Quebec, 4,999 (4,884); Ontario, 5,952 (5,803); Manitoba, 885 (870); Saskatchewan, 902 (888); Alberta, 1,243 (1,201); British Columbia, 1,570 (1,544); Yukon Territory, 13 (13); Northwest Territories, 21 (20).

The Bureau's population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

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COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION MEETING

The Prime Minister has announced that Mr. George A. Drew, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, will lead the Canadian Delegation to the Commonwealth Education Conference to be held at Oxford from July 15 to 29.

This conference is the direct outcome of decisions taken at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal last September. Its task will be to review existing arrangements for Commonwealth co-operation in the educational field and to formulate a new programme of Commonwealth scholarships.

The objective of the scholarship programme will be to provide an opportunity for a thousand scholars and fellows to study under its auspices in Commonwealth countries other than their own. The Canadian Government has undertaken to be responsible for one-quarter of the places to be provided and discussions have been held with representatives of the university community and other institutions offering scholarship awards to consider the most effective arrangements for Canadian participation in the programme.

The Canadian Government is confident that, by broadening the knowledge and understanding of the different cultures and institutions of Commonwealth countries, the new programme will make an important contribution to the Commonwealth association.

The Delegation will include the following:
O.E. Ault, Director, Economic and Tech-

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nical Assistance Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce; G.F. Curtis, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia; W.T.R. Flemington, President, Mount Allison University; C.R. Ford, Director of Vocational Training, Department of Labour; Abbé Jacques Carneau, Secrétaire Général et Modérateur, Université Laval; Henri Gaudefroy, Director, Ecole Polytechnique, Université de Montréal; J.W. Holmes, Assistant Under-Secretary, Department of External Affairs; L.D. Hudon, Department of Finance; F.C.A. Jeanneret, Chancellor, University of Toronto; J.F. Leddy, Dean of the College of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan; J.R. Mallory, Professor of Political Science, McGill University; J.B. Marshall, Awards Officer, National Research Council; T.H. Matthews, Executive Secretary, Canadian Universities Foundation; W.L. Morton, Professor of History, University of Manitoba; D.C. Munroe, Director of the Institute of Education, McGill University; G.C. McInnes, Canada House, London; Lewis Perinbam, General Secretary, World University Service of Canada.

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THE QUEEN GOES WEST

After a tumultuous welcome in Chicago, followed by a quiet day cruising on Lake Michigan, Her Majesty the Queen arrived at noon on July 8 at Sault Ste. Marie, situated on the St. Mary's River which links Lake Huron with Lake Superior. Now a thriving port and industrial centre, this spot was once a favourite gathering-place for Indians and later a centre for French explorers and fur-traders.

Her Majesty and Prince Philip drove to Bellevue Park where children were assembled, after which they were entertained at a civic luncheon. Later a tour was made of the Algoma Steel Mills and at mid-afternoon the Royal party re-embarked on the *Britannia* for the Lakehead.

Port Arthur and Fort William, the twin cities at the head of Lake Superior, and the western terminus of the St. Lawrence Seaway, were reached on Thursday, July 9. The Queen and Prince Philip drove through the two cities where they visited hospitals and again greeted gatherings of children. Early in the afternoon the Royal party left by air for Calgary, Alberta.

The Queen and His Royal Highness arrived in this prairie city with the stampede in full swing and were met by citizens in the regalia of the festival. They drove to the Stampede Grounds where they visited the Indian village

and watched a chuckwagon race from the grandstand. The rest of the evening was spent in the barbecue area after which the Royal party left by train for Banff.

July 10 was spent in Canada's magnificent Rocky mountains. The first stop was at Banff. Here the Queen and Prince Philip visited the Canadian Army Cadet National Camp and the Banff School of Fine Arts, where they saw the varied activities.

The Royal party then drove to Lake Louise, famous for its exquisite turquoise colour, emphasized by the glacier in the background and the fir-clad mountain slopes on either side. A stop for lunch was made at the Chateau Lake Louise. From Field the journey was continued by train with pauses at several places.

The first stop on Saturday morning July 11 was at Vernon from where the Queen and her party went on to Kamloops. This town derives its name from an Indian word which means meeting of the waters - the North and South Thompson Rivers. From here the Queen and Prince Philip went by air to a remote fishing club at Pennask Lake where they remained until Tuesday morning, July 14.

The Royal train left Kamloops shortly after noon on Tuesday and made brief stops at various places, arriving in the evening at Chilliwack.

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VISIT OF INDIAN JOURNALIST

Mr. Durga Das, Chief Editor of the *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, was in Ottawa from July 8-12, in the course of a world tour.

Mr. Durga Das called on the Prime Minister, on Mr. Fleming, Minister of Finance, and on Mr. Green, the Secretary of State for External Affairs. He also met members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and of the Press Club when he was in Ottawa.

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MR. HERTER IN OTTAWA

Mr. Herter, the Secretary of State of the United States, paid a brief visit to Ottawa on July 11, on his way to the resumed Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva. This was Mr. Herter's first official visit to Canada since he took office last April. While in Ottawa he had talks with Prime Minister Diefenbaker and with Mr. Green, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, when views were exchanged on some of the problems in East-West relations.