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QUEBEC - INDUSTRIAL NERVE-CENTRE

A report issued by Mr. J. Paul Beaulieu, Minister of Trade and Commerce, points out that the Province of Quebec is moving forward with giant strides. Its contribution to the Canadian economy is growing constantly and each year its portion of the national product becomes larger. Within the past fifteen years there has been an accelerated industrial surge which has extended to the four corners of the Province. A great many regions which, only a few years ago, were a wilderness are now alive with industrial activity. An enormous amount of capital investment in the form of new town-sites, new roads, new railway lines, new harbours, and new enterprises has resulted in making Quebec one of the richest of the Canadian provinces.

From the point of view of the value of industrial and manufacturing production, Quebec is in an enviable position compared to her sister provinces and other countries of the world. The Province supplies more than half of the Canadian output of newsprint; a quarter of the world's production of aluminum is turned out in Quebec plants; it accounts for 30 per cent of the Canadian production of chemicals and allied products; 60 per cent of the free world's output of asbestos comes from its mines; the huge oil refineries of Montreal East constitute the largest concentric group of the kind in the whole country.

The production of hydraulic power per head is greater in Quebec than anywhere else in the

world. Within the next ten years Quebec will lead all North America as a producer of iron ore. Its rich reserves in copper and nickel ore are the largest in the world in proportion to the size of the area they cover. The ilmenite deposits near Lake Allard, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, are the richest known.

In the years from 1949 to 1955, Quebec increased its net value of production by 63.4 per cent, while the increase in the country as a whole amounted to only 58.1 per cent. In the field of developed natural wealth, particularly with regard to mines, forests and hydro-electric power, Quebec leads the rest of Canada by the very extent of its available resources.

The abundance of Quebec's resources would be of little use without a large and dynamic demand to sustain their development. Apart from the numerous outlets its strategic geographic position provides, the constant rise of individual income and of wages, as well as the healthy growth of its population are prime factors in the increasing size of its market.

In June 1957, the Province of Quebec had a population of 4,771,500, that is, an increase of 17.6 per cent compared to the 1951 population which was 4,055,681. Between 1941 and 1951 the population had increased by 21.7 per cent having risen from 3,331,882 to 4,055,681. The actual increase in number during the past six years has been 715,819, a figure only

slightly lower than the 723,799 which was recorded during the ten years between 1941 and 1951.

The natural growth of a population is the best indication of its physiological vitality. The rate of natural growth of our population was 16.5, per thousand, in 1941 and in 1956 it had risen to 22.1, an increase of 5.6.

Reflecting the movement toward intensive industrialization, the urban population is increasing much more rapidly than the rural population. In 1941, the urban population represented 63.3 per cent of the total population whereas in 1951 it was equivalent to 67.3 per cent and in 1956 it had reached 70.0 per cent.

The population of the Province of Quebec is younger than that of Canada as a whole. While, at the time of the 1956 Census, the Canadian population comprised 32.4 per cent in the 0 to 14 age-group, 48.1 per cent between 15 and 49 years of age and 19.5 per cent aged 50 or over, the respective percentages in Quebec were 35 per cent, 48.8 per cent and 16.2 per cent. These figures strikingly illustrate one of the progressive and energetic characteristics of the Province. A youthful population means a greater number of workers available on the labour market and ready to meet the future demands of expanding industry.

Another indication of the vitality of the domestic market can be seen in the rapid and constant increase in personal income and of salaries and wages. From present trends, it is estimated that personal income will reach something like \$6 billion by the end of 1957, in comparison with \$5,463,000,000 in 1956 and \$2,200,000,000 in 1945. The steady increase in the active population together with the rise in salaries and wages combined to bring the earnings of the labour force up to \$4 billion in 1957, from the \$3,731,000,000 they had been in 1956. The net income from agriculture and other unincorporated business amounted to approximately \$850,000,000 against \$765,000,000 in 1956; interest, dividends and net rental income of persons was around \$550,000,000 in comparison with \$516,000,000 in 1956.

The index number of employment went from 124.3 at July 1, 1956, to 125 at July 1, 1957, which can be compared with 110.8, the average index number for the years 1950 to 1956. It is also worth noting that average weekly work hours in the manufacturing industries dropped from 46 hours in 1945 to 42.3 hours in 1956 and to 41.3 hours at June 1st, 1957.

Retail sales, reflecting the high standard of living of the Province's population, in 1956 showed an increase of 10.5 per cent over the 1955 figure and reached \$3,322,000,000. In 1945, retail sales amounted to \$1,080,800,000 which means that since then there has been a 207 per cent increase. The increase for the January to October period of 1957 compared to the corresponding months of 1956, shows a rise of 3.7 per cent.

Within the context of the phenomenal evolution of the Province's economy, the year 1957 marks a new peak. Since 1945, every sector of Quebec's economy has recorded a sharply upward trend; during 1957 there was some slowing down of this rising movement, but on the whole the situation remained prosperous and new peaks were again attained.

The preliminary estimate of the value of Quebec's total industrial production is fixed at nearly \$10 billion for 1957, compared to \$9,552,600,000 in 1956. In relation to the average for the period 1950-1956, which was \$7,827,500,000, it indicates an increase of more than two billion dollars.

Few regions in the world are undergoing as intensive and rapid development as the Province of Quebec. Since 1945 the gross value of its total production has increased by 193 per cent and the gross value of mineral production has multiplied by four. All these developments are only the beginning of a new industrial era.

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CHAMPLAIN STAMP

The Post Office Department has announced details of the new postage stamp to be issued on June 26, 1958, to mark the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain.

While the first white man to visit the site of the present day City of Quebec was Jacques Cartier, the French navigator in 1535, it was not until July 1608, that the first permanent white habitation was established by Champlain, who also gave the settlement its present name.

The new stamp will be of the large size, horizontal format and printed in two colors, green and brown. It will be of the five cent denomination.

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DEW LINE SUPPLY

The Department of Transport this Summer will carry out the annual supply operation to DEW Line sites in the Foxe Basin area of the Canadian Arctic, taking on a task that in past years has been handled by the United States Government.

It will carry approximately 16,000 tons of goods and fuel in four chartered vessels, two of them dry cargo ships and two tankers. These ships, on entering the Foxe Basin area on the west side of Baffin Island, will be met by the Department of Transport icebreakers C.G.S. "Montcalm" and C.G.S. "Labrador", which will escort them through ice, if necessary, to reach the DEW Line sites.

The convoy is expected to make the trip in the latter part of August or early September, movements being subject to weather and ice conditions. Approximately 10 ship-to-shore dry cargo and bulk fuel units will be used in putting the cargo ashore.

CANADIAN TRADE FAIRS IN WEST INDIES

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that Canadian Trade Fairs will be held in Kingston, Jamaica, from January 16-25, and in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from February 20-March 1. The purpose of these presentations is to provide prospective purchasers in the West Indies with a better understanding of products available in Canada.

As it is proposed that the overall costs should be shared by the individual exhibitors and the Canadian Government, a canvass of firms interested in the West Indies market was undertaken by this department during the past four months. Much interest in a project of this character has been indicated and it was decided to proceed with the organization of trade fairs in the two largest centres of population.

Increasing interest in Canada as a source of supply has been noted in the West Indies, and more particularly since federation. The offer by Canada of a vessel to promote inter-island traffic is appreciated, and the proposal to organize trade fairs in Kingston and Port-of-Spain has been welcomed.

ICE FORECASTS

Canada's first ice-forecasting service, providing information on ice conditions in Canadian and adjacent waters, went into operation this spring. The service is being operated this year by the Royal Canadian Navy on behalf of the Department of Transport, which will take it over in 1959.

The service is a part of a mutual arrangement between Canada and the United States for provision of information on ice-infested areas around the coast of North America, for the benefit of commercial and government shipping.

The areas covered by the RCN ice forecasts include the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait and the northern coast of continental Canada.

Ice forecasts for the Central and Eastern Arctic and for the shipping lanes along the east coast to Baffin Bay have been provided in the past by the United States Navy's Hydrographic Office. This year the Hydrographic Office will provide the usual full support to shipping along the east coast north to Baffin Bay and five and 30-day forecasts for the Eastern Arctic area. Other ice advisories and ice forecasts will be provided by Canada.

The new Sea Ice Central, as it is called, is located at the RCN Air Station, Shearwater, N.S., and is operated by RCN personnel who have had previous practical experience with sea ice and taken special training courses with the U.S. Hydrographic Office. The Department of Transport has organized an extensive

Although no international trade fairs are held in the West Indies at present, the promotional technique already familiar to Canadian firms that have participated in displays arranged by this department in Europe, Latin America, South Africa and Japan will be followed. It is expected that, in the West Indies, even wider participation by the agents of Canadian firms will be developed, and that many of these agents will assume responsibility for manning the individual stands.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Canadian Exporters' Association, information concerning this proposal has been conveyed to a large number of firms in this country. Commodity Officers in the department have also discussed the plan with the export managers and other officials of companies whose interests they promote. Now that a decision has been taken to proceed with this project, it will be possible to provide more specific information. Interested firms will also be able to plan their respective exhibits, and to discuss the most effective form of presentation with their agents in the West Indies.

system of surface and aerial ice observations, which are relayed to the Ice Central at Shearwater for use in issuing ice bulletins and ice forecasts. Both civilian and Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft will be used in the aerial ice surveys.

By midsummer of this year, three field forecast stations will be set up at Churchill, Cambridge and Frobisher in the north. While the Shearwater Ice Central will be manned the year round, these stations will be manned, two at a time, during the summer months only.

The Shearwater unit will provide basic ice information to the three northern stations, which will be equipped with radio facsimile recorders.

The service is now providing forecasts for the Gulf of St. Lawrence area, to assist shipping in both the river and the gulf. There will also be a build-up of ice information which may assist in extending the shipping season in the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Forecasts covering the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait area will assist shipping operating to and from Churchill and the service will gather data for further knowledge of shipping seasons in the Ungava and other areas.

Ice information, both observed and forecast, along the northern coast of continental Canada will be used largely by shipping employed in the sea re-supply of DEW Line sites.

The service will also be used by shipping carrying out re-supply of joining Arctic weather stations.

95,000 NEW CITIZENS

Certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted in 1957 to 95,462 persons who formerly owed allegiance to other countries, an increase of some 70 per cent over the preceding year's total of 55,404, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Almost 15 per cent, or 14,112 of the persons naturalized in 1957 had formerly been citizens of Italy and 13 per cent or 12,629 had been citizens of Germany. This was over double the figure of 6,271 for Italy and over five times the 2,483 for Germany in the previous year, and reflects the post-war resumption of immigration from those countries around 1951. Over 12 per cent or 11,941 of all persons granted certificates in 1957 reported countries of former allegiance now part of the U.S.S.R. In 1956 the figure had been 7,976. Just over 11 per cent or 10,081 persons reported Poland as their former nationality versus 7,380 in 1956.

In 1957, 8,650 persons have a British Commonwealth country as nationality as compared with 5,812 in 1956 and 8,645 persons reported Netherlands as former citizenship in 1957 compared with 4,199 persons in 1956. There was a slight decrease in persons reporting Japan as former citizenship when acquiring Canadian citizenship in 1957 (121 persons versus 140). The number of persons reporting themselves as stateless when applying for Canadian nationality was 8,181 in 1956 but fell to 4,574 in 1957.

Well over one-half (58 per cent) the persons granted certificates in 1957 resided in Ontario as compared with 60 per cent in 1956; in Quebec 19 per cent versus 17 per cent; in British Columbia 11 per cent versus 9 per cent; and in the Prairie Provinces 13 per cent versus 11 per cent. The Atlantic Provinces continued to be the residence of about 1 per cent.

Only 14 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1957 lived in rural areas, whereas one-third of the Canadian population lived in rural areas, according to the 1956 Census. Of the 81,865 who were urban residents, 62,121 (75.9 per cent) lived in centres of 100,000 population and over, 6,199 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999, and 13,545 in centres of 1,000 to 29,999 population.

As in previous years, about three-fifths of the persons naturalized during 1957 were males. The total population of Canada is more evenly divided, 50.7 per cent being males. However, the 1951 Census showed that 57 per cent of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were males, and of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the 1950-1956 period, about 55 per cent were males. The age group 25-64 accounted for 74,044 or 78 per cent of the persons granted Ca-

nadian citizenship in 1957. Only 45 per cent of the estimated population of Canada in 1957 were in this age group.

About 85 per cent of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1957 (50,434 out of 58,935) were in the Canadian labour force. Thirty per cent of the males in the labour force were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical occupations and 14 per cent were employed in construction occupations. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 13 per cent, professional occupations for 10 per cent, service occupations for 9 per cent, and the proprietary and managerial occupations and agricultural occupations 5 per cent each. Among females naturalized in 1957 just over 54 per cent were homemakers.

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COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, has approved the appointment of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O., as Colonel-in-Chief of The Princess Louise Fusiliers (Halifax, N.S.).

This will be the second Canadian Militia unit to be so honoured by Princess Margaret. Her Royal Highness already holds the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of the Highland Light Infantry, Galt, Ont.

The battalion is named in honour of Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada 1878 - 1883. A daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Louise was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment in 1938 and held that honour until her death in 1942. Since then the appointment has been vacant.

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JETS TO BELGIUM

Delivery of the third group of the 53 Avro CF-100 all-weather jet interceptors being provided to the Belgian Air Force under joint Canadian-United States mutual aid arrangements was made Wednesday, May 7.

Taking off from RCAF Station Uplands on what is known as Operation Jump Moat 3, RCAF aircrews ferried 11 of the long-range jet interceptors across the north-Atlantic to Beauvechain in Belgium, by way of Goose Bay, Labrador and Keflavik, Iceland. In addition, six CF-100s for NATO duties with the RCAF's overseas-based air division accompanied the Belgium-bound jets and proceeded to 3 Fighter Wing Zweibrucken, Germany.

Jump Moat 3 raised to 42 the number of CF-100 all-weather jet interceptors delivered to Belgium under the joint Canadian-United States mutual aid arrangements. Delivery of the remaining 11 CF-100s earmarked for Belgium under the joint arrangements is scheduled for June.

CANADIAN REPLY TO KHRUSHCHEV

Released for publication this week, Prime Minister Diefenbaker's reply to the April 4 letter from Mr. Khrushchev on the subject of nuclear weapons testing asked for a clarification of the Soviet position with regard to the establishment of an international system for the verification of nuclear tests.

Mr. Diefenbaker's letter said in part: "Assuming that you are willing to exchange views on this problem with other governments, I should be interested to know what type of practical measures you have in mind to ensure that tests of nuclear weapons were not being conducted anywhere in the world. I should further like to know whether you are prepared to negotiate seriously on this issue in the immediate future through the United Nations or diplomatic channels, or whether you insist on delaying discussions on these matters until a summit meeting has been arranged."

The Prime Minister said that "Canadians have noted with concern the unjust accusations which your Government suddenly levelled against the United States in the Security Council on April 21, at a time when preliminary negotiations towards a summit conference were on the point of beginning in Moscow. I must also tell

you frankly that the people of Canada have watched incredulously the negative reaction of the Soviet Union to the proposals advanced on April 29 by the United States, for the prevention of surprise attack in the Arctic regions. This is the very area regarding which we as Canadians are especially concerned, and which we have repeatedly offered to open to international scrutiny."

Referring to the proposed summit meeting, Mr. Diefenbaker said:

"As you know, the Canadian Government has not been opposed to a summit meeting for which adequate preparation has been made in advance. You have yourself stressed the need for preparation, and I am sure that you would agree with me that considerable preliminary work will be required before satisfactory arrangements for a summit meeting can be completed. What I find difficult to understand and to justify is your view, if I have interpreted it correctly, that no progress can be made on such important and complicated questions as the control of nuclear tests and the prevention of surprise attack until the time for a summit meeting arrives."

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T. B. DEATH RATE FALLS

Canada's death toll from tuberculosis dropped still further in 1957 to establish a record low rate, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1941, 16 years ago, over 6,000 persons died of tuberculosis; in 1957, 1,183 died of this cause, only about one-fifth of the 1941 toll or an 80 per cent drop. However, since there has been a great increase in the Canadian population since that time the death rate has dropped from 52.8 (per 100,000 population) to 7.1. Corresponding 1956 figures were 1,256 deaths and a rate of 7.8.

Over the past two decades the declining tuberculosis death rate has not been limited to any single area in Canada and all provinces have experienced a similar decrease. While significant provincial differences remain over the years there has been a constant narrowing of the spread from the highest to the lowest rate.

Among males, tuberculosis mortality rates are almost double female rates for all ages, amounting to 9.3 compared with 4.9 in 1957. In most provinces the male rate far exceeds or is significantly higher than the female rate. Despite a drop in the male rate from 10.2 to 9.3 and in the female rate from 5.3 to 4.9 between 1956 and 1957, male rates moved upward in 5 provinces and female rates upward in 4 provinces.

Canada's experience is in line with the

general international trend in reduction of mortality from this cause. In the past dozen years, for example, the rate for England and Wales has declined from 62.8 per 100,000 population to less than 15 and in the United States there has been a decline from 41.4 to approximately 10. Both these countries now have higher rates than Canada.

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SHIPMENT TO ITALY

Two shipments, totalling 237.84 tons, of naval guns, spare barrels, mountings and magazines from reserve stores of the Royal Canadian Navy were made to Italy last month under Canada's programme of Mutual Aid to member nations of NATO.

Shipments of armament from RCN reserve stocks are made to European countries as allocated by the NATO Standing Group in Washington.

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IMMIGRATION TOTALS

Immigrant arrivals during the first three months of 1958 totalled 21,243, compared to 62,460 in the same period of 1957.

The Government placed restrictions on immigration last July as a result of rising unemployment. There has been no indication that the restrictions will be lifted at an early date.

(over)

Arrivals of British immigrants in the three months declined to 5,387 from 22,978 in 1957. English immigrants dropped to 3,361 from 14,420, Scottish to 1,258 from 5,147, Irish to 674 from 2,952 and Welsh to 94 from 459.

Hungarian arrivals fell off sharply to 812 from 11,963 a year ago. Hungarian immigration in 1957 helped to boost arrivals in the year to 282,164, the highest number since 1913 when 400,870 arrived.

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SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Enrolment in Canada's elementary and secondary grades of publicly-controlled schools for 1956-57 increased 4.9 per cent over 1955-56, slightly smaller than the 5.3 per cent increase in the latter year over 1954-55, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Enrolment in 1956-57 was larger than in the preceding year in all provinces as well as in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and in the Indian Schools.

In 1956-57 the number of pupils enrolled in both elementary and secondary grades of publicly-controlled schools reached 3,297,450. The number of pupils enrolled in private schools was 151,141, making a total of almost 3.5 million children in Canadian elementary and secondary schools.

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PARLIAMENT OPENS

Canada's 24th Parliament was opened with traditional pomp and ceremony Monday, May 12. The Speech from The Throne was read to the assembled Senators and Members of Parliament by Governor General Vincent Massey.

Mr. Roland Michener, M.P. for Toronto-St. Paul's, was once again chosen to be Speaker of the House of Commons with Col. Pierre Sevigny, M.P. for Longueuil, as Deputy Speaker. Hon. Senator Drouin was again named Senate Speaker.

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GERMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The four scholarships offered to the Canadian Government by the Federal Republic of Germany for the academic year 1958-59 have been awarded to Miss Lorene Batley of Peterborough, Ontario, and Messrs. Robert Charles Culley, John Douglas and Henry Walton, all of Toronto.

The successful candidates were selected by the Awards Committee of the Royal Society of Canada in co-operation with the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. Each scholarship is valued at 4,200 dm (about \$980 Canadian) and includes free tuition and free return transportation between the German border and the place of study in Germany.