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QUEEN'S ITINERARY ANNOUNCED

A programme of engagements for the visit to Canada of Her Majesty, the Queen, has been announced. Accompanied by His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Her Majesty will arrive at Uplands airport on October 12, and leave by Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft for the United States on October 16.

Government House will be the residence of The Queen and Prince Philip during their stay in Canada.

HISTORIC EVENT

The opening of Parliament, Monday, October 14, the first in Canadian history by the Reigning Monarch, will be broadcast nationally by television and radio networks. As Queen of Canada, Her Majesty also has consented to make a special television and radio address to the nation on Sunday, October 13, and Prince Philip also will deliver a radio address on the subject of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference.

"In view of the very limited time at their disposal on this occasion, The Queen and Prince Philip have had to confine their engagements to the Ottawa area", Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker said when announcing the Queen's itinerary. "However, it is hoped that these broadcasts as well as other public information arrangements will afford the Canadian public generally a sense of presence with all of us here in Ottawa.

"It seems particularly fitting that Her Majesty should find it possible to be in Ottawa this year, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the selection by Queen Victoria of Ottawa as the future national capital.

"It is also most gratifying that The Queen herself will be able to participate in a ceremony marking the beginning of the Queensway - a project involving the co-operation of the City of Ottawa, the Province of Ontario and the Federal Government and one forming an important part of long-term plans to develop the national capital."

PROGRAMME DETAILS

Saturday, October 12

- 4:30 p.m. Arrival at Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Uplands Airport.
- 4:45 p.m. Departure from Uplands Airport for drive to Government House (Rideau Hall).
- 6:00 p.m. Arrival at Government House.
- 6:30 p.m. Press Reception at Government House.

Sunday, October 13

- 10:00 a.m. Wreath-laying Ceremony at the National War Memorial.

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11:00 a.m. The Queen and Prince Philip attend Divine Service at Christ Church Cathedral (Broadcast by radio only).

Afternoon No public engagements.

9:00 p.m. Address to the nation by The Queen (Broadcast nationally by television and radio).

Monday, October 14

10:00 a.m. Meeting of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada at Government House.

10:30 a.m. Prince Philip receives a diploma as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada at Government House.

10:45 a.m. The Queen receives the Heads of Commonwealth and Foreign Diplomatic Missions and their wives at Government House.

2:30 p.m. Ceremonial drive from Government House to Parliament.

3:00 p.m. The Queen opens Parliament. (The ceremony will be broadcast nationally by television and radio).

8:00 p.m. State Dinner followed by State Reception at Government House.

Tuesday, October 15

10:00 a.m. The Queen and Prince Philip leave Government House for drive through Ottawa and Hull during which they will attend a brief ceremony marking the beginning of the Queensway project and sign the Golden Book at the Hotel de Ville, Hull.

12:15 p.m. Prince Philip receives Canadian members of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference.

5:30 p.m. Reception at Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Dinner at the Prime Minister's residence, 24 Sussex Street.

Wednesday, October 16

10:40 a.m. Departure from Government House for drive to Uplands Airport.

11:00 a.m. Arrival at Lansdowne Park where there will be an assembly of school children.

11:45 a.m. Arrival at Uplands Airport.

12:00 noon Departure for the United States in RCAF "C-5" Aircraft.

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NEW ROUTE: The establishment of a new Trans-Continental air route through Windsor, Ontario, was announced in Montreal by G.R. McGregor, President of Trans-Canada Air Lines.

This daily service, using Viscount Aircraft, will begin on October 27 on a route Montreal-Ottawa-Windsor-Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary-Vancouver.

The inclusion of the border city on a cross-Canada route will enable passengers in Windsor, South-West Ontario and the Detroit area to travel directly to both Eastern and Western Canada without the necessity of going to Toronto to make connections to Trans-Continental flights.

In addition to this new mainline service, Windsor is connected with Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and London, Ont., through inter-city flights.

Seven other TCA Trans-Continental flights will link the East and West including non-stop Super Constellation service between Toronto and Vancouver and Toronto and Calgary.

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SUB-ARCTIC SUMMER SCHOOL: A summer school for teachers with some of the most unusual jobs in Canada opened last week at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories. It is the Third Biennial Summer School for men and women who teach among the Indians and Eskimos of the Mackenzie District.

During the session, teachers from an area larger than France will gather for two weeks to examine the special problems that education presents in Canada's northland. They are employed in some 30 Federal Day Schools located in 25 communities in the Mackenzie region. Operated by the Department of Northern Affairs, the schools are scattered from Fort Smith, most southerly community in the Territories, to Tuktoyaktuk on the shore of the Arctic Ocean.

About 110 teachers will attend the Summer School, many of them just beginning their teaching careers in the isolated communities of the north, where they will be expected to organize recreation programmes, to encourage arts and crafts, and, frequently, to act as welfare workers.

The teachers will examine the basic methods of instructing Indian and Eskimo children, and will consider ways to encourage adult education. On the non-academic side, they will be concerned with such questions as the gathering of folk-lore, and the encouragement of arts and crafts among Canada's most northerly citizens.

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MINISTERS, ASSISTANTS APPOINTED

Appointments of two new Cabinet Ministers were announced by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker on Monday, August 19. Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Member of Parliament for Perth, Ontario, was named Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare and Mr. Alvin Hamilton, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan was given the portfolio of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Four new Parliamentary Assistants were also named by the Prime Minister. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, M.P. for Oxford, Ontario, will be the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Assistant; Mr. Walter Dinsdale (Brandon-Souris, Manitoba) will assist the Minister of Veterans' Affairs; Mr. Richard A. Bell (Carleton, Ontario) will assist the Minister of Finance; Mr. David Walker (Toronto-Rosedale, Ontario) will assist the Minister of Justice.

Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentary Assistants follow:

- Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, John G. Diefenbaker, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- Minister of Public Works (Acting Minister of Defence Production), Howard Charles Green, Vancouver, B.C.
- Minister of Finance and Receiver General, Donald Methuen Fleming, Toronto, Ontario.
- Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Alfred Johnson Brooks, Sussex, N.B.
- Minister of Transport, George Hees, Toronto, Ontario.
- Solicitor General, Leon Balcer, Trois-Rivières, Quebec.
- Minister of National Defence, George Randolph Pearkes, Victoria, B.C.
- Minister of Trade and Commerce, Gordon Churchill, D.S.O., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Minister of Justice and Attorney General, (Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), Edmund Davie Fulton, Kamloops, B.C.
- Minister of National Revenue, George Clyde Nowlan, Wolfville, N.S.

FLU VACCINE IN PRODUCTION: The Federal Government has undertaken to share equally with the provinces the cost of producing a vaccine for use in the event of an outbreak of "Far East" influenza in Canada it was announced on August 16 by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Vaccine is now being produced at Connaught Medical Research Laboratories in Toronto and the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene in Montreal. A meeting in Ottawa on July 11 of a special Advisory Committee comprising representatives of the two laboratories and officials of the federal and provincial health departments laid the ground-work for the anti-flu immunization programme.

- Minister of Agriculture, Douglas Scott Harkness, G.M., Calgary, Alberta.
- Secretary of State, Ellen Louk Fairclough, Hamilton, Ontario.
- Minister of Fisheries, J. Angus MacLean, D.S.C., Beaton's Mills, P.E.I.
- Minister of Labour, Michael Starr, Oshawa, Ont.
- Postmaster General, William McLean Hamilton, Montreal Quebec.
- Minister without Portfolio, James MacKerras MacDonnell, M.C., Toronto, Ontario.
- Minister without Portfolio, William J. Brown, St. John's, Newfoundland.
- Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Paul Comtois, Pierreville, Quebec.
- Minister of Health and Welfare, J. Waldo Monteith, Stratford, Ontario.
- Minister of Northern Affairs, Alvin Hamilton, Saskatoon, Sask.

Parliamentary Assistants

- To the Minister of Agriculture, John A. Charlton, Brantford Ontario.
- To the Minister of Labour, Arthur Maloney, Toronto, Ontario.
- To the Minister of Health and Welfare, G. Ernest Halpenny, London, Ontario.
- To the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Raymond O'Hurley, Lotbinière, Quebec.
- To the Minister of National Defence, Marcel Lambert, Edmonton, Alberta.
- To the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Thomas M. Bell, Saint John, N.B.
- To the Minister of Transport, Angus R. Macdonald, Antigonish, N.S.
- To the Minister of Public Works, Clayton W. Hodgson, Lindsay, Ontario.
- To the Prime Minister, Wallace Nesbitt, Woodstock, Ontario.
- To the Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Walter Dinsdale, Brandon, Manitoba.
- To the Minister of Justice, David Walker, Toronto, Ontario.
- To the Minister of Finance, Richard A. Bell, Ottawa, Ontario.

The current world-wide epidemic of influenza which made its appearance last May in the Far East is similar to previous epidemics in the sense that it spreads rapidly and involves a large proportion of a population at one time thus causing disruption of normal services. Its impact on the individual, however, is comparatively mild.

Serious complications and deaths in connection with Far East influenza have been very rare, and as yet, it has shown no tendency towards the more serious form experienced in 1918-19.

While the Asian strain of influenza virus has not thus far been identified in Canada--there have been a few small outbreaks of influenza in this country.

Since, however, influenza in epidemic form usually occurs on this continent during the Fall, Winter and early Spring months, it would be reasonable to anticipate outbreaks of a localized or possibly generalized nature in Canada in the coming months.

The two laboratories have undertaken to produce as much vaccine as possible within the limits of their present facilities. Supplies of the vaccine, as they become available, will be distributed on a per capita basis to provincial health authorities who will be responsible for the actual conduct of the immunization programme. In general, priority in the use of the vaccine will be for the maintenance of essential services. Production costs of the vaccine will be shared on a fifty-fifty basis by federal and provincial governments, the federal contribution being met out of funds set aside under the National Health Grants Programme.

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DEBT GROWS SLOWLY: There are indications that the amount of debt owed by consumers to finance companies, retail dealers and other lending institutions is growing much more slowly than it has in recent years, says the Bank of Montreal's Business Review for August.

The factors bringing about this slower climb in consumer debt are discussed under three main headings: charge accounts, instalment paper and personal cash loans.

Pointing out that these kinds of debt differ in the needs they are designed to meet and in their rates of growth, the review adds, "Charge accounts, for example, are usually regarded as a convenience rather than a credit medium. They seldom bear interest and are usually repaid within 30 days. Moreover, their rate of growth has been relatively modest during the past few years.

"At the end of March charge accounts outstanding were only \$9 million more than a year earlier and only about twice as large as the level outstanding at March 31, 1948, the first year for which regular quarterly figures are available."

By contrast, an estimated \$1,139 million - more than eight times the amount at March 1948 - was owed on instalment finance paper at the end of March this year.

"Moreover, the increase in the dollar amount outstanding during 1956 was the largest in any year since 1952, when the restraints that had been imposed on instalment lending during the Korean emergency were removed," the Review says.

A change occurred in the trend during the latter part of 1956. In the six months from the end of September to March of this year there was a net decline of \$23 million, compared with a net increase of \$17 million in the same period a year earlier.

Another major factor contributing to the slowing down in the rate of growth in consumer credit was personal cash loans.

"During the final quarter of the year," says the Review, "the total in this category grew by only \$9 million compared with an increase of \$51 million in the same period of 1955, while in the first three months of 1957 there was a net decline of \$24 million compared with an increase of \$22 million a year earlier."

Behind the over-all slow down in consumer debt is a combination of factors, according to the Bank of Montreal. There has been a slackening in demand for automobiles and other durable goods normally purchased on the instalment plan, and there has been a narrowing of the gap between repayments and new debt incurred. The official policy of monetary restraint also appears to have had some effect. Conceivably too, consumers may be a little more cautious in their spending plans.

"Such a change in attitude would obviously reinforce over-all official measures to restrict the use of credit at the present time," the Bank states.

"Just as the upward leap of consumer debt contributed to the inflationary pressures in the Canadian economy in 1955 and 1956, a slower climb in consumer debt should tend to retard the progress of inflation in 1957."

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POPULATION GROWS: Reflecting the heavy inflow of immigrants, Canada's population increased at a record rate in the first half of this year, rising 306,000 to an estimated 16,650,000 at July 1 from 16,344,000 at the start of the year, according to a mid-year estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with a first half-year increase of 199,000 in 1956, 201,000 in 1955, and 225,000 in the first six months of 1954.

Over the past 12 months (July 1, 1956 to July 1, 1957), Canada's estimated population growth was the largest ever at 532,000, comparing with a rise of 382,000 in the period July 1, 1955 to July 1, 1956, 406,000 in the 1954-55 period, and 444,000 in the 1953-54 period. Thus the population growth was 569,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000, and 2,641,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

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BELGIANS AT COLD LAKE: A group of Belgian flyers, five pilots and five observers, started training on CF-100 jet fighters this month at the RCAF's All-Weather Operational Training Unit at Cold Lake, Alberta, about 180 miles northeast of Edmonton. Upon completion of their conversion training in November, the Belgian crews will form the nucleus of a training unit in their own country to instruct Belgian aircrew destined for CF-100 service.

Belgium is receiving Canadian-built CF-100 interceptors, designed and produced by Avro aircraft of Malton, Ontario, under a Canadian-United States mutual aid agreement.

CANADA LEADS PER CAPITA TRADE

Canada was the world's leader in trade per capita, in 1956, according to preliminary information available for the principal trading nations, states the annual *Review of Foreign Trade* released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canada last held first place in 1953 but lost it to New Zealand in 1954 and 1955. New Zealand, now in second place, imposed trade restrictions in 1956 which reduced her per capita imports while Canada's imports expanded sharply as a result of a heavy programme of investment.

Total Canadian trade - domestic and foreign exports plus imports - amounted last year to \$657.21 per head of population, up from \$577.38 in 1955. The previous high in 1953 was \$578.31 per head.

Canada's foreign trade continued to expand in 1956 for the second consecutive year, both exports and imports attaining new value and volume peaks. Generally prosperous international economic conditions brought about close to a 10 per cent increase in world trade between 1955 and 1956 while Canada's total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) rose by nearly 12 per cent and her imports by just over 21 per cent to give Canada close to 6 per cent of total world trade. Canada remained in 1956 the world's fourth largest trading nation, the value of Canada's foreign trade being surpassed only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, the latter having regained in 1954 its traditional prewar position.

The United States participated in two-thirds of Canada's foreign trade in 1956, taking 59.2 per cent of our exports and supplying 73 per cent of our imports, both fractionally lower than in 1955. The United Kingdom remained Canada's second most important trading partner, accounting for about one-eighth of Canadian trade. The British market took 16.8 per cent of our exports (a reduction from 1955) and supplied 8.5 per cent of our imports, the same proportion as in 1955.

Canada's exports to Europe, traditionally our largest trading area aside from the United States and the United Kingdom, rose by almost two-fifths while imports from there rose 45 per cent, in both cases resulting in record levels. This area's participation in total Canadian exports rose to 10.9 per cent and it supplied 5.2 per cent of Canadian imports.

Both exports to and imports from Commonwealth countries were somewhat higher in value in 1956 than the preceding year, though in terms of physical volume of trade there was little change. In terms of participation in Canadian trade, however, their share declined fractionally, to 5.2 per cent for exports and 3.9 per cent for imports.

Trade with Latin America showed the value of imports rising much more sharply than ex-

ports but the share of this area in Canada's trade was down fractionally for imports at 6.3 per cent and unchanged for exports at 3.7 per cent. Rising prices rather than rising volume brought about the value increase.

Principal increases in exports to the United States were in crude petroleum and newsprint, the former showing the largest absolute gain and registering almost a three-fold increase. Newsprint registered the second largest value increase but the percentage increase was only moderate. Iron ore had the third largest value increase, followed by copper and uranium.

Non-farm machinery items, again the top ranking import from the United States, had by far the largest value increase of all commodities and accounted for almost one-quarter of total imports from the United States. There were also sharp advances for rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors, passenger cars and trucks and scrap iron and steel. Of the few leading commodity imports that declined, aircraft had the largest drop (about a third) and cotton imports from the United States fell by over a quarter as imports from Mexico rose.

Exports to the United Kingdom were higher in most principal commodity groups with wheat remaining the most important single commodity. It accounted for about one-fifth of total exports to the United Kingdom and well over three-fifths of the total increase. Large increased exports were also recorded for iron ore (doubled in value), newsprint, aluminum, platinum metals, copper and pulpboard and paperboard.

Imports from the United Kingdom were higher in almost every major group of commodities but especially in the iron and steel group which increased by a half over 1955 and accounted for a third of Canada's imports from that source. Principal items contributing to this gain were rolling-mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars and non-farm machinery - the latter the largest item in the group. Other considerable gains were shown by wool fabrics, electrical apparatus and semi-fabricated and fabricated aluminum. Imports of aircraft were only half the 1955 value.

Exports of wheat to European countries other than the United Kingdom contributed about 90 per cent of the total export gain to Europe. Substantial increases in imports from Europe were recorded by all major groups with iron and steel items leading the increase.

Exports of aircraft to Commonwealth countries showed increases amounting to more than three times the net gain recorded for total exports to these countries. Substantial losses by most wood products tended to offset this large gain. Imports from Commonwealth countries were as usual concentrated on agricultur-

al products with their value virtually unchanged.

Increases in exports to Latin America were largest in ships, aircraft and newsprint. Declines occurred in exports of wheat flour, synthetic plastics, woodpulp and railway track material. Increased petroleum imports from this area accounted for about three fifths of the total imports gain for the region. Coffee from Brazil also contributed substantially to the overall import gain.

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STRATFORD APPOINTMENTS: Following the August 20th meeting of the board of governors of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation, it was announced by David Rae, vice-president of the board, that Michael Langham, artistic director of the festival, has also been appointed general manager, and that Victor Polley, box office and theatre manager has been appointed assistant general manager and comptroller.

These appointments follow the resignation of Peter Bennett, former managing director of the festival, who leaves his position September 30 to go to British Columbia as secretary and administrative director of the Vancouver Festival.

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HOUSING LOANS: Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker announced August 21 that, in order to give immediate encouragement to the construction of more homes in the lower price category under the National Housing Act, the government has decided to make the sum of \$150 million available for housing loans forthwith. These loans will be open to home-owner applicants, builders and rental investors in all parts of Canada through the offices of the existing approved lenders who will operate as agents of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Approved lenders include the chartered banks, insurance, loan and trust companies that have been lending under the provisions of the Act.

New housing starts in Canada during the first six months of 1957 were approximately 23 per cent fewer than in the same period of 1956. This decline is attributable in the main to a reduction in the available supply of mortgage funds, particularly under the National Housing Act. The Government's decision was made to ensure that any borrower qualifying under the Act and wishing to finance the construction of a lower priced house will not be prevented from doing so by the lack of mortgage funds. In the case of builders, loans will be made only as current sales warrant.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation will call a meeting of representatives of the approved lending agencies to work out details of the arrangement. Mr. Diefenbaker emphasized that the government funds are intended to supplement and in no way curtail the existing programmes for mortgage lending by these approved lending agencies.

NEW CANADIAN SHIP: Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Margaree will be commissioned at Halifax, N.S., on October 5, the Royal Canadian Navy announced Tuesday. She is the seventh of the new Canadian destroyer escorts to join the fleet and the second to be commissioned on the East Coast.

Later in the year, she will sail for Esquimalt, B.C., where she will join her sister ships, the Skeena and Fraser, commissioned on the West Coast earlier this year.

The Margaree will be sailed to Esquimalt by a crew made up largely of former members of the ship's company of the destroyer escort Sioux which was transferred to the East Coast this summer following 12 years' service in the Pacific Command.

The Margaree was laid down at Halifax Shipyards Limited, Halifax, on September 12, 1951, and launched on March 29, 1956. Like her predecessors, she is a streamlined vessel of Canadian design, armed with advanced anti-submarine armament and electronic detection equipment. She and her sister-ships are seen as being fully capable of carrying out their assigned anti-submarine role at sea for many years to come.

The new Margaree will be the second of her name to serve in the Royal Canadian Navy. The first Margaree, the former British destroyer Diana, was sunk in the North Atlantic in collision with a merchant ship on the night of October 22-23.

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INDOCHINA SHUFFLE: The major turnover of Canadian service personnel in Indochina will be completed early in September, Army Headquarters has announced.

More than 80 servicemen, the majority of them members of the Army, have already been flown to Saigon to replace servicemen who have completed tours of duty with the Military Component, Canadian Delegations to the International Supervisory Commissions in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Some of the servicemen are employed as security guards in Indochina for approximately six months. The remainder serve for a 12-month tour of duty. Canada has about 125 members of the Army, Royal Canadian Navy, and Royal Canadian Air Force serving with the delegations.

Four round-trip flights by RCAF aircraft will complete the changeover. The final nine-day flight to Indochina carrying 15 additional servicemen will leave Dorval Airport, Montreal on August 29.

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MORE BABIES: Record numbers of babies were born in Canada in July and marriages rose to the highest monthly level in more than a decade, according to the Bureau's monthly report on vital statistics. Births registered in offices of provincial registrars in July totalled 45,795, bringing January-July registrations to 280,546.