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GROWTH THROUGH IMMIGRATION

New immigration accounted for almost 30 per cent of the total growth in Canada's population in the five years between 1951 and 1956 and natural increase for approximately 71 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in the first of a series of nine reports in which the results of the 1956 national census will be analyzed. Numerical increase in the total population in the five years was 2,071,000 or 14.8 per cent, of which natural increase accounted for 1,472,000 and net immigration for about 600,000. Even excluding Newfoundland the rate of population growth in the decade since the end of the war has been more rapid than in any 10-year period since the opening decade of the present Century.

An important factor accounting for this high level of net immigration has been the relatively smaller amount of emigration to the United States since the war as compared with some earlier periods of rapid population expansion in this country. For example, emigration from Canada to the United States between 1921 and 1931 was 925,000, whereas over the entire 15 years since 1941 it amounted to only 335,000 and since 1946, or over the post-war period, to approximately 300,000. It is true that the United States immigration quota regulations have restricted the entry of non-Canadian born to that country; but quota regulations were in effect during most of the 1921-30 period as well. The Canadian-born among the total number of immigrants to the United States since June 1946 was 239,000 or about

24,000 per annum, a considerably smaller number than in the 1921-30 period.

Provincial rates of population growth have varied sharply in the five-year period (1951-1956) due to differences in rates of natural increase and migration as between provinces. Comparing the provinces in order of relative rate of growth over the period, the population of British Columbia showed an increase of 233,254 or 20 per cent, close to 4 per cent per annum. This rapid growth was in considerable measure due to a net in-migration to this province since 1951 of 135,000, of which around 80,000 was net gain from other provinces. Since 1941 net in-migration to British Columbia amounted to 366,000. This is the only province where the rate of growth since 1951 due to migration (58 per cent) exceeded that due to natural increase (42 per cent).

Similarly, Alberta recorded approximately a 20 per cent increase in population between 1951 and 1956, continuing the rapid growth that had been taking place in that province since the end of World War II, a growth rate which in this period has exceeded that of British Columbia and Ontario. About two-thirds of the growth in this province since 1951 was attributable to natural increase and just over one-third to net migration. Net migration to this province over the period amounted to 64,000.

Ontario's growth in this period was also substantial. Over 807,000 persons were added to its population in these five years, re-

presenting a 17.6 per cent increase. Natural increase accounted for 53.5 per cent and net migration for 46.5 per cent of the total increase. The inflow of immigrants to Ontario was heavy, 416,465 or over half of all immigrants entering Canada between 1951 and 1956 giving Ontario as province of destination. There are no statistics from the 1956 Census on the number of these who were still resident in the province on June 1, 1956, but since net migration to Ontario over the five years amounted to 375,000, a large proportion must have remained. It is estimated that Ontario gained approximately 70,000 in this period due to net in-movement of population from other provinces.

Population growth in Quebec between 1951 and 1956 was close to 3 per cent per annum or 14.1 per cent over the period. The addition of almost 573,000 of its population since the 1951 Census was due largely to natural increase, which amounted to 83 per cent of total population growth. The number of immigrants since 1951 reporting Quebec as province of destination was 164,734. Since this province appeared to have lost about 30,000 population due to inter-provincial migration, its net gain of around 98,000 on migration account was made possible by immigration from outside of Canada.

Population growth since 1951 in each Atlantic Province, except Newfoundland, was much below the Canada figure of 15 per cent. Newfoundland's growth was roughly at the rate of 3 per cent per annum over the five years or just equal to the national rate. Prince Edward Island's population was only 1 per cent greater in 1956 than in 1951, while the rates of growth shown for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 8 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively. Each of the Maritime Provinces lost part of its natural increase. For the Maritimes as a whole, net loss of population between 1951 and 1956 due to migration was about 40,000. The net loss by these provinces over the 15 years since the 1941 Census was 133,000.

Manitoba's population increased almost 10 per cent in the five years since 1951, population growth in this province corresponding almost exactly with natural increase. Saskatchewan, whose population had been declining since the 1936 Census, actually recorded a growth of close to 50,000 between 1951 and 1956. Despite this growth, Saskatchewan lost part of its natural increase which was reflected in a net loss due to migration of 37,000 over the five years, and in the 15 years since 1941 net outward migration amounted to 236,000. In contrast to Saskatchewan, Alberta showed a gain in population due to migration of about 64,000 since the 1951 Census. Almost 115,000 immigrants of the past five years reported their destination as the Prairie Provinces but an appreciable proportion of those destined to Manitoba and Saskatchewan ap-

parently had moved elsewhere by the date of the 1956 Census.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Chairman Douglas McKay of the American Section and Chairman A.G.L. McNaughton of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission announced at the conclusion of its semi-annual meeting that the Commission would hold a hearing in Calais, Maine, on June 27, 1958, to give all interested parties an opportunity to comment on the International St. Croix River Engineering Board's report to the Commission regarding the development of the St. Croix River basin. A statement summarizing the report was approved for release to interested parties well in advance of the June hearing.

Other action included the forwarding to the Governments of Canada and the United States of a report dated March 19, 1958 which recommends certain interim measures for the apportionment of the waters of the Souris River in the State of North Dakota and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In receiving the various reports submitted by its international control boards and engineering boards during the meeting, the Commission was particularly pleased to note that during the construction of the St. Lawrence River Power Project the level of Lake Ontario has been maintained in a manner virtually consistent with the levels that would have obtained if the construction had not been undertaken. The Commission commended the membership of the International St. Lawrence River Control Board for this accomplishment. In addition satisfaction was expressed with regard to the reports received from the boards covering the St. John River basin, the St. Croix River basin, the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, the Souris and Red Rivers, water pollution in the connecting channels of the Great Lakes and air pollution in the Detroit-Windsor area.

The International Columbia River Engineering Board reported that its report on the Columbia River basin will be filed with the Commission toward the end of this year. The receipt of this report containing factual engineering and economic data will enable the Commission to make further progress in its comprehensive investigation of water resources development possibilities in the Columbia basin. The Commission will inspect the basin some time during the summer. Upon completion of its investigation the Commission will make its recommendations to the Governments of Canada and the United States. Implementation of these recommendations will depend upon favorable consideration by the two Governments.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN CANADA

Canadian medical research on a national basis really began with the discovery of insulin in 1921. This great event in medical history triggered a chain reaction of enthusiasm in medical research which has extended with increasing intensity to its present status, it is pointed out in the April issue of "Canada's Health and Welfare". During the early days, research progressed mainly in the universities and was sustained partly by their own resources but with some support from outside agencies both in Canada and the United States. The first federal financial support, some \$53,000, was offered in 1938 through the establishment of the Associate Committee on Medical Research of the National Research Council, with Sir Frederick Banting as chairman.

Soon afterwards, World War II provided a potent if unwelcome stimulus to the progress of medical research in Canada, chiefly in respect to health problems as related to the war. Supplementing its existing Associate Committee, the National Research Council established three special committees to deal with Naval, Army and Aviation Medical Research.

The return of peace saw the resumption of normal research activities in the universities and exciting developments at the federal and provincial government levels. In 1946 the National Research Council created a Division of Medical Research to replace its original research committee, and the Department of National Defence established the Defence Research Board which, through its Medical Section, focussed its interests upon problems specifically related to health and its maintenance in the Armed Services.

In 1948, the Health Grants Programme of the Department of National Health and Welfare came into being and included a grant for Public Health Research. The impetus given to new and extended services through the grants quickly pointed up the need for stimulating and supporting research in certain fields. Accordingly, grants were offered to assist research in mental health, tuberculosis control, cancer control, child and maternal health and crippling conditions in children, leaving the Public Health Research Grant for the investigation of other public health problems. In 1950, a fourth federal government agency, the Department of Veterans Affairs, organized a programme of research in its hospitals and clinics across Canada.

Within the past ten years a number of voluntary health agencies have come into being with the encouragement and support of research as one of their principal objectives. Among them are the National Cancer Institute, which receives from the National Health Grants more than \$100,000 per annum, the Muscular Dys-

trophy Association, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society and the National Heart Foundation of Canada. Certain provincial organizations such as the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, the Ontario Heart Foundation and the British Columbia Medical Research Institute are also taking an active part in research. Other foundations which have broader research interests, are sponsoring programmes in health research. Among these are the Atkinson and Bickell Foundations and the Life Insurance Officers' Association.

Thus, with a number of official, semi-official and voluntary bodies launching research programmes, a remarkable surge forward has occurred in the total medical research effort. And the curve plotting the availability of funds for research since the earliest days, while initially rather flat and unimpressive, has taken a dramatic upward swing during the past decade.

During the year 1955-56 (the latest for which figures are available), well over \$9 million was offered for medical research in Canada. In addition to grants-in-aid and research fellowships, this figure includes expenditures in government departments, such as those of the Laboratories of Hygiene and the Food and Drugs Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare and those of the Defence Research Board. Including the grant to the National Cancer Institute, the federal government made available \$4,455,000; provincial governments, \$345,000; Universities, \$1,350,000; voluntary agencies, \$845,000; commercial firms, \$1,600,000; and grants from the United States approximated \$595,000. These figures total \$9,190,000 which compares very favourably with the figure of \$3,260,000 for 1949-50. And yet it is becoming increasingly apparent that substantially larger amounts are urgently required for medical research.

What is this money used for? In brief, the National Research Council is primarily concerned with research of a fundamental nature involving the basic medical sciences. It also provides research fellowships designed solely for training in research.

Indicating the scope of its programme, the Defence Research Board has set up 13 advisory panels some of which involve Medical Research, Aviation Medicine, Blood Transfusion, Food Technology, Burns and Wounds, Nutrition, Radiation Protection and Treatment, and Toxicology.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is committed mainly to clinical research directed to aid the veteran, with the emphasis on problems of aging people and the aging process.

Under the Health Grants Programme of the Department of National Health and Welfare,

substantial amounts of funds for research are made available from the following Grants: Public Health Research, Mental Health, Crippled Children, Cancer Control and General Public Health.

In the voluntary field, specialized agencies assist research in their defined areas of interest.

As a very superficial indication of the research effort meeting the challenge of foremost disease problems, the following tabulation compares the numbers of projects in specific disease areas with the leading causes of disability and death in Canada. The research effort appears mainly to be directed toward the major causes of death and to a lesser degree, toward those illnesses which result in temporary or prolonged disability. In general, it may be concluded that progress, particularly in the past decade, has been most heartening for future developments in medical research.

NEW CHICAGO OFFICE

Canada's Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton officially opened the Chicago office of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in its new ground-floor location at 102 West Monroe Street on Tuesday, April 29.

The office, in attractive premises in Chicago's busy downtown 'loop', is decorated with a Canadian motif throughout, and large display windows facing both South Clark and Monroe Streets will promote travel in Eastern and Western Canada.

"I believe the new Chicago office will be one of the best travel counselling centres in the United States," Alan Field, Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau said. "It will bring added travel business to Canada, and particularly to Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

The office, formerly located at 157 West Wacker Drive, was established in October 1954 to serve the travel information needs of the Middle West centered in seven states containing one-quarter of the population of the United States. These states contribute one-third of the total number of tourists who visit Canada for three or more days each year.

TO COSTA RICA

Mr. D.S. Cole has been appointed as Special Ambassador of Canada to Costa Rica on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect of Costa Rica, His Excellency Mario Echandi Jimenez. Mr. Cole will be accompanied by Mr. W. Van Vliet, who will carry the rank of Minister-Counsellor. Mr. Cole is Ambassador of Canada to Mexico and Mr. Van Vliet is Trade Commissioner in Guatemala. The ceremonies for the inauguration will take place at San Jose, Costa Rica, on May 8.

PASSPORT CONVENTION

The Department of External Affairs has announced that Canadian citizens visiting the Nordic countries of Europe - Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden - for more than three months will be affected by a passport waiver convention between the Nordic countries which comes into force on May 1.

Canadian visitors will benefit from the simplification of border-crossing formalities provided by the convention to facilitate travel within the Nordic area but those remaining longer than a total of three months in one or more of the countries will be required at the end of three months to obtain residence permits from the local authorities. Time spent in any of the Nordic countries in the preceding six months would be included in the three-month period. Residence permits will be granted without charge.

Existing regulations permitting visa-free entry of Canadians to Denmark, Norway and Sweden and providing for the issuance of visas without charge for entry to Finland are not affected by the new convention.

DIPLOMATS SHIFTED

Mr. Pierre Dupuy, at present Ambassador to Italy, has been appointed Ambassador to France to succeed Mr. Jean Desy, who is retiring. Mr. Dupuy will take up his new duties in Paris in the early fall. The appointment of his successor in Rome will be announced later.

Mr. H.F. Feaver, at present Ambassador to Denmark, has been appointed Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa to succeed Mr. J.A. McCordick, who will be receiving another assignment. Mr. Feaver will take up his new duties in the early fall. The appointment of his successor in Copenhagen will be announced later.

SERVICE DEAD HONOURED

A wreath to honor the memory and services of members of the Canadian Armed Forces was laid by His Royal Highness The Prince of the Netherlands at the National War Memorial in Ottawa on Sunday, May 4, in conjunction with ceremonies held here in observance of Battle of the Atlantic Sunday.

Prior to the ceremony, personnel from Naval Headquarters, from HMCS Carleton, the Ottawa Naval Reserve Division, HMCS Gloucester, the naval communication school near Ottawa, and members of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps attended special church services.

Special areas were allocated at the memorial for citizens of Dutch nationality.

Following the laying of the wreath by His Royal Highness, another was placed on the memorial by Rear-Admiral E.P. Tisdall, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, representing Vice-Admiral H.G. DeWolf, Chief of the Naval Staff.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH

Exports to Commonwealth countries in 1957 constituted about 20 per cent of Canada's total sales abroad, though they declined by some \$50 million compared with 1956, according to an article in the April 26 issue of "Foreign Trade." This decline resulted from smaller shipments of a few important products to only two countries, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, primarily because of special circumstances. Exports of wheat to both these countries were considerably smaller in 1957 than in 1956. Shipments of aluminum to the United Kingdom and of aircraft to South Africa also decreased, the latter because a large contract for military aircraft was completed. Exports of many other products to the Commonwealth, however, rose significantly in 1957 over 1956, reflecting further opportunities for diversification and expansion in this trade.

Exports to the Commonwealth are already widely diversified, so that large areas of Canadian business benefit from this trade. Those to the United Kingdom consist primarily of basic materials and foodstuffs such as wheat, flour, lumber, metals and minerals. Sales to the other Commonwealth countries also include these types of materials to some extent, but manufactured goods play a much more important part than they do in Canada's trade with Britain. The British West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa are all important markets for manufactured products. In many cases, Canadian exports of manufactured goods benefit from preferential tariffs. It is unfortunate that import restrictions maintained in Commonwealth countries for balance-of-payments reasons have applied particularly to manufactured goods. However, in recent years the relaxation of these restrictions has made considerable progress. This means that trading opportunities are considerably greater now than at any time in recent years.

In 1957 Canada's imports from the Commonwealth increased substantially, in contrast to the decline in total Canadian imports. This means, of course, that the Commonwealth countries have gained a greater share of the Canadian market. Three of them largely accounted for this increase: the United Kingdom, Jamaica and Australia. Imports from the United Kingdom went up by \$37 million in 1957 over 1956. The goods chiefly responsible for this rise were steel pipe and aircraft. To some extent these cannot be considered as recurring imports because the larger shipments represent special orders. Nevertheless, a wide variety of other British products -- such as engines, tractors,

machinery and motor cars -- also sold considerably better in Canada in 1957. This diversification and expansion of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom last year indicate further opportunities in this trade. In addition, imports from Jamaica increased in 1957 by \$15 million, mainly as a result of much greater shipments of alumina to Canadian aluminum smelters. Canadian imports of sugar from Jamaica and other West Indies territories also rose in 1957, and purchases of Australian sugar went up by \$6 million.

INTRA-COMMONWEALTH TRADE RELATIONS

There were some important developments in Commonwealth commercial relations in 1957. Among these were the signing of a new trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia. By virtue of this agreement Australia obtained the right to reduce tariff preferences on a wide scale and during the year preferences were actually cut on a range of products, chiefly industrial materials. New Zealand and the United Kingdom held trade consultations in 1957, designed to improve the marketing arrangements for New Zealand products in Britain. A new trade agreement concluded between Canada and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland provided for the continuation of the exchange of preferential tariff treatment between the two countries. Bilateral trade discussions were held between Canada and the United Kingdom in 1957 and following these a Canadian trade mission, made up of senior businessmen and led by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, toured the United Kingdom with the primary purpose of encouraging Canadian imports from that country. Canada kept under close review in 1957 the need for development capital in various Commonwealth countries and consultations were held with some of them on this matter. Additional loans and grants have been extended in recent months to Far Eastern countries and to the West Indies.

A most important 1957 development in the field of Commonwealth trade was the decision to call a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in 1958. This Canadian initiative was discussed in a preliminary way by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers at Mont Tremblant in September 1957 and it was subsequently decided to proceed with the Conference. It will be held in Montreal in September. Commonwealth countries have displayed considerable interest in this Conference in recent months and preparatory official consultations have been held.

EISENHOWER VISIT

President Eisenhower, of the United States, will visit Ottawa July 8-11 and during his stay in the capital city will address Senators and Members of Parliament at a joint Session of Parliament.

Secretary of State Dulles will come to Ottawa with the President, it was announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, and both distinguished guests will be accompanied by their wives.

It will be Mr. Eisenhower's first visit to Ottawa since 1953. He and Mrs. Eisenhower will stay at Government House as guests of Governor General Vincent Massey.

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REGRETS SOVIET POSITION

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, issued on May 3 the following statement on the Soviet rejection of Aerial Inspection in the Arctic:

"It is most disturbing that the Soviet Union has elected to reject as mere propaganda the proposal before the Security Council for the establishment of an Arctic Zone of inspection against surprise attack. This constructive United States proposal, which Canada has endorsed, was put forward in answer to charges by the Soviet Union that aircraft of the U.S. Strategic Air Command were making provocative flights in the direction of the Soviet Union. The position of the Canadian Government on these charges is that they are unfounded. However, if there are in fact Soviet fears of attack through the Arctic regions those fears should be allayed and the most practical way to do so is to provide mutually satisfactory assurances.

"As I informed the General Assembly of the United Nations last September, and as our Representative on the Security Council last week has reiterated, we are prepared, if the Soviet Union will reciprocate, to have the whole or a part of Canada included in an equitable system of inspection to provide safeguards against surprise attack. Our affirmations that we will have no part of any aggressive designs against the Soviet Union, our assertions that we have nothing to hide, our desire to ensure that our relations with our neighbour to the north shall be as free from fear as they are with our neighbour to the south, are not mere words. The earnest of our good faith is our readiness to accept the application of agreed measures of inspection in our northland which will provide the necessary assurances.

PASSPORT CONVENTION

"The veto which the Soviet Union cast yesterday in the Security Council on the proposal for the establishment of such measures in the Arctic we can only regard as evidence that the charges made by the Soviet Union against the U.S.A. are without foundation but more serious than that the U.S.S.R. has placed a veto on the hopes of mankind for peace by denying a first step being taken to ultimate disarmament.

"Canada is a neighbour of both powers. The Canadian people stand ready to make available the inspection of Canadian Arctic areas in return for similar inspection of similar Arctic regions in control of the U.S.S.R."

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AT NATO MEETING

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, headed the Canadian delegation at the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council which took place in Copenhagen from Monday, May 5, to Wednesday, May 7. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. Jules Leger, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council; Mr. D.V. Lapan, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and other officials from his department.

Mr. Smith had earlier held discussions in London with ministers of the United Kingdom Government. During his stay in the United Kingdom, Mr. Smith was received by Her Majesty The Queen and spent the night of May 1 at Windsor Castle.

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FINALISTS NAMED

Eight finalists have been chosen from among more than 500 competitors in the international competition to design a new city hall and civic square for the City of Toronto. Each will receive \$7,500 for preparing his design in much greater detail for the final stage of the competition, which will be judged in September.

The finalists are I.M. Pei and Associates, Madison Ave., New York; Perkins and Will (Albert A. Hoover and James D. Lothrop), White Plains, New York; Frank Mickutowski, Florence Lane, South St. Paul, Minn.; William B. Hayward, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Viljo Rewell, Helsinki; Halldor Gunnlogsson and Jom Neilsen, Copenhagen; John H. Andrews, an Australian, now a graduate student at the Harvard School of Design and David Home, of Toronto.