



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - CANADA

October 16, 1957

## THE ROYAL VISIT

A striking figure of regal beauty, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II made the Thanksgiving week-end memorable for Ottawa and all Canada as, with HRH Prince Philip, she made a Royal Visit to the nation's capital from Saturday, October 12, to Wednesday, October 16, and climaxed her stay by delivering the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the 23rd Parliament.

From the moment the Royal couple stepped from their RCAF aircraft at Uplands Airport to receive the Royal Salute from a crack Air Force Guard of Honour until they left Ottawa en route to the United States they completely captured the hearts of those with whom they spoke and of the thousands of Ottawans who, their numbers swelled by people from throughout Eastern Canada, greeted them with affectionate enthusiasm as they drove through the streets in their many public appearances during their stay.

Greeted on arrival by Governor General Vincent Massey, by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, and by other dignitaries, Her Majesty and Prince Philip drove slowly through crowd-lined streets to Government House. Early Sunday morning the Queen paid solemn tribute at the National War Memorial to Canada's war dead and, forgetting her carefully-planned schedule, spent many minutes chatting with veterans of the Canadian armed forces who were there to greet their Sovereign. From the monument, the Royal couple went to Christ Church

Cathedral for divine service. In the evening Her Majesty broadcast to the nation on radio and television.

On Monday morning The Queen presided at a meeting of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and received Commonwealth High Commissioners, Heads of Foreign Missions, and their wives. In the afternoon, following a triumphant drive in an open landau escorted by a mounted troop provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Queen opened the First Session of the new Parliament. That evening Her Majesty was honoured at a state dinner and reception at Government House.

After paying a visit to the neighbouring City of Hull, Quebec, Tuesday morning Her Majesty inaugurated the Queensway, highway to be constructed from east to west through the centre of Ottawa. At the ceremony she met federal, provincial, and municipal officials and signed the Golden Book of the City of Ottawa. Premier Frost of Ontario spoke briefly. Also on Tuesday the Royal Couple attended a Government reception and dined with Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. During the day HRH Prince Philip delivered a radio broadcast.

Highlight of the final day of the visit was a trip to Lansdowne Park, where the songs and cheers of thousands of school children sent the Royal Couple happily on their way to Uplands Airport, where their aircraft left for Williamsburg, Va., at 11:30 a.m.

(Over)

## CONTENTS

The Royal Visit .....	1
US-Canada Economic Talks .....	3
Financial Standing .....	4
New Radio Station .....	4
Radar Installation .....	4

Indians Increase .....	4
Nobel Peace Prize .....	6
To Saigon Conference .....	6
PPCLI Memorial .....	6

ADDRESS TO NATION

In her 900-word speech to the nation on Sunday evening, Her Majesty told her Canadian subjects that she hopes to pay more visits to Canada in the future and also to bring her children with her.

Her Majesty also said she hopes to be present for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 and then to travel more widely across Canada than on her present trip, confined to a four-day Ottawa visit.

In addressing Canadian children particularly, the Queen said:

"This is a wonderful and exhilarating country worthy of your very best service when you grow up. We hope that one day we shall be able to bring our children here to see it." To French-speaking Canadians, she said in their language that "whether you be English or French-speaking, whether you were born in this splendid country or abroad, you all belong to one great family."

At another point, she said in French:

"Race, language, religion, culture and tradition all have some contributions to make, and when I think of the diversity of these factors in Canada today and the achievements that have grown from their union, I feel proud and happy to be Queen of such a nation."

I REMEMBER

She quoted Quebec's provincial motto "Je Me Souviens" (I Remember) in referring to memories of her visit to Quebec in 1951.

"I remember," she said, "not only the warmth of your greeting and the beauty of your ancient heritage, but also other things of abiding worth, for I know how much you love this land of yours...."

"I know, too, of your passionate devotion to your ancient faith and to your mother tongue. Loyal united with your fellow citizens, you have helped Canada to play an ever increasing part in world affairs."

"In this wonderful land of yours," she said in English, "men and women of various racial origins live and work together on terms of equality."

"This is a splendid lesson for everyone. As Queen of Canada, I am proud of it."

She said she was happy to be in Canada and was very much looking forward to opening Parliament as the first reigning Sovereign to perform this function here.

"Next week," she added, "I have another important and pleasant duty to perform. When I go to the United States, I shall be going as the head of the Canadian nation to pay a state visit to the head of our great neighbouring country."

"I shall be going in other capacities as well, but when you hear and read about the events in Washington and elsewhere, I want you to reflect that it is the Queen of Canada and her husband who are concerned in these."

Queen Elizabeth spoke from Governor General Massey's study in Government House, and her broadcast was carried live.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Following is the text of the Speech from the Throne, read Monday by Her Majesty at the opening of the first session of the 23rd Parliament:

"Honourable Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Commons, I greet you as your Queen."

Together we constitute the Parliament of Canada. For the first time the representatives of the people of Canada and their Sovereign are here assembled on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. This is for all of us a moment to remember.

Parliamentary government has been fashioned by the wisdom of many centuries. Its justice, authority and dignity are cherished by men of good will. It will be the high purpose of my Ministers not only to preserve these qualities but to take steps to make both Houses of this Parliament more effective in the discharge of their responsibilities to the people of Canada.

You have come here to form this new Parliament from across a great land, a land far wider than either of those older countries that first gave it birth. I am proud to contemplate the great heritage of this nation--the minerals, the forests, the lands, the waters, the sources of power and energy which fire your ever-growing industries. But I am more proud to contemplate the spirit and ideas which brought this country to nationhood, and now, drawing reinforcement and enrichment from many lands and peoples, have given Canada a national character peculiarly her own.

Yet in this age no nation can live unto itself. Through the overcast of international affairs the bright constellation of the Commonwealth illumines our times. The continuing admission of nations newly guided to self-government both broadens and strengthens our diverse Commonwealth as more of us come to share the great inheritance of those institutions and ideals which make our association a quiet but pervasive force for good in an unquiet world. This was manifest when the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth met in London last June to talk of great affairs; and again only a few days ago when, on Canada's invitation, the Finance Ministers met at Mont Tremblant and in a comradely spirit laid plans for a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference to take place next year.

A similar spirit has been evident in the Colombo Plan, which is a part of the high venture of the people of South and South-East Asia as they move along the path of national development, and which my government will continue to support.

My Ministers believe that Canada's active participation in the North Atlantic Treaty

### US-CANADA ECONOMIC TALKS

Canadian and United States Cabinet ministers met last week in Washington for a frank and informative discussion on trade and economic subjects of current interest to both countries. It was the first meeting since the new government was formed in Canada of the Canada-United States Cabinet Committee on Trade and Economic Questions.

The communiqué issued at the close of the meetings stated, in part:

In the course of the review of current economic conditions it was recognized that the two countries have a deep and continuing interest in each other's economic stability and strength. In particular, representatives of the two governments expressed their full accord on the importance of a high level of business activity being maintained in their economies, and on the need for growth that does not endanger stability, both in their domestic economies and in the trade of the free world. The recognition of this reciprocal interest was considered basic to close and effective co-operation between the two countries as an integral part of their contribution to world peace and security, including the common defence of North America.

In the review of general trade policies Canadian ministers drew attention to the important implications for Canada of the very high proportion of its external trade which is taking place with the United States. The volume and variety of goods entering into this trade made Canada by far the most important commercial customer of the United States and vice versa. In 1956 well over \$4,000,000,000 worth of United States goods, or approximately one-quarter of the total cash exports of the United States, were sold in Canada. On the other hand Canadian exports to the United States amounted to less than \$3,000,000,000. In the light of these facts Canadian ministers stressed the effects on Canada of developments in United States commercial policies.

The United States members for their part stressed the dependability of the U.S. economy both as a market and as a supply source. They drew attention to the strong economic position of Canada and pointed out that Canada's trading deficit with the United States had been accompanied by an inflow of capital from the United States and that the rest of the deficit had been covered by Canada's trade surplus and investment inflows from other parts of the world. In these circumstances, the United States members felt that the trade and payments relationships between the two countries were basically sound and demonstrated the effective working of multi-lateral trading policies.

It was agreed that in formulating its trade policies each country should show careful regard for the interests of the other.

There was considerable discussion of means for promoting the orderly expansion of world trade. In particular the representatives of the two governments were in accord on the need for continued support of the general agreement on tariffs and trade, to which both the United States and Canada are parties.

#### SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Canadian ministers maintained that United States surplus disposal operations have adversely affected Canadian wheat sales. In particular they emphasized the harmful effects barter transactions have had on commercial marketings of all exporting countries, including Canada and the United States.

The United States members affirm to the Canadian ministers their intention in all surplus disposal activities to avoid insofar as possible, interfering with normal commercial marketings. They gave assurance that under the present revised commodity credit corporation barter programme each barter contract must result in a net increase in exports of the agricultural commodity involved, and that interest must be paid until the strategic materials are delivered or payment is otherwise effected for the agricultural commodities.

The members of the committee were also agreed on the value of continuing consultation in order to keep to a minimum any harmful effects of surplus disposal activities.

#### NEED FOR IMPORTS

The Canadian ministers expressed concern over the effect on Canadian producers which result from any future action by the United States to raise duties on imported lead and zinc. The United States members explained the situation confronting their domestic producers. They called attention to the continuing need for imports of certain minerals and metals and indicated that any United States tariff action that might be taken to relieve serious injury to United States producers would have the primary objective of maintaining a normal relationship between imports and domestic production. They noted that any such action would be applied in accordance with the procedures of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

The Canadian ministers clarified the concern frequently expressed in Canada regarding the nature and extent of United States investment in Canadian natural resources and important manufacturing industries. They made it clear that Canada welcomed the inflow of capital and recognized its important contribution to Canadian economic development. It was the hope of the Canadian Government that all United States companies participating in the expansion of the Canadian economy would develop and maintain closer and mutually beneficial relationships with the people of Canada.

(Over)

this connection note was taken of the recent supplementary tax convention between the United States and Canada which was designed to facilitate greater Canadian participation in American-owned corporations operating in Canada.

The United States members welcomed this clarification by the Canadian ministers and pointed out that the great confidence which United States business feels toward Canada is the result of many years of experience and association.

**FINANCIAL STANDING:** The regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for August 1957 and the first five months of the current fiscal year, issued by Mr. Donald Fleming, Minister of Finance, showed that for August, budgetary revenues were \$412.7 million, expenditures were \$398.8 million, and the surplus was \$13.9 million. For August last year, revenues were \$404.3 million, expenditures were \$390 million and the surplus was \$14.3 million.

For the first five months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$2,099.4 million, expenditures were \$1,874.6 million and the surplus was \$224.8 million. For the same period a year ago, revenues were \$2,017.6 million, expenditures were \$1,672.9 million and the surplus was \$344.7 million.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that while the budgetary surplus for the first five months of the current fiscal year was \$224.8 million compared with a surplus of \$344.7 million for the same period last year, expenditures this year included the payment in April of \$100 million to the Canada Council, and additional payments of \$50 million to the provinces. In 1957-58, payments under the Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act are made monthly whereas in 1956-57, payments to the provinces were made quarterly. Consequently the total for 1957-58 includes payments for five months amounting to \$144.3 million while that for 1956-57 included payments of \$94.5 million for only three months.

**NEW RADIO STATION:** The Department of Transport has opened a new marine coast radio station at Fox River, Quebec, on the eastern most tip of the Gaspé Peninsula, to take the place of the 53-year old station at Fame Point, 14 miles distant. The new station, comprising two operative buildings equipped with the very latest type of equipment and two staff houses, was erected at a total cost of around \$100,000. The new Fox River station is located on the main St. Lawrence River-Atlantic route and is the first landfall for shipping coming up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is also on the main route between the iron ore centre of Seven Islands and Atlantic ports.

Typical of the advanced type equipment which has been mounted in the new Fox River

radio station is the very latest V.H.F. telephone communications system for ocean shipping. This is in addition to the M.F. ship-to-shore system more commonly used by coastal shipping. V.H.F. ship-to-shore communication system has been recommended for adoption by trans-Atlantic shipping by the Warsaw International Radio Convention last summer, and Fox River is the fourteenth radio station so equipped in Canada.

Fox River station is equipped with special facilities to transfer ship-to-shore telephone conversations to the public long distance telephone circuits and is connected with the Department's teletype service to all signal stations and by teletype service with the Canadian National Telegraph service. It is also equipped with latest type radio-telegraphy facilities. The main transformers and operation equipment are located in the main building of the new station while the remote receiving equipment is located in a separate building.

**RADAR INSTALLATION:** For the past few years, the Defence Research Board of Canada and the United States Air Force have been collaborating in research problems concerning the ballistic missile defence of North America. In furtherance of this programme, negotiations are well advanced for the setting up of a major joint research project for the study of the aurora and its effect upon radio propagation in the Canadian North.

A large radar installation is planned in the Prince Albert area of Saskatchewan and the research will be carried out by scientists of the Defence Research Board's Telecommunications Establishment. The Canadian scientists will work in close collaboration with the staff of the Lincoln Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who will represent the interest of the USAF.

The project was announced last week by Mr. George R. Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence.

**INDIANS INCREASE:** The latest tabulation by the Membership Section of the Indian Affairs Branch shows that the Indian population of Canada has risen to 162,609. The Departmental Census in 1954 showed a population of 151,558.

The new figure is more than 50,000 above the 1934 Census figure, at which time the upward population trend became marked.

The figure is based on band lists and other records and takes into account losses of Indian status by enfranchisement, for example. Last year 841 Indians were enfranchised. On the other hand, some non-Indians, who had acquired Indian status by marriage, are included.

The recent total indicates that the official Indian population is now increasing by some 4,000 persons annually.

THE ROYAL VISIT

(Continued from P. 2)

Organization is essential for the preservation of peace. You will accordingly be asked to maintain modern defence forces in being which, together with those of our allies, will continue to act as a deterrent to attack upon any part of that alliance.

While Canada plays a full part in these particular associations, my Ministers remain convinced that in the wider forum of the United Nations we must also continue to seek such agreements as will preserve security and bring about a wide measure of disarmament. Indeed we must continue to hope that through the United Nations the aspirations of men and women for peace and security will be fulfilled.

In domestic affairs my Ministers look forward to meeting next month with the leaders of the provincial governments in order to discuss fiscal relations and to seek better understanding and arrangements of many aspects of our public finances.

In the legislative programme to be laid before you, it is fitting that mention should first be made of measures to improve the lot of the senior members of our society. Accordingly you will be asked to increase old age security pensions and to shorten the period of residence required to qualify for them. Changes will be proposed in the terms of assistance offered to provincial governments to enable them to increase the payments to be made under the Old Age Assistance Act, the Blind Persons Act and the Disabled Persons Act to a corresponding level.

You will also be asked to increase the scale of war veterans allowances and to enlarge the groups to whom they are paid. Changes will also be proposed in several sections of the Pension Act.

In order to assure to the farmers of Canada a fair share of the national income, you will be asked to enact a measure to provide greater stability in the prices of their products. Every possible effort is now being made, and will continue to be made, to seek new markets for agricultural products as well as to regain those that have been lost.

Due to inability to market their grain, prairie farmers have for some time been faced with a serious shortage of funds to meet their immediate needs. In order to permit them to receive an advance payment for the grain they can expect to deliver this year you will be asked to authorize a system of cash advances for grain stored on farms.

My government will strive to secure additional markets for the products of our fisheries and to promote the development of international rules to safeguard the living resources of the sea.

My Ministers believe that a national development policy carried out in co-operation with the provinces, and in the territories, is

needed to enable all regions of Canada to share in the benefits to be realized in developing the resources of this great nation. It is their intention to propose to you from time to time programmes and projects to implement this policy.

As an immediate start upon a programme of more extensive development in the Atlantic Provinces, you will be asked to authorize, in joint action with the Provincial governments, the creation of facilities for the production and transmission of cheaper electric power in those provinces. You will also be asked to provide assistance in financing the Beechwood project which has been under construction in New Brunswick.

My Ministers will advance this national development policy further by initiating new discussions with the Government of Saskatchewan in order to make possible the early commencement of construction of the dam on the South Saskatchewan River.

My Ministers are pressing for a favourable settlement of international problems in connection with the Columbia River to clear the way for a joint programme with the Province of British Columbia to develop the immense power in the waters of this River.

My Ministers will place before you a measure to ensure that those working in industries under federal jurisdiction will receive annual vacation with pay.

You will be asked to approve bills relating to certain railway branch lines, amendments to the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, and, in so far as the other business before you permits, to several other statutes.

Members of the House of Commons, You will be asked to appropriate the sums required for carrying on the government of Canada during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Changes in certain of the taxing statutes will be submitted for your approval.

Honourable Members of the Senate, Members of the Commons,

I wish to express to you and to the people of Canada my gratitude and that of my husband for the warmth of the loyalty and affection with which we have been welcomed here in Canada.

As I now address you here for the first time, I will call to your minds the world of the earlier Elizabeth when, more than three centuries ago, she spoke from her heart of the Speaker and members of her last Parliament and said, "Though God hath raised me high, yet this I count the Glory of my Crown, that I have Reigned with your Loves". Now here in the new world I say to you that it is my wish that in the years before me I may so reign in Canada and be so remembered.

On this happy day when we give thanks to God for all that He has bestowed on us, I ask that He may bless and guide you.

**NOBEL PEACE PRIZE:** A distinguished Canadian has received a signal honour. Lester B. Pearson, former Secretary of State for External Affairs, has been awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize. Award of the Peace Prize was announced by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament. The Nobel Peace Prize carried with it a cash award of \$40,275.

Mr. Pearson, who said he hopes to go to Oslo to receive the award in person on December 10, was for nine years Canada's foreign minister. He was a leading figure in the deliberations of the United Nations -- as a member of the committee which strived for a cease-fire in Korea in 1950, as President of the General Assembly when an agreement was reached for the Korean armistice, and in the debates on the Middle East crisis and the formation of the United Nations Emergency Force.

Mr. Pearson is Member of Parliament for Algoma East, Ontario.

\*\*\*\*

**TO SAIGON CONFERENCE:** Mr. William J. Browne, Minister without Portfolio, will represent Canada at the Ministerial Sessions of the Ninth Colombo Plan Consultative Committee Meeting which will be held in Saigon, Vietnam, October 21 to 24.

Mr. Browne, who will fly to Saigon aboard an RCAF aircraft, will be accompanied by Mr. A.R. Menzies, Head of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of External Affairs.

The Saigon Conference will make the annual review of progress in the economic development of the countries of South and South-East Asia. Twenty-one Colombo Plan countries will be represented at the meeting. The Ministerial Sessions will be preceded by preparatory sessions of officials at which Canada will be represented by Mr. H.O. Moran, Canadian High Commissioner to Pakistan, and other officials.

While in Saigon Mr. Browne will confer with the Canadian Commissioners on the International Supervisory Commissions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and with their Senior Military Advisers. Since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreements at the Geneva Conference in July 1954 Canada has served with India and Poland on the three International Commissions to supervise the implementation of the armis-

tice provisions and to help to maintain the peace in the area. Over 150 members of the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence are currently serving in Indochina.

En route back to Canada Mr. Browne will pay short visits to Colombo, New Delhi and Karachi where he will have conversations with Ceylonesse, Indian and Pakistan Government leaders. He will also visit the Warsak Dam project on the Northwest Frontier of Pakistan, where more than 100 Canadians are taking part in the construction of a big hydro-electric and irrigation scheme, the largest Canadian Colombo Plan undertaking abroad.

**PPCLI MEMORIAL:** A Canadian maple tree, planted near Ypres, Belgium, on the scene of one of the bloodiest battles in Canadian history will serve as a memorial in honour of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The memorial will honour 16 officers and 382 other ranks of the Princess Patricia's killed, missing or wounded in the 2nd Battle of Ypres, May 8, 1915.

In addition to the maple tree and a brass plaque recording the costly battle, the memorial will include a circular memorial seat.

A 100-man guard of honor of members of the famed regiment's 1st Battalion -- now serving in Germany with Canada's NATO forces -- paraded for a brief ceremony that saw Brig. A. Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD, of Montreal, the regiment's founder, turn the first sod at the site of the memorial. Forty two years ago, Brig. Gault commanded the Patricias on the bloodied ground where the monument will be erected. History records that 80 percent of the total strength of the Princess Patricia's became casualties in the 2nd battle of Ypres but that the town, vital to the Allies, was saved by their heroism and sacrifice. The Patricia's held the trenches along Bellwaerde ridge at Fresenberg, some three miles from Ypres. Present at the ceremony, highlighted by the planting of the maple tree, was Lt.-Col. Hugh W. Niven, DSO, MC, of Glasgow, Scotland, who, as a lieutenant, led the Patricia's from their shattered trenches after an eight-and-a-half hour fight that repulsed wave after wave of German infantry.