



CANADA

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## ADMISSION OF REFUGEES

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mrs. Fairclough, recently outlined Canada's policy regarding the admission of refugees from Europe, and amplified the statement made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, to the United Nations on September 24, to the effect that 100 tuberculous refugees and their families would be admitted to Canada as a special contribution to World Refugee Year.

Mrs. Fairclough stated that immigration regulations will be waived for these tuberculous refugees and their families. The Federal Government will pay travelling expenses and arrangements are being made with the provincial authorities for treatment in hospitals and sanatoria and with regard to the maintenance of dependents as required.

Immigration regulations will also be waived in respect of other European refugees suffering from tuberculosis or from a physical handicap which does not seriously impede their integration into Canadian life, provided the refugee and his family are sponsored by a recognized voluntary agency which has undertaken to assume the responsibility of continuing care.

### POLICY

Canada has always given preferential consideration to refugees. Immediately following the Second World War, Canada began to accept thousands of refugees and displaced persons

outside the scope of ordinary immigration programmes. It has been a fundamental aspect of the Canadian attitude that, when the breadwinner of a refugee family can qualify as an ordinary immigrant, he should be dealt with as such and dependent members of his family may also be admitted to Canada notwithstanding their age of physical disabilities, provided that they do not suffer from insanity or contagious diseases and the breadwinner will be able to support them in Canada. Since 1950, refugees from Europe have been admitted to Canada on this basis. In addition, the Federal Government has carried out many special programmes for refugees who could not have been admitted as ordinary immigrants.

### SPONSORSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

Government policy makes it possible for refugees who might not be able to meet Canadian immigration selection standards to come to Canada under various sponsorship arrangements:

#### (a) Reunion of Families

Cases where refugee families have been separated for medical reasons, when the head of the family or a working member of the family is a permanent resident of Canada, have always received sympathetic consideration. If the disability involves diseases which are contagious or likely to require institu-

(Over)



tional care, the health authorities of the province in which the immigrant will reside must give assurance that satisfactory arrangements have been made for acceptance and treatment of the member or members of the family suffering from such diseases. Although the Immigration Act prohibits the admission of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, refugees who cannot comply with the health requirements may be granted admission for treatment.

**(b) General Sponsorship**

Any resident of Canada may apply for the admission of a refugee, whether friend or relative, residing in Austria, Germany or Italy. Approval is conditional upon the ability and understanding of the sponsor to provide satisfactory settlement arrangements, including employment where necessary. The sponsor must be a reliable person who will respect the conditions of his undertaking not to allow the refugee to become a public charge. The refugee must be of good character and meet the usual medical requirements, although sympathetic consideration is given in all cases except those involving insanity or a contagious disease.

**(c) Voluntary Agency Sponsorship**

Reputable voluntary agencies have also the privilege of sponsoring the admission of refugees from Europe. Recognized agencies are:

- The Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees,
- The Canadian Council of Churches,
- The Rural Settlement Society of Canada (Catholic Immigrant Services),
- The Canadian Jewish Congress,
- Jewish Immigrant Aid Services.

In addition, where these agencies are willing to accept full and continuing responsibility, the Department is prepared to admit ill or disabled refugees.

**LEGAL STATUS OF REFUGEES**

Canadian law applies equally to all residents of Canada, without regard to race, country or origin, or citizenship. By reason of the federal character of our Government, however, all residents are subject not only to federal law, but also the laws of the province in which they reside. No law, whether federal or provincial, sets down any rule of conduct which must be pursued by the newly-arrived resident because he is an immigrant, except that, under the Immigration Act, such person, during his first five years in Canada, is liable to deportation for serious causes. Thereafter, until he becomes a Canadian

citizen, he may be deported only for crimes against Canadian national security. Refugees in Canada have the same responsibilities and enjoy the same privileges as other immigrants and can acquire citizenship under the same conditions.

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**CANADIAN HYDRO ENGINEER TO WARSAK**

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario recently lent the Government of Canada one of its senior plant superintendents to lead a small team of hydro-electric engineers in a visit to Pakistan under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

Mr. Kenneth S. Gemmel left Canada on November 16 to assist and advise Pakistani engineers in the initial operation of the hydro-electric power plant at Warsak, to which Canada has contributed \$36.5 million under the Colombo Plan capital aid programme. The project is located on the Kabul River about 19 miles Northwest of Peshawar near the historic Khyber Pass, and is expected to begin generating power next spring.

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**NEW PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES**

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced, on November 18, the appointment of the following Members of the House of Commons as Parliamentary Secretaries:

To the Prime Minister:

Paul Martineau, Member for Pontiac-Temis-kaming

To the Minister of Finance:

Richard A. Bell, Member for Carleton.

To the Minister of Veterans Affairs:

Walter G. Dinsdale, Member for Brandon-Souris.

To the Minister of Transport:

Clayton W. Hodgson, Member for Victoria, Ontario.

To the Minister of National Defence:

Egan Chambers, Member for St. Lawrence-St. George.

To the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

John C. Pallett, Member for Peel.

To the Minister of Justice:

Thomas M. Bell, Member for Saint John-Albert.

To the Minister of National Revenue:

Marcel Lambert, Member for Edmonton West.

To the Minister of Agriculture:

L.E. Cardiff, Member for Huron.

To the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration:

John A. Charlton, Member for Brant-Haldemand.

To the Minister of Fisheries:

Roland L. English, Member for Gaspé.

To the Minister of Labour:

Richard D. Thrasher, Member for Essex South.



To the Postmaster General:

Edmund L. Morris, Member for Halifax.

To the Minister of Public Works:

Yvon-R. Tasse, Member for Quebec East.

"There will be an indication at an early date as to the name that I will place before the House of Commons for election as Deputy Speaker," the Prime Minister said. "I cannot refer to him by name until I have had an opportunity of discussing the question with the Leader of the Opposition. Following the usual course with an English-speaking Speaker, the Deputy Speaker will be a French Canadian."

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## CANADA AND THE CRANBERRY

"The presence of trace amounts of aminotriazole in some lots of the current crop of cranberries does not in itself constitute a danger to health", Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare, declared recently. "Whatever hazard may exist would appear to lie in repetition of this contamination resulting in consumption by individuals of repeated doses of the chemical over many years involving an enormous amount of contaminated cranberries. It is the concern of my Department to ensure that this does not take place."

Mr. Monteith referred to reports from American Public Health authorities that cranberries grown in the states of Washington and Oregon had been found to be contaminated with aminotriazole. "Immediately upon receipt of these reports", he said, "our Food and Drug offices across the country were alerted to the situation and instructed to check all imported cranberries as well as domestic stocks. While this is a time-consuming process, a fair number of results have already been obtained. These show that there has been trace contamination of some cranberries now in Canada. The proportion however, is very small. Where supplies have been found to be contaminated, steps have been taken to keep them off the market. The owners involved have shown complete understanding and co-operation."

Mr. Monteith stated that the present situation stems from the misuse of aminotriazole. "This weed-killer is registered by the Department of Agriculture for use in Canada but only after cranberry crops have been harvested. If it is employed in this way, no contamination of the berries will result. Trouble arises only when it is sprayed on the crop before harvesting. Obviously some producers have not followed the prescribed method of application."

"I am confident that the action being taken here and in the United States will focus attention on the proper use of aminotriazole and that the cranberry industries in both countries will co-operate in preventing a recurrence of the problem. As far as the present situation is concerned, I personally intend to have cranberries with my turkey at Christmas."

## STRATFORD COMPOSERS' CONFERENCE

The Canadian League of Composers will be host to composers from 30 different countries at the first International Composers' Conference during the Stratford Festival of 1960.

Louis Applebaum, who is director of the Conference, as well as musical director of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, has, aided by the League Council, devised a plan under which many of the world's leading composers will be asked to direct discussion sessions, each dealing with a different aspect of contemporary music.

There will be "work periods" devoted to the 12-tone scale, electronic music, contemporary opera, the teaching of composition, symphony and orchestral technique, the relations between composers and public and problems in the performance of contemporary music.

These discussion sessions will be accompanied by a series of six concerts, ranging from symphonic to solo works. The first of these will be a concert by the National Festival Orchestra and some Stratford soloists. It is hoped that one entire concert will be devoted to compositions that use new means of producing musical sound, including electronic music.

Compositions by leading composers among the visitors representing the newest trends in current "musical thinking," as well as major Canadian works and selections from the established twentieth century repertoire, will be featured at these concerts. It is expected that visiting composers will perform their own works.

To meet the expenses of this ambitious project, the Canada Council has allotted a grant of \$10,000 to the Canadian League of Composers.

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## ADULT EDUCATION

Adult enrolment in classes and courses reported by 37 universities and colleges in Canada amounted to 120,923 during the academic year ending in 1958, according to preliminary figures from a Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of adult education.

Enrolment in courses for credit toward a degree or diploma totalled 32,199, with 72.2 per cent taking Arts and Science courses. Enrolment in non-credit courses amounted to 88,554, with 43.9 per cent in professional training and refresher courses, 35.0 per cent enrolled in courses in social education, 10.4 per cent in fine arts courses and 10.7 per cent in liberal arts courses. The largest enrolment was in "family-life education", which includes marriage preparation, parent education, child study and so forth. The University of Ottawa reported an enrolment of 16,395 in such classes and corresponding courses.



Other popular subjects of study were business at the Universities of Toronto, British Columbia and Alberta, medicine and nursing at Dalhousie, painting and drawing at the University of Alberta's School of Fine Arts at Banff, and the English language and literature at the University of Toronto and the Thomas More Institute, Montreal.

Public lectures offered by the reporting universities drew an attendance of approximately 238,000, and other activities such as films, drama and music reached estimated audiences of 743,000, with a total attendance for all programmes of this sort of more than 980,000.

The universities supplying data on the characteristics of participants in non-credit courses reported that 57 per cent were men and 43 per cent women. Fifty-nine per cent were between 21 and 40 years of age, 25 per cent between 41 and 60, 11 per cent under 21, and 5 per cent over 60. The level of education of 62 per cent of the participants was high school, 35.6 per cent were at a university level and 2.4 per cent had an elementary school background. Among the participants 28.4 per cent were housewives (6.5 per cent rural and 21.9 per cent urban). Nearly 22 per cent were clerical and office employees, 16.6 per cent professionals, 14.4 per cent fishermen or farmers, and 9.4 per cent technical and industrial workers.

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### ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

The Canadian production of primary aluminum in 1958 amounted to 633,629 short tons. The previous peak - 620,321 tons - was achieved in 1956, when the industry was operating close to its 650,000-ton capacity. The capacity, which was 821,000 tons at the beginning of 1958, had increased to 866,000 tons by the end of the year. The business decline that began in late 1957 continued to affect world markets in 1958 because the rate of increase of the total demand was not sufficient to absorb the output of all reduction facilities. As Canadian production is directed towards export markets, it was necessary to curtail output at some plants in order to balance supply and demand. Inventory build-up also accounted for some of the year's output.

Domestic consumption of primary ingot accounted for about 16 per cent of production in 1958. Producers' domestic shipments, a measure of consumption, were 105,543 tons; on the basis of end-use statistics, 1957 consumption was estimated to be 93,478 tons. Owing to a strike which reduced shipments to only 77,984 tons, producers' 1957 shipments cannot be used for direct comparison.

The value of aluminum exports in 1958 was \$223,619,621, or 5 per cent of Canada's export trade with all countries. The percentage composition of aluminum exports on the basis of value is as follows: primary forms, 93.4;

semifabricated, 4.6; scrap, 1.5; manufactured, 0.5. These ratios are little changed from those of previous years except that the tonnage of primary forms exported increased while dollar value declined.

The United States is the largest market for Canada's output of primary forms. Shipments amounted to 213,147 tons, or 44 per cent of Canadian exports and 90 per cent of United States imports. Another 33 per cent, or 159,232 tons, went to the United Kingdom. This was 14,171 tons lower than the 1957 sales of Canadian aluminum in that country. Of particular interest is the increase in shipments to countries now forming the European Common Market and the increase of more than 100 per cent in shipments to Australia, Mexico and Spain.

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### JULIE HARRIS FOR STRATFORD

Julie Harris, one of the leading ladies of the North American stage, will play Juliet at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival next summer.

The production of "Romeo and Juliet" in which she will appear as the greatest of Shakespeare's romantic heroines will be staged by Michael Langham, artistic director and general manager of the Festival, and designed by Tanya Moiseiwitsch.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be one of three plays staged during the 1960 Festival, which will run from June 27 through September 17. The other two will be announced later. One will be directed by Tyrone Guthrie.

Miss Harris refers to her coming assignment as her Shakespearean debut, although, as an unknown and struggling young actress, she had a brief acquaintance with the Bard. During a New York engagement of the Old Vic company 13 years ago, she played a walk-on in that company's production of "Henry IV." A little later she played one of the witches in a production of "Macbeth", starring Michael Redgrave and Flora Robson, also in New York.

Since rising to prominence, however, Miss Harris has played modern and classic roles with equal facility. As the tomboy Frankie Addams in "A Member of the Wedding," she leaped to stardom in a 62-week run on Broadway. Not long after this, she won further acclaim for her performance as Joan of Arc in Anouilh's "The Lark." She was also seen as Sally Bowles in "I am a Camera," a dramatization of the Christopher Isherwood stories. For "Member of the Wedding" and "I Am a Camera," she won both the Critics' Roll and Donaldson Awards. For her work in "The Lark," she received five top honors.

Miss Harris has appeared several times with Christopher Plummer -- first through the long Broadway run of "The Lark" and then in the television productions of "Johnny Belinda" and "A Doll's House." It was Plummer, she says, who aroused her enthusiasm for a summer at Stratford.



## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education above the secondary level is showing tremendous growth in Canada, it is reported in a special statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total full-time enrolment in Canadian technical institutes in 1959-60 reached 8,304, an increase of almost 83 per cent for the five-year period from 1954-55 to 1959-60. During the last two years alone, three provinces have inaugurated new programmes at that level and others have extensively expanded theirs.

Technical courses at this level of from one to three years duration require high school graduation, or the equivalent, for entrance. They stress the "whys" rather than the "hows", and they have as their aim employment in a general or specific field at a higher level than that which could be obtained with high school qualifications.

Three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and Alberta) account for nearly all of the full-time enrolment in technical institutes. Quebec leads with 56.5 per cent of the enrolment, Ontario next with 32.6 per cent, followed by Alberta with 7.8 per cent. Other provinces enrol the remaining 3.1 per cent. Enrolment by year in courses is as follows: 1st year, 4,148 students; 2nd year, 2,526; and 3rd year, 1,557. In addition, 73 Quebec students are taking a special 4th year. The engineering and scientific type of technicians outnumber the others 8 to 1.

Prospective graduates for the May-June 1960 period number 2,041, comprising 1,813 of the engineering and scientific-type technicians and 228 others. The electronic, mechanical, metallurgical, and electrical fields account for more than 50 per cent of the number of prospective graduates.

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## NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT

Two new varieties of hard red spring wheat have been developed by the Canada Department of Agriculture and are ready for release to growers in the Prairie Provinces, Mr. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, announced recently.

The varieties, "Pembina" and "Canthatch", were developed by the Rust Area Project Group centered at the department's Winnipeg research station.

Pembina has excellent milling and baking qualities. It is more resistant to rust and is slightly earlier than Selkirk, the dominant variety in the rust area at present. It is not quite as resistant to lodging as Selkirk. Pembina will be distributed to growers in Manitoba and that part of Saskatchewan east of the Third Meridian.

Canthatch also has good milling and baking qualities. It is similar to Thatcher in all characteristics except that it is more resistant to stem rust. It is susceptible to leaf

rust and therefore not suitable for the rust area. Canthatch will be distributed in the parts of Saskatchewan west of the Third Meridian and east of the Third Meridian but north of Township 30.

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## THE EVACUATION PROBLEM

The Prime Minister announced recently that he had written to the Provincial Premiers on the subject of evacuation and shelter policy in civil defence.

The Federal Government's views on the subject were outlined at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Civil Defence Arrangements, held in Ottawa early in October, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Pearkes, said that the views would be reviewed in the light of the discussions at the Conference.

This review has now been carried out and the views of the Government with regard to the problem have been embodied in a statement sent to the Provincial Premiers. In summary, the Federal Government's belief is that civil defence planning should be based on four major principles or features, namely:

- (a) The need to provide for some means of protection against radioactive fallout;
- (b) The voluntary dispersal from major cities of persons not required for essential tasks, to the extent that time may permit;
- (c) Preparations for the reception and care of evacuees in smaller communities and rural areas; and
- (d) Arrangements for removing persons from areas heavily contaminated by fallout.

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## PRAISE FOR GANDER

Department of Transport aviation facilities at Gander Airport, Newfoundland, are being highly commended by airline companies and flying personnel.

The airport has found particular favour with operators using the new giant jet-powered trans-Atlantic passenger planes, which are making frequent re-fuelling stops at Gander. The provision of ample terminal facilities, complete electronic aids to navigation and landing, and the availability of a high-speed hydrant re-fuelling system have made it possible for aircraft to land, let their passengers off to "stretch their legs", take on 10,000 gallons of fuel, reload the passengers and be away again within 27 minutes. In instances where the passengers have been kept on board the aircraft, a re-fuelling stop has been completed and the plane airborne again within 16 minutes.

Good snow removal facilities and the operations of the airport's other maintenance services have also won praise from airlines personnel.



## OTTAWA - ROME AIR PACT

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Hees, issued on November 20 the following statement on the air agreement between Canada and Italy that had just been announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs:

"The development of air services under this agreement will do a great deal not only to foster the growth of Canadian aviation, but to facilitate the movement of travellers between Canada and Italy and improve the already existing good relations between the Canadian and Italian governments and peoples.

"The agreement provides for the establishment of Canadian and Italian air services between Montreal and Rome, effective March 1, 1960. It is expected that the Italian airline and the Canadian airline initially designated under the agreement will operate on the basis of two round trips each weekly to begin with. Additional frequencies might be added later for both airlines as a result of further agreement between the two governments if traffic so warrants.

"Under the agreement Canada is granted the right to operate from Canada to Rome by way of Lisbon or Paris, with intermediate pick-up rights at Lisbon and/or Paris, and to operate with onward traffic rights from Rome to Bangkok and points beyond. Italy is granted the right to operate on a route from Italy to Montreal without intermediate pick-up points but with onward rights from Montreal to Mexico, Chicago and Los Angeles (subject, of course, to the agreement of the Mexican and U.S. governments)."

In addition, Mr. Hees pointed out, with reference to the international aviation policy of Canada, that he had previously announced, in making his general statement on aviation policy at Timmins on February 7, 1958, that full encouragement would be given to both Trans-Canada Air Lines and Canadian Pacific Airlines to expand in the international field, but that it was not intended to place TCA and CPA in competition with each other in the international field. Careful examination had been given to the position *vis-à-vis* the route to Rome, and it appeared that, initially, service from Canada to Rome represented a logical extension of the existing CPA route from Montreal to Lisbon and Madrid. Accordingly, CPA would be designated as the Canadian airline to operate to Rome under the new agreement with Italy. It would operate this in conjunction with its present route -- Montreal-Lisbon-Madrid.

There was no immediate indication that the newly-acquired rights from Rome onward to Bangkok would be utilized in the near future, but these particular rights represent an excellent basis for ultimate expansion of service around the world if future developments in government policy should make this

feasible or desirable for either or both of Canada's major international airlines.

Mr. Hees also pointed out that CPA would ultimately be serving this route with DC-8 jet aircraft, and that when this point was reached both lines would be using the same basic type of aircraft on their major international services. He pointed out that this use of identical equipment should provide a basis for co-operation between TCA and CPA in the field of international services, which he believed could augur well for the future.

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## SEAWAY TOLL HEARINGS

The Joint Tolls Advisory Board, of which the constitution and personnel were announced early last September, has made known its procedure in receiving and hearing complaints regarding Seaway tolls and in reporting upon those received to the Canadian and United States St. Lawrence Seaway bodies for determination.

The Board was provided for under the agreement of January 29 between Canada and the United States relating to tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Its function is to hear complaints regarding the interpretation of the tariff of tolls, or regarding alleged unjust discrimination arising out of the operation of the tariff. The Board will report its findings and recommendations to The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority (Canada) and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (United States) for determination.

Plaintiffs resident in Canada are to file their complaints with the St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Tolls Advisory Board, Hunter Building, Ottawa; and those living in the United States are to file theirs with the Board at Massena, N.Y. Others may file with the Board at either address. Twelve copies of the application are required and must state the facts, grounds for complaint and relief and remedy sought.

Notice of receipt of application will be published in the Canada Gazette and the Federal Register of the United States and a copy of the application will be available for public inspection at offices of the Board at Ottawa and Massena. Interested parties will have thirty (30) days to make representations or to submit briefs to the Board.

The Board may make its findings and recommendations on the basis of filed briefs, with or without oral representations. In the event that hearings are scheduled, notice of the time and place of the hearings will be promulgated in the Canada Gazette and the Federal Register and applicants will be notified by mail.

The Chairmanship of the Joint Tolls Advisory Board rotates each six months between Canada and the United States.