



CANADA

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CANADA COUNCIL AWARDS

Awards to three universities and 18 organizations, amounting to almost \$920,000, have been announced by Mr. Brooke Claxton, chairman of the Canada Council.

University Capital Grants were made to: Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., \$403,000 for men's residences; United College, Winnipeg, \$386,000 for an Arts and Science building and addition to the library; and College St. Jean, Edmonton, \$30,000 to help with the cost of a new building to replace the one destroyed by fire.

Organizations in the field of the arts receiving grants from the Endowment fund were: Vancouver Symphony Society, \$20,000 for extra concerts; Edmonton Symphony Society, \$10,000 for Youth Programme, out-of-city concerts and other items; Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, \$2,200 for free monthly concerts at the National Gallery and free noontime concerts downtown; Pro Arte Orchestra Society, Toronto, up to \$1,500 for travelling expenses to small communities;

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, \$8,000 for a week's appearance at the Comédie Canadienne in 1959; Dominion Drama Festival, \$10,000 to assist in bringing groups from across Canada to present their plays at the final festival, and to expand the publication "Theatre Canada"; Le Cercle Molière, St. Boniface, Man., \$6,000 for a two week western tour; Montreal Repertory Theatre, \$6,000 for assistance to artists and the resident director; Canadian Players, \$3,400 for travel to Newfoundland;

Alberta Society of Artists, \$750 for a summer workshop in 1959; Art Institute of Ontario, \$5,500 to develop its rural exhibition circuit; Calgary Allied Arts Council, \$6,500 to extend activities; *Vie des Arts*, \$6,000 for further enlargement and improvement of the journal.

In addition, the Council set aside approximately \$30,000 for assistance to composers, playwrights and sculptors. The method of assistance is experimental; grants will actually be offered to outstanding organizations or their representatives, who will then commission works of art from Canadian artists of their choice. The organizations will play, present or display the works specially created for them. The advantages of this plan are that it will benefit artists, recognize leading figures and organizations, and produce new art works for the public.

In music, five orchestras will each be offered a grant to obtain new works from Canadian composers. The music will be written for a particular orchestra, and will be performed during the orchestra's regular season. If the plan proves successful, other conductors and orchestras may be recognized in succeeding years.

Three Canadian theatres - two professional, one amateur - will be offered a grant to perform a new play written by a Canadian. The sum will be divided between payment to the author and cost of production.

(Over)

The Council's purchase awards to major art galleries, announced recently, will be supplemented by further awards for the visual arts. Six major galleries will each be offered a grant with which to obtain a new work of sculpture or courtyard. In this way the public will see the sculpture in the setting for which it was designed.

Names of those accepting awards will be announced later.

In the humanities and social sciences, the following grants were made to organizations and individuals:

Council of York county, N.B., \$7,800 to establish a regional library; World University Service of Canada, \$1,500 for the reception of Canada Council non-resident scholarship winners; Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, Guelph, \$250;

La Societ e Historique du Nouvel Ontario, Sudbury, \$500; Les Archives de Folklore, Laval University, \$5,000 to help make folk art more readily available through publishing 100 Acadian folk songs and producing two long-playing records of music and folk tales.

Dr. Marius Barbeau, Ottawa, to complete the second volume of *Repertoire de la chanson folklorique fran aise au Canada*; Prof. Charles Hendry, director of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, for a trip into China from Hong Kong; Dr. Edgar McInnis, Toronto, to attend the tenth annual New Year School at the University of Ghana, as Canadian lecturer on International Affairs;

E.J. Cosford, Toronto, for work on the subject of public international maritime law; Dr. W.J. Eccles, University of Alberta, Edmonton, for aid in publication of a work entitled "Frontenac, the Courtier Governor"; Prof. Charles Fleischauer, Carleton University, Ottawa, for aid in publication of his work on the *Antimachiavel* of Frederick the Great;

Prof. W.J. Stankiewicz, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, for aid in publication of his book entitled "Politics and Religion in 17th Century France"; Prof. C.C. Bayley, McGill University, Montreal, for aid in publication of manuscript entitled "War and Society in Mediaeval Florence".

In the arts, Geraldine Jephcott, Toronto, received an award to attend a course for gallery and museum curators at the National Gallery.

To facilitate an interchange of ideas between Canadians and other peoples, the Canada Council has approved a number of travel grants and non-resident fellowships.

Four officers of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival have received travel assistance from the Council to visit Moscow by invitation of the Soviet Government. They hope to contract first-class Soviet artists to appear at Stratford.

Prof. Peter Glassen, assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Manitoba,

received a travel award to attend the Twelfth International Congress of Philosophy held in Venice and Padua. Prof. Glassen was invited to read a paper at the congress, held under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

Gerald Trottier, Ottawa artist, was asked to attend the First International Biennial Exhibition of Christian Art in the oratories of the Salzburg Cathedral, where his painting of "The Last Supper" was displayed. While in Europe he consulted with artists and craftsmen using new techniques of laminated glass etching.

Richard Mann, Vancouver architect, received a grant to assist him to visit Germany, Sweden and Denmark on a study tour sponsored by the magazine "The Canadian Architect", and to travel independently to Italy for further architectural study.

Jacques L'Heureux, Ottawa, recipient of a French Government scholarship, received Canada Council assistance for his travel to France. Mr. L'Heureux, a pre-doctoral student of the history of law and Roman law, attended the University of Ottawa.

Three professors at European universities have been awarded senior non-resident fellowships to teach in Canada. Dr. Geoffrey Martin, University of Leicester, received a grant for travel expenses to come to Carleton University, Ottawa, for the 1958-59 academic year; Prof. Pierre Sage, University of Lyon, and Prof. Charles P guy, University of Rennes, will lecture at Laval University during the second semester of 1958-59.

Prof. Shigeto Tsuru, of Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, has received a senior non-resident fellowship to lecture at the University of British Columbia this term. Prof. Tsuru, a well-known economist, intends to visit other western universities during his stay.

A non-resident fellowship was awarded Claude Autin, a native of France, who is studying at Laval University in the Faculty of Social Sciences.

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AUTHORESS HONOURED

The Archaeological and Historical Sites Board of Ontario unveiled a plaque on October 15 to the memory of Catherine Parr Traill, an early literary figure in Canada.

Mrs. Traill and her husband, Lieutenant Thomas Traill, arrived in Peterborough County in 1832, shortly after their marriage in England, and were among the first settlers in that district. They wrote sketches and short stories for English and American magazines to help defray farm expenses. Mrs. Traill was one of two unusual sisters, the other being Susannah Moodie, whose "Roughing it in the Bush" is a well known piece of Canadiana.

CANADA-WEST INDIES RELATIONS

Lord Hailes, the Governor-General of the West Indies, accompanied by Lady Hailes, was in Ottawa from October 11-15, the guest of the Governor-General, Mr. Massey, at Rideau Hall.

In an address to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, Lord Hailes thanked the Prime Minister, Government and people of Canada for the generous encouragement which they have given to the Federation of the West Indies ever since its birth on the 3rd of January of this year; and in particular for the recent announcement of a Five Year programme of economic aid of 10 million dollars, including the gift of two ships for the vital inter-island communications. Lord Hailes went on to say:

"It is not only your generosity, but also the faith which you are showing in the future of the West Indies in this great turning point of her history, which is so deeply appreciated by all the West Indian people. I am indeed glad that the Prime Minister of the West Indies, Sir Grantley Adams, who is always warmly welcomed in Canada, will himself be here very soon to express, as a West Indian, his own acknowledgements and those of his colleagues.

"Friendship between Canada and the West Indies is, however, no new thing. Your affairs and ours, to use an expression of Sir Winston Churchill's in another context, have in the past become 'somewhat mixed up together', and I trust that they will become increasingly so - again to quote his words 'for the mutual and general advantage': not only because of the spiritual ties, if I may call them so, of common allegiance to the Crown, and devotion to democratic ideals; but also because of all the opportunities there are for complementary trade. After all, the two-way trade between Canada and the West Indies, including British Guiana and British Honduras, is the highest per head that Canada shares with any Commonwealth member. You provide to-day our second largest market after the United Kingdom - a market for alumina, bauxite, petroleum products, sugar, rum and molasses; and on our side we provide you with a market for wheat flour, soft woods, codfish, dairy products and a wide range of manufactures. We are most anxious, as I know you are, that this trade should be sustained, and expanded - both ways.

"Nor in the daily life of the West Indies is it easy to forget the close ties which exist between us. There is the large number of men and women who have passed through your Universities and who are now to be found in

the forefront of the professional and official life of all the West Indian territories. This year, nearly a thousand young West Indians are enrolled in your Universities. I ought to mention that recently, annual fellowships were obtained for West Indians from the Canada Council through the good offices of Mrs. Fairclough who with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Smith, recently honoured us with an all too brief visit in Trinidad; and as a modest gesture, my Government was delighted to offer two post graduate scholarships in Science and Arts for Canadians, in our University College of the West Indies in Jamaica.

And then there are the welcome evidences of Canadian enterprise in the West Indies - banks, insurance and shipping; nor are memories so short that the heroic services of the Lady Boats in the war are forgotten, or the life line which they never failed to be. All these things contribute to the very warm feelings towards Canada which exist in the West Indies."

Following upon Lord Hailes' visit, Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies, and Lady Adams arrived in Ottawa on October 17. A Guard of Honour greeted them at the Union Station where they were met by the Prime Minister, a representative of the Governor-General, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Commonwealth High Commissioners and the Chief of Protocol.

Sir Grantley Adams called upon the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs when he was in Ottawa. He held a Press Conference and had discussions with the Departments of Finance and Trade and Commerce.

On October 19, Sir Grantley and Lady Adams and their party flew to Bagotville, Quebec, from where they drove to Arvida. There they made a tour of the Aluminium Company of Canada.

On October 21, the party left by air for Montreal where the Prime Minister visited McGill University to meet students from the West Indies.

Sir Grantley Adams will be in Toronto on October 23, when he will be the guest speaker at an Empire Club luncheon and will make a television broadcast in the afternoon.

On Sunday, October 25, the party from the West Indies will leave by air for New York.

CHIEF SCOUT IN CANADA

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth who arrived in Montreal by air on October 11, flew from there to Victoria, B.C. where, on October 13, he began a trans-Canada tour which will take him to 23 Canadian Scouting centres. The Chief Scout is scheduled to make 23 major addresses, including 13 to Canadian Clubs, one to Kiwanis and one to Rotary. In Saskatoon he will meet the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, which will be in session there on October 24 - 25.

Lord Rowallan was appointed Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth in 1945, for a 15-year period. He made his first official tour of Canada, as Commonwealth Chief Scout, in 1946, and again visited Canada in 1955 on the occasion of the 8th World Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Mr. D.F. Morgan, Assistant Overseas Commissioner from Imperial Scout Headquarters, London, England, will accompany Lord Rowallan on his Canadian tour which concludes on November 22.

IRRIGATION PLAN

The \$6,000,000 Bow River Irrigation Development, Western Block, which has been under construction since 1953 is scheduled to be completed this fall. The project will serve 45,000-60,000 acres of classified irrigable land.

The development is the fifth largest of 15 irrigation areas in southern Alberta. It is centred in the Lomond-Travers-Enchant areas, some 50 miles north of Lethbridge.

The system is the second in Alberta to be constructed and supervised solely by the Water Resources Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Throughout the planning and design phases, engineers of the Water Resources branch worked in close co-operation with PFRA officials.

Water for the development is taken from a main PFRA canal running from the Travers reservoir to Hays. This water is originally diverted from the Bow River near Carseland into Lake McGregor and the adjoining Travers Reservoir.

30-MILE CANAL

The main canal, thirty miles long, takes the irrigation water from the PFRA canal and feeds it to seven distributory channels totalling 375 miles in length. There is also a thirty-mile trunk drain canal back to the Bow River.

The project involved moving some seven million cubic yards of earth. Seventy precast concrete bridges were built and some 10,000 cubic yards of reinforced concrete poured. Also used in construction were one million board feet of untreated lumber and an addi-

tional one-quarter million board feet of treated lumber.

Approximately 600 quarter-sections of land can be irrigated in the area, where about 180 farms are being operated at the present time. In addition to the 600 quarters under irrigation, about 400 "dry" quarters will derive benefits from the programme.

PRODUCE FEED

Most of the irrigated land is expected to be devoted to the raising of feed for cattle and specialized grass seed. Alfalfa, tame hay and irrigated pasture will take up a large percentage of irrigated deeded lands. There may also be grown some specialized crops as corn, peas, beans, sugar beets, etc. Crown land will be colonized gradually to provide settlers with an economic irrigable unit. Private holdings presently range from a quarter-section to five sections. Wheat has been the major crop grown on cultivated land to this time.

While the development of the Western Block is not scheduled for final completion until November, some areas in the district were irrigated last year.

Main canals in the project vary in size from 16 to 40 feet bottom width. Average depth is nine feet. Distributory canals vary in bottom width from two to twenty feet. Main canal has a carrying capacity of 1,150 cubic feet per second.

UNIQUE FLUME

Unique feature of the Bow River project is a "Parshall" flume, designed to measure the amount of water going through the main canal. Automatic instruments measure the flow of water through the 30-foot "throat width." The flume is the largest one of its kind known to be constructed in North America. There are two others of comparable size known in the world, one in China, and another in India. All other structures in the project are calibrated to permit measurement of the flow of water.

RADIO CONTROL

Management and control of the new irrigation district has been aided considerably by the installation of a radio control communications system. The manager of the whole district can be in constant contact with "water masters" supervising small areas and "ditch riders" or field men. The system would be of invaluable aid in the event of an emergency such as a sudden cloudburst. Irrigation water could be routed in such a manner as to prevent possible serious damage to crops by overflooding. The communications system has seven mobile units operated from one base station. Range is fifty miles.

The ultimate potential of the Bow River Development is extensive. If further development is undertaken in the future the district could become the fourth largest irrigation project in North America.

DELEGATION TO GATT

The Canadian Delegation to the thirteenth GATT session which opened in Geneva on October 16, is headed by Mr. M. Schwarzmann, Director of the International Trade Relations Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce and comprises officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Finance, External Affairs, National Revenue and Agriculture. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Gordon Churchill, attended the first days of the session, when, in accordance with a practice followed in recent years, ministers meet informally to discuss trade problems.

The thirteenth GATT session is one of the regular sessions of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which are held annually to administer the agreement and to seek solutions to particular trade difficulties between member countries.

The meeting of ministers provides an opportunity for an exchange of views on major problems in the field of international trade. It is likely that the ministers have discussed problems of trade in agriculture and other primary commodities in the light of a report prepared by a group of experts appointed at the Twelfth GATT session. The contracting parties were also expected to give further consideration to the Treaty for the establishment of a European Economic Community, which came into force on January 1 of this year and to receive a report on the state of negotiations for the establishment of a European free Trade area.

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HEALTH INSURANCE

The Minister of National Health and Welfare announced on October 16 another important step towards the achievement of a Canada-wide system of hospital insurance. In signing an Agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, in Halifax for the occasion, indicated that the ceremony "opens the way to a new era in health care for every resident of the province. Beginning next January 1, Nova Scotians will join with millions of other Canadians in having their basic hospital needs assured."

Referring to Nova Scotia's celebration of two hundred years of representative government, Mr. Monteith commented, "It is surely appropriate that this bicentennial should be marked by the establishment of another bulwark to the good society which is the aim of free men everywhere."

The Agreement which was signed by Mr. Monteith and Mr. Richard A. Donahoe, Minister of Public Health for Nova Scotia, is the seventh entered into by the Federal Government under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. The first was concluded in March of this

year with Ontario, under which the province will inaugurate a hospital insurance plan commencing January 1, 1959. Subsequently, Agreements were signed with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland. The hospital insurance programmes in these provinces have been in operation since July 1, 1958.

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EMINENT VISITORS

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Walter Nash, P.C., paid a brief visit to Ottawa recently. He was met at the airport by Mr. G.C. Green who was representing the Prime Minister. Mr. Nash called on Mr. Diefenbaker while he was here.

Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and the only woman foreign minister in the world, arrived on October 15, on a two day visit. She called on the Prime Minister and met senior officials of the Department of External Affairs. Mrs. Meir addressed a Canadian-Jewish Conference and held a Press Conference during her visit.

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IN FIVE LANGUAGES

The informative booklet "Working and Living Conditions in Canada", published by the Department of Labour in conjunction with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, provides basic information on conditions in Canada for people who are thinking of emigrating to this country.

The booklet deals with employment, earnings, working conditions, educational and training facilities, living conditions and social welfare services. It is published in German, Dutch and Danish, as well as in English and French.

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CLASSES IN UKRAINIAN

Two courses in Ukrainian language and grammar will be offered as optional subjects to Alberta senior high school students effective September 1959, according to an announcement by the Department of Education.

The subjects will be offered as options, on the same basis as Latin, French and German. Ukrainian 20 will be offered in Grade eleven and Ukrainian 30 in Grade twelve. Departmental examinations in the latter will be conducted in June, 1960.

The School Book branch of the Department of Education will stock suitable texts and reference books prior to March 1959. A survey will be taken later this year throughout the secondary school system to estimate enrolment and determine the number of teachers competent to offer instruction in Ukrainian.

URBAN POPULATION GROWS

Two-thirds of Canada's population resided in urban localities in 1956 as compared with 63.5 per cent in 1951 (excluding Newfoundland), and 37.1 per cent in 1901, thus continuing a sharp contrast between rural and urban population growth which has characterized population movements in Canada since the turn of the century, according to an analytical report based on 1956 Census returns released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report shows that urbanization has been gathering momentum in recent years.

Canada's total urban population at the 1901 national Census was less than 2,000,000 and by 1956 it had grown to more than five times that number. The accumulated addition to the urban population over the 55-year period exceeded 8,500,000, representing as much as 83 per cent of the total growth for the nation as a whole. Over the same period the rural population increased by only 52 per cent from about 3,400,000 in 1901 to 5,100,000 in 1956.

In 1956, 10,714,855 persons were reported as residents of urban areas, and the remaining 5,365,936 persons as residents of rural areas. Between 1951 and 1956 only 174,144 persons were added to the rural population and the rate of increase was 3.4 per cent. Over the same period the gain in the urban population amounted to 1,897,218 persons, which accounted for almost 92 per cent of the total growth in Canada's population. The rate of urban growth was as high as 21.5 per cent in five years, or almost 4 per cent per annum. Since the average annual rate of increase in the urban population over the preceding ten years was less than 3 per cent the record of the 1951-56 period indicates considerable acceleration of urban development. Reflecting this remarkably rapid growth of the urban population, the proportion of the total population reported in the urban areas rose from 62.9 per cent in 1951 to 66.6 per cent in 1956.

Ontario was the most urbanized province in Canada in 1956 (as in 1951), with more than three-quarters of its population residing in the urban areas. British Columbia and Quebec closely followed Ontario in the order given, each with more than 70 per cent of its population classed as urban. In Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the bulk of the population in 1956 still lived in the rural areas, although in both provinces the rural population actually decreased between 1951 and 1956 in the recent five years -- by 6.7 per cent in the former and 3.6 per cent in the latter.

In the 1951-56 period the rate of urban growth was most pronounced in the three western provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. Particularly notable was the increase of more than 40 per cent, due largely to rapid growth in the Edmonton and Calgary

areas, in Alberta's urban population. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, urbanization proceeded much more slowly than in the rest of the country. The rates of urban growth for Quebec and Newfoundland were also somewhat lower than the national average.

The dominant feature of Canada's urban settlement pattern in recent years is the development of the metropolitan community in which the social and economic functioning of a number of suburban communities is linked intimately to that of the central city. Large population aggregates spreading over extended areas beyond the city boundaries but integrated within the total organization of metropolitan communities have come to constitute an important sector of Canada's population. Already in 1941, 3,715,072 persons were recorded as residents of the 12 metropolitan areas, accounting for 32.3 per cent of the total population. By 1956, 6,281,598 persons or 39.1 per cent of the total resided in the 15 metropolitan areas of the country.

Over the 15 years from 1941 to 1956 the metropolitan population increased by a little more than 2,100,000 or 52.1 per cent. Between 1951 and 1956 Canada's population increased by 2,071,362 persons from 14,009,429 to 16,080,791; almost half of this had been in the metropolitan areas. Of this increase, slightly more than 1,000,000 occurred during the first 10 years and the remainder in the following 5 years. The rate of total metropolitan growth has thus been accelerating; in the 1941-51 period the average annual rate of increase was less than 2.5 per cent, while in the 1951-56 period it approached 3.7 per cent. This remarkable upturn in the metropolitan growth rate occurred despite the fact that over the last 5 years the population in many of the central cities increased only slowly and in one actually declined. Obviously, the spectacular suburban growth in recent years accounted in large measure for this acceleration of the growth rate for the metropolitan population as a whole.

During the 1941-51 period the rate of population growth in the metropolitan "fringe" was more than 4 times as high as that in the cities proper. In the subsequent 5 years the ratio of the suburban to the city growth rate was even higher. Moreover, the "fringe" areas claimed a far greater proportion of the total metropolitan increase than the central cities; over the 1941-51 period the suburban increase accounted for 58 per cent of the total metropolitan gain, and in the following 5 years for 68 per cent. Consequently, the "fringe" population grew more than 130 per cent in 15 years, whereas the population in the cities proper increased by only 26 per cent.