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SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The second session of the 24th Parliament of Canada was opened on January 15 by His Excellency, the Governor General, Mr. Vincent Massey, who read the following Speech from the Throne:

"I welcome you as you foregather to resume your Parliamentary duties.

"All Canadians look forward with the greatest pleasure to the forthcoming visit to Canada of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness, the Prince Philip, on the occasion of the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is particularly gratifying that Her Majesty also plans to visit all the Provinces and the two Territories in order to meet her Canadian subjects in many parts of our country.

"Canada's close relations with the other countries of the Commonwealth, and the sense of community of interest within this association of free nations itself, have been confirmed and vitalized by the recent visit of my Prime Minister to the Commonwealth capitals of the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. These consultations between heads of government provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on international questions, on the possibilities for expanding trade and on other problems of mutual concern.

"Canadians recognize that the most pressing need of all nations is an enduring peace. My Government will continue to work steadfastly and in a spirit of genuine co-operation

towards the settlement of outstanding issues which threaten that peace.

"My Ministers are concerned over recent developments in the Berlin situation. They deplore the attempt by the Soviet Union to abrogate unilaterally the inter-allied agreements relating to Berlin, and they believe that the freedom of West Berlin must be assured pending agreement on the establishment of a united and free Germany.

"My Ministers have been pleased to note that some advance has been made during the past year in the vital field of disarmament. The drafting of an agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests is a hopeful beginning.

"It is Canada's desire that the scientific achievements which now have made possible the penetration of outer space should be a blessing to all mankind. My Government is convinced that international agreement must be reached without delay to ensure that outer space is used only for peaceful purposes with full co-operation among all nations.

"In concert with its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Canada has reaffirmed its determination to maintain and improve the power of the alliance as a deterrent against aggression. You will be asked to provide for maintaining the effective power of Canada's defence forces. The importance of the alliance was re-emphasized by the visit of my Prime Minister to the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and Italy. His consulta-

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tions with heads of government in those countries included trade and economic policies, as well as the more general questions confronting the alliance.

SHARE PRODUCTION

"Discussions are taking place with the Government of the United States to enable Canadian industry to share in the production of equipment being procured by the United States for joint defence purposes.

"My Ministers continue to recognize the necessity of providing economic assistance to less-developed nations. Approval will be sought for the appropriations needed for this purpose, so that Canada may play its full part in helping the emerging states of Asia and Africa, particularly those in the Commonwealth.

"My Ministers expect that the increases which have been proposed in the resources of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund will be approved by the votes of the member countries and when that has occurred you will be asked to approve the necessary legislation to implement these important measures for improving the facilities for financing world trade and economic development.

"In response to suggestions put forward by my Government, a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference was held in Montreal last September. This meeting, one of the most important in the history of the Commonwealth, was attended by Ministers representing the self-governing nations of the Commonwealth and the countries now looking forward to obtaining full sovereignty. A large measure of agreement was reached on trade and economic matters. This has led to far-reaching decisions on the part of the United Kingdom and other countries to restore convertibility of their currencies and to remove restrictions on imports.

ACTION ON JOBLESS

"My Government has taken action to reduce unemployment by expediting national works programmes, by programmes undertaken in co-operation with the provinces, and by encouraging Canadians generally to undertake constructive activities particularly in the winter season. You will be asked to assist the municipalities of Canada in the financing of work on construction projects which would not otherwise have been undertaken during the winter months.

"Certain amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act will be submitted to you.

"My Government welcomes the evidence of recovery from the recession and will continue to foster and assist this improvement. They believe that as recovery proceeds there will be increasing need for care to preserve the stability and purchasing power of our currency.

"My Government will continue in its economic policies to lay emphasis upon national development. My Ministers believe that by the wise use of resources with which nature has endowed this country, Canadians can achieve a continually rising standard of living. My Government will therefore foster and encourage the proper development and use of these resources and the growth of efficient industry based upon them. Many projects for national development have already been put in hand; you will be asked to vote the supply necessary to continue these projects and to initiate others.

ON AGRICULTURE

"Additional legislation in the field of agriculture will be recommended. A measure will be laid before you to institute a system of crop insurance in co-operation with such provinces as so desire. You will also be invited to make a comprehensive review and revision of the legislation concerning farm credit, in order that credit may be more effective in assisting in the development and maintenance of an efficient and prosperous agriculture.

"You will be asked to enact a Bill of Rights which will make manifest the intent that fundamental rights and freedoms shall prevail and remain inviolate in all matters within the competence of Parliament.

"At the earliest opportunity you will be invited to authorize the establishment of a National Energy Board to ensure, so far as it lies within the jurisdiction of Parliament, that Canada's energy resources are used effectively and prudently to the best advantage of Canadians.

"My Ministers have been gratified to see the all-time record in house construction which has been made possible by Government loans under the National Housing Act. They will recommend to you further amendments to that Act to continue this programme and to encourage the flow of private funds into mortgages.

"For the purpose of increasing the range and effectiveness of the guarantees provided for financing exports, you will be asked to make certain amendments to the Export Credits Insurance Act.

"My Government will place before you certain amendments to the laws respecting trade practices.

"You will be asked to consider a bill containing numerous amendments to the Canada Shipping Act.

MEDICAL AID FOR CS

"My Government will request your approval of its participation in a contributory plan to provide medical benefits for civil servants pursuant to recommendations of the National Joint Council of the Public Service.

CNR YEAR-END REVIEW

Canadian National Railways has added more miles of railway than any other railroad on the continent since the end of World War II. During 1958, it forged new links of steel in Canada's continuing national development.

Although adverse business conditions, lingering from 1957's sharp decline in industrial activity, reduced the flow of traffic on all railway lines, CNR construction crews pushed new branch lines through areas rich in minerals and other natural resources.

In Manitoba, work is well under way on a 52-mile branch line from Optic Lake to Chisel Lake; it is expected that this access to the property of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company will be completed by 1960. Two other lines, completed in recent years, have contributed to the rapid development of Northern Manitoba.

In Quebec, track has been laid on the 66 mile first section of the easterly arm of the Chibougamau line from St. Felicien to Lake Chigoubiche, the westerly arm of which was completed in 1957. Completion of the entire Chibougamau line, forming a 294 mile arc through resource-rich Northern Quebec, is expected by the end of 1959.

Elsewhere in the CNR's vast system, 1958 saw new methods and new materials and equipment being put to use to consolidate and improve services across 10 provinces and on subsidiary lines in the United States. A major speed-up in freight schedules, new equipment and schedules in passenger service, the opening of the Commonwealth's largest hotel -- the Queen Elizabeth in Montreal -- and new communications facilities were achievements of the year. At the same time intensive studies were undertaken to increase efficiency and economy.

Like all other railways, the CNR felt the impact of general business conditions on its traffic, in terms of decreased revenue, tonnage and patronage, while costs of wages and materials continued upward.

Estimates indicated that the year-end would find the CNR'S tonnage figures for revenue freight handled in 1958 down about 10 per cent from 1957 -- a decrease of eight to nine million tons. Freight revenues would be down by a lesser percentage -- approximately eight per cent -- since part of the reduction was in traffic that moves at comparatively low rates. Chief decreases in revenue freight traffic were recorded in anthracite and bituminous coal, iron and steel, ores and concentrates, newsprint, automobiles and parts, pulpwood and crude oil. Main increases occurred in vegetables and in lime and plaster.

A major reduction in the number of immigrants entering Canada, and a decline in military movements, were important factors in the reversal of an upward trend that had been

registered in passenger traffic revenues over the previous three years. It was anticipated that the decrease in passenger revenue would reach about 12 per cent for the year.

Revenues from Canadian National Telegraphs continued to improve and were further augmented through the acquisition of new facilities, notably the Northwest Communication System and the Yukon Telephone Company. The total increase in communications revenues was estimated at some 15 per cent.

Hotel revenues remained at a fairly even level, a small average decrease in patronage being offset by higher room and meal rates.

During 1958 wide public attention was focussed on a situation which the CNR shared with all Canadian railways -- the problem of finding ways to increase wages while the volume of revenue traffic was depressed. Faced with wage increases recommended by a Federal conciliation board, the CNR along with the other major Canadian railways applied for an interim general rate increase. A rate increase of 17 per cent, with 22 cents per ton on coal and coke, was granted, effective December 1 and a wage settlement was effected with the non-operating unions.

A wide extension of certain competitive rate structures took place. In July the CNR published piggy-back rates on freight in railway-operated highway trailers between London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal and points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In March and April a series of piggy-back rates covering the movement of highway common carriers between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto and London, Port Arthur and Winnipeg went into effect.

Agreed charges (contracts to handle a guaranteed percentage of traffic from a given shipper at a negotiated rate and which are designed to meet the competition of other forms of transportation) grew in number from 276 in force at the beginning of the year to 445 by the year's end --- an increase of 60 per cent.

SHIPPING TIME SLASHED

To improve service to freight shippers, important savings in time were achieved through revision of freight schedules during the year. About 24 hours was slashed from schedules from Toronto to Saint John, N.B., Halifax and Sydney. Delivery a full day earlier was also achieved from Montreal eastward to Saint John, as well as in the opposite direction from the Maritimes to destinations west of Montreal. A similar saving in shipping time was accomplished on freight trains from Montreal and Toronto to all major cities on CNR main lines in Western Canada. Improved marshalling at Winnipeg has contributed to improvement in eastward transcontinental

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freight service, and studies are under way for further improvement.

Car supply was adequate for the traffic offered. During the year 1,942 units of new freight equipment were received, including 130 units for Newfoundland.

The response of the automobile industry to the CNR-designed double deck auto transporters introduced in 1957 has been such that 125 additional transporters have been ordered. Due for delivery in 1959, they will bring the fleet to 150.

PASSENGER SERVICE

As part of the programme to strengthen the railway's competitive position through improvements in passenger service, eight new RDC "Railiner" operations were introduced in provinces from Nova Scotia to Alberta. Besides providing new and comfortable equipment in the areas affected, this produced an aggregate saving of about 26 hours in these train schedules.

In addition to the "Railiner" improvements, many of the regular train schedules were speeded up across the system, for a total saving of more than 32 hours in travel time. Included in these improvements were the paring of a further quarter-hour from the westbound schedule of the "Super Continental"; a reduction of more than one hour in the westbound schedule of the "Ocean Limited"; and of a half-hour on its eastbound run; trimming of three hours from the westward schedule of the Maritime Express and two hours, 30 minutes from its eastward run; and further improvements in train schedules between Montreal-Toronto-Chicago.

Revision of meal service facilities to meet the convenience and expressed wishes of travellers continues. Cafeteria cars, featuring self-service meals at attractive prices, first used experimentally in 1957, have been successfully introduced on the "Maritime Express" throughout its run between Montreal and Halifax. Increased use of this type of equipment is expected and four more dining cars are being converted to meet the demand. "Economeal" service, providing low-priced meals during between-meal periods, was introduced on our Newfoundland trains early last June and has been well received. The "Ocean Limited", frequently lauded by passengers as a train unsurpassed in North America, has had coaches and coffee shop service added to its many other facilities. Dinette cars, designed and introduced by the CNR a few years ago, continue to win public favour and are now in service on the "Continental" from Montreal to Vancouver.

Effective last August 1, coach class tickets were honoured for upper berth accommodation without additional charge on the rail fare on all trains operating between Montreal and Halifax, whenever such accommodation is purchased by the passenger while on

the train. A further innovation, inaugurated in June, was the provision of reserved coach seats enabling passengers to reserve seats with a coach-class ticket between Montreal and Toronto for a nominal charge of \$1.00 or a lesser amount to and from intermediate points.

The motor vessel William Carson, operated by the CNR and previously in temporary freight service between North Sydney and Argentia, Nfld., began her scheduled service as passenger, freight, mail, express and auto ferry between North Sydney and Port aux Basques during the fall. While subject to the occasional delays which severe weather conditions impose on sea-going vessels, the William Carson is providing a modern, efficient link in the nation's transportation network.

OPERATION IMPROVEMENTS

A total of 309 new diesel locomotives delivered during the year brought the roster to 1,742 units. The number of steam locomotives was reduced to 1,290 by the year-end. All train operation in the Atlantic region, and on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River west to Montreal, is now completely dieselized. In addition, except for one or two steam operated trains, all of the Northern Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia Districts have been converted to diesel operation. By the end of 1958, it was estimated, more than 80 per cent of freight train miles, 90 per cent of yard locomotive miles, and 82 per cent of passenger car miles will have been dieselized.

A major event in the CNR year was the completion of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal and its official opening in mid-April. Operated by Hilton of Canada Ltd. for the CNR, the 20-storey addition to the railway's hotel chain has won enthusiastic and widespread approval. Already it is establishing Montreal as one of the great convention cities.

Directly across the street from the Queen Elizabeth, work is now under way on construction of the huge Place Ville Marie project, being constructed by Webb & Knapp (Canada) Ltd. in accordance with a master plan accepted last year by the CNR. Major edifice under construction at the site is a 40-storey cruciform building, part of which will be occupied by the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Aluminum Company of Canada. The Bank acquires ownership of the land and building after 99 years.

In the field of commercial communications, Canadian National Telegraphs handled a slightly lower volume of ordinary message traffic, but revenues from this service were higher because of new rates adopted in October 1957, and expansion of Telex service. In the latter service, exchanges were established at 10 additional Canadian cities, bringing the total to 22 (including one in New York).

CNT added about 38,000 miles of carrier telephone and 130,000 miles of carrier telegraph channels during 1958 to meet the demand

for private wire and other services. A semi-automatic message switching system was placed in operation at Montreal, eliminating the need for manual relay of messages and effecting substantial economies besides speed of service.

Jointly with Canadian Pacific, CNT established a nation-wide telephone service for the Department of Transport, CNT providing the service east of Winnipeg. The network connects all airports and provides what is known as Air Movement Information Service.

Progress continues on establishment of a microwave system between Sydney, N.S. and St. John's Nfld., for television and general communication service. These facilities will be ready in mid-1959. Television service for the CBC was extended to Three Rivers, Que., and a further extension will be made from Rimouski, Que., to New Carlisle.

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POLISH ART TREASURES

The depositors of the two trunks containing Polish art treasures, which had been on deposit in the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa, have signified their willingness that the two trunks be delivered to a representative of the Polish institutions to which they belong for return to Poland.

These two trunks form part of a collection of Polish State art treasures. They were brought to Canada for safekeeping in 1940. At the conclusion of the war, the newly established Government of Poland learned that two trunks containing manuscripts and treasures of the former Royal House of Poland had been deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Montreal on Wellington Street in Ottawa. The depositors were Mr. Swierz-Zaleski, formerly director of the state collection of the Wawel Palace in Cracow, and Mr. Polkowski.

Attempts during the following years by representatives of the Polish Government to secure the release of the two trunks were unsuccessful because the agreement of both depositors could not be secured. Mr. Swierz-Zaleski subsequently returned to Poland, where he died.

Last December four Polish professors representing Polish State museums and cultural organizations came to Ottawa to examine with the surviving co-depositor, Mr. Polkowski, the treasures in the bank vault in Ottawa to ascertain their state of preservation. One of the four professors, Dr. Szablowski, had the necessary powers of attorney. On examination of the treasures it was found that, while they had suffered no serious damage, they were in need of expert attention. In order to make possible the necessary preservation, Mr. Polkowski and Dr. Szablowski agreed that the two trunks should be withdrawn from the bank's vaults and returned to Poland.

Successive Canadian Governments have taken the view at all times that in admitting the treasures to Canada, they assumed no responsibility for them. The difficulty concerning their withdrawal was essentially one of establishing legal title, and not one to which the Canadian Government was a party.

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WREN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

A Wren petty officer of the Royal Canadian Navy will join the Royal Household Staff at Buckingham Palace this month.

Petty Officer Rosalee Auger, 25, of Port Arthur and Winnipeg, has been appointed to the staff of Esmond Butler, assistant press secretary to Her Majesty The Queen, for duties in connection with the Royal Visit to Canada this summer.

PO Auger, who has been serving in HMCS Naden, RCN training establishment at Esquimalt, B.C., will assume the duties of private secretary to Mr. Butler and will travel with the official party during the Royal Visit. As a member of the Royal Household Staff, PO Auger will work at Buckingham Palace. Her tour of duty will last for approximately one year.

PO Auger was selected by the Navy from the Wrens on the basis of stenographic and organizational ability, tact, reliability, capacity for work and appearance.

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LEGISLATORS IN WASHINGTON

For the first time in the post-war history of the United States and Canada, legislators of the two countries met together in Washington on January 9 and 10 to discuss their common interests, areas of co-operation, and problems of mutual concern. This first meeting grew out of a suggestion by the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker, in a speech at Wesleyan University last summer and preliminary arrangements for it were made during the course of visits to Canada in the fall of 1958 by several members of the Congress. Senators Aiken and Capehart visited Canada in support of this mission pursuant to Senate resolution 359. Representatives Brooks Hays and Frank M. Coffin had similar discussions in Ottawa later in the fall.

After the first business meeting on January 9, chaired by Representative Edna F. Kelly of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the delegations announced that they had made substantial progress toward working out arrangements for further periodic meetings of groups of legislators of the two countries with the object of further cementing relations between Canada and the United States.

The two delegations met with the President of the United States on the morning of January 9 and afterwards expressed their pleasure over

the encouragement given to them by the President concerning their discussions.

The Canadian Delegation attended the State of the Union Address to a Joint session of the Congress on January 9, and then attended a luncheon given by Representative Kelly at which were present Speaker Rayburn and Minority Leader Halleck of the House and the chairmen and ranking minority members of several of the committees of the House dealing with problems affecting the United States and Canada.

Following the luncheon on the House side of the Capitol, the Canadian Delegation was introduced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Aiken and was greeted with a standing ovation and a number of warm speeches of welcome.

At the second business session, on Saturday, January 10, the group discussed plans for future meetings of the parliamentarians of the two countries.

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MINERAL PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LOWER IN 1958

Showing the first decline in 15 years, the estimated value of Canada's mineral production fell 3 per cent in 1958 to \$2,122,153,000 from the preceding year's record total of \$2,190,322,000, according to annual estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among major minerals, decreased values were posted for copper, lead, nickel, zinc, iron ore, crude petroleum, coal and asbestos. Uranium moved up sharply and gains were also shown for gold, silver, salt, natural gas, clay products, cement, lime and sand and gravel.

Value of metals produced in 1958 was estimated at \$1,142,140,000, a small decrease of 1.5 per cent from the preceding year's record \$1,159,579,000. Uranium became Canada's leading metal in 1958 when the estimated value of the year's output totalled \$290,228,000, more than double 1957's \$136,304,000. Owing to planned reduction of output and to labour strikes, the value of nickel dropped to \$196,734,000 from \$258,977,000. Copper fell in value to \$178,078,000 from \$206,898,000, iron ore to \$121,437,000 from \$167,221,000, lead to \$42,096,000 from \$50,670,000, zinc to \$93,100,000 from \$100,043,000, and platinum to \$9,277,000 from \$17,835,000. The premium on the Canadian dollar was lower in 1958, and the value of gold production rose to \$154,065,000 from \$148,757,000. Value of the year's silver output advanced to \$27,200,000 from \$25,183,000.

Non-metallics as a group moved down in value to \$158,132,000 in 1958 from \$169,061,000 in the preceding year. Asbestos output declined to \$96,168,000 from \$104,489,000, pyrite to \$4,496,000 from \$4,808,000, and titanium dioxide to \$6,069,000 from \$9,741,000, but gypsum increased to \$8,302,000 from \$7,745,000, salt to \$15,483,000 from \$13,990,000, and peat moss to \$5,535,000 from \$4,735,000.

With decreases in both crude petroleum and coal, production of mineral fuels fell in 1958 to \$507,732,000 from \$564,777,000 in the preceding year. Crude petroleum output fell to \$401,027,000 from \$453,594,000 and coal to \$78,218,000 from \$90,221,000, but natural gas rose to \$28,488,000 from \$20,963,000.

Structural materials as a group rose to a

record \$314,149,000 in 1958 from \$296,905,000 in the preceding year. Cement rose to \$95,870,000 from \$93,167,000; clay products to \$42,612,000 from \$35,922,000, lime to \$20,439,000 from \$16,679,000, and sand and gravel to \$97,529,000 from \$91,939,000, but stone fell to \$57,700,000 from \$59,198,000.

Estimated volume of production of some of Canada's leading minerals in 1958: copper, 698,929,000 pounds (718,219,000 in 1957); gold, 4,534,000 troy ounces (4,434,000); iron ore, 15,878,000 tons (22,272,000); lead, 371,541,000 pounds (362,969,000); nickel, 278,083,000 pounds (375,917,000); silver, 31,311,000 troy ounces (28,823,000); uranium, 28,237,000 pounds (13,271,000); zinc, 857,276,000 pounds (827,482,000); asbestos, 942,000 tons (1,046,000); gypsum, 4,043,000 tons (4,577,000); pyrite, 1,181,000 tons (1,166,000); salt, 1,864,000 tons (1,772,000); coal, 11,442,000 tons (13,189,000); natural gas, 337,996,000 M cubic feet (220,007,000 M); crude petroleum, 166,476,000 barrels (181,848,000); cement, 6,069,000 tons (6,049,000); lime, 1,613,000 tons (1,379,000); sand and gravel, 167,944,000 tons (159,830,000); and stone, 40,517,000 tons (40,282,000).

Ontario again led the provinces in value of mineral production in 1958. Quebec regained second position from Alberta, the latter slipping to third, and Saskatchewan moved into fourth position ahead of British Columbia. Ontario's estimated value for 1958 was \$799,168,000 or 37.7 per cent of the national total, up from \$748,824,000 or 34.2 per cent in 1957. Quebec's output was valued at \$370,804,000 or 17.5 per cent of the Canada total versus \$406,056,000 or 18.5 per cent in 1957, Alberta's at \$338,790,000 or 16.0 per cent versus \$410,212,000 or 18.7 per cent, and Saskatchewan's at \$213,721,000 or 10.1 per cent versus \$173,461,000 or 7.9 per cent.

Next in order was British Columbia at \$157,143,000 (\$178,931,000 in 1957); Newfoundland, \$68,752,000 (\$82,682,000); Nova Scotia, \$64,003,000 (\$68,059,000); Manitoba, \$56,154,000 (\$63,464,000); Northwest Territories, \$24,792,000 (\$21,401,000); New Brunswick, \$17,054,000 (\$23,121,000); and the Yukon, \$11,773,000 (\$14,112,000).

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

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"A comprehensive review of the provisions of the veterans' Land Act will be proposed and amendments to ensure that veteran farmers also can take greater advantage of modern agricultural practices. Amendments to the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act and the War Service Grants Act will also be recommended.

"My Government will recommend an amendment to the Federal-Provincial Tax Sharing Arrangements Act to extend for another year the increase made last year in the Provincial share of personal income tax revenue.

"My Government proposes that the entire subject of financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces shall receive continued active co-operative study. All Provincial Governments are being asked to agree to the use, for this purpose, of the machinery of the existing Federal-Provincial Continuing Committee on Fiscal and Economic Matters working under the direction of a committee consisting of the Minister of Finance and all Provincial Treasurers.

"My Ministers will recommend to you action to alleviate the discriminatory effects of the recent horizontal increase in freight rates.

"Recommendations for a number of changes in the Criminal Code will be placed before you including some to strengthen the provisions respecting obscene literature.

"My Ministers will propose to you measures to revise the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and to revise and consolidate the relevant pension provisions.

"You will be asked to approve a statute to authorize the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers of the Crown.

"My Government will put forward a resolution to establish a Joint Committee of both Houses to review the Indian Act and the administration of Indian affairs.

PERMANENT PENSIONS

"A recommendation will be placed before you for a statute to continue on a permanent basis the supplementary pensions for retired civil servants, members of the Armed Services and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that were provided on an interim basis by an appropriation last year.

"My Ministers will recommend an increase in the total funds that may be expended under the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

"You will be asked to revise the Seeds Act, to approve and implement by statute an agreement with the Province of New Brunswick concerning Indian lands, and to extend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act for a further three years.

"You will also be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act, the Public Lands Grants Act, the National Defence Act, the Defence

Services Pension Act, the Broadcasting Act, the Public Servants Inventions Act and certain other statutes.

"Members of the House of Commons,

"You will be invited to establish a special Committee of the House to review broadcasting policy and operations.

"It will be proposed that the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections review the Elections Act in preparation for subsequent legislation.

"It will also be proposed that the question of ensuring the use of humane methods in the slaughtering of animals be referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration.

"You will be asked to appropriate the sums required for carrying on the government of Canada during the next fiscal year."

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MR. HEENEY TO WASHINGTON

The appointment has been announced of Mr. A.D.P. Heeney, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, as Canadian Ambassador to the United States, a post which he held from 1953 to April 1957. Mr. Heeney will go to Washington in February. He succeeds Mr. Norman Robertson who returned to Ottawa last October as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Heeney, a lawyer, joined the Office of the Prime Minister in 1938 as Principal Secretary and served as Secretary to the Cabinet War Committee, 1939-45. From 1940 to 1949 he was Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. He accompanied the Prime Minister to the Quebec Conferences, 1943 and 1944, and to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945, and also attended the Peace Conference, Paris, 1946.

Mr. Heeney joined the Department of External Affairs as Under-Secretary in 1949, and in 1952 was appointed Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council and Representative to the Office of European Economic Co-operation in Paris.

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TRADE FAIR IN WEST INDIES

Canada's trade fair was opened in Kingston, Jamaica, on January 16 in a blaze of glory by Sir Grantley Adams, Prime Minister of the West Indies, in the presence of distinguished citizens of the new Federation, now in its second year. Also on hand were members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Mission, the purpose of which is to develop closer relations between Canada and The West Indies, and to determine at first hand what problems are involved in expanding trade between the two countries.

The Canadian Government was represented by Mr. J. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries,

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who invited Sir Grantley to honour his country by opening the trade fair, the first to be sponsored by Canada in The West Indies, and the first of this nature to be held beyond the confines of Canada.

"Canada and The West Indies are trading partners of long standing," Mr. MacLean said. "I am reminded that the commercial and friendly relations between our two countries were so firmly founded in the Nineteenth Century that 247 Canadian firms participated in the great Jamaica International Exhibition of 1891.

"Two of our Governors-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, came to us after having served in Jamaica as Governors, and were able to establish through their respective persons strong links between this Island and Canada. We are grateful for the administrative experience you enabled them to secure.

"Friendship is forged by trade, especially when the peoples concerned realize that commodities must move in two directions - in this case, north and south. Tourism is another factor that contributes much to the creation of goodwill. I am pleased to say that many Canadians have come to appreciate the attractions to The West Indies, and return home with the warmest sentiments for West Indians.

"We, in Canada, take a lively interest in the birth and development of your Federation. Little more than ninety years ago, Sir John A. Macdonald laid the foundations of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Incidentally, he met and married during the London Conference of 1866 Susan Agnes Bernard, whose father was a member of the Privy Council for Jamaica -- another link with The West Indies.

"Recognizing the importance of your new status in the Commonwealth, the Canadian Government decided to hold two trade fairs, one in Kingston and the other in Port-of-Spain, during the first year of Federation. Our prime purpose is to create a better understanding between The West Indies and Canada, and to foster the good relations that have already come to flower.

"Some 150 Canadian firms welcomed the opportunity to join with us in showing their wares and in outlining the services they are able to render in establishing closer commercial relations between you and us. The importance of the West Indies as a trading partner is also appreciated by a very important and representative group of businessmen, now with us as members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Mission. They have established committees, which will discuss matters of mutual concern in all seriousness with businessmen and government officials in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, as well as British Guiana.

"May I say how happy we were to welcome Sir Grantley Adams in Ottawa last October. He is no stranger in our country, of course, and made a most favourable impression at a summer

seminar arranged in 1957 by Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, to discuss The West Indies and Federation. We appreciate his ability, his scholarship and his wisdom, together with his unassuming manner.

"Canadians have a high opinion of your Chief Minister, the Honourable Norman Manley, and realize that he has made a substantial contribution to the creation of your Federation. Nor has he spared himself in providing a better understanding of West Indians and their way of life, during his visits to other lands.

"We welcomed the visit to Canada last January of your Minister of Trade and Industry, the Honourable Wills Isaacs, and an influential group of businessmen from Jamaica. Our discussions were harmonious and stimulating, and their presence provided many Canadians with a better understanding of The West Indies. I think I am safe in saying that they laid the foundation for a return visit of Canadian businessmen now in our midst, headed by Mr. Albert C. Ashforth, President of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce and President of The Toronto-Dominion Bank...."

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THREE NEW SENATORS

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced the following appointments to the Senate on January 15:

Mr. Jahn Hnatyshyn, 50 year old Saskatoon lawyer who will be the first Ukrainian-born Senator; Mr. John A. Buchanan, 71, Edmonton engineer and contractor; Mr. John G. Higgins, 67, St. John's, Newfoundland lawyer, Rhodes scholar and former Conservative leader in the provincial legislature.

The standing of the Senate is now - Conservatives 19, Liberals 74, Independents 2, Independent Liberals 1, vacant 6.

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ENVOY FROM LUXEMBOURG

The Department of External Affairs has announced that His Excellency George Heisbourg presented on January 8 to His Excellency the Governor General his Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Luxembourg to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House.

Mr. Heisbourg was born in 1918, and was educated at the Universities of Grenoble, Innsbruck and Paris. In 1944 he was appointed Chief of Information Service and in 1945 was appointed Attaché and subsequently Secretary of the Luxembourg Legation in London. From 1952 to 1958, he served as Legation Counsellor at the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Heisbourg has also been appointed Ambassador of Luxembourg to the United States, and will hold the post of Minister to Canada concurrently. He will reside in Washington.