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NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. Ian N. McKinnon to act as Chairman of the National Energy Board for a period of two years, on leave of absence from the Alberta Government. The other members of the Board will be: Dr. Robert D. Howland, who will act as Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jules A. Archambault, Mr. H. Lee Briggs, and Mr. Douglas M. Fraser, all of whom have been appointed for a period of seven years.

During the last session, Parliament passed legislation to establish a National Energy Board. This Board is being established in order to assure the best use of energy resources in this country; to regulate in the public interest the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by such pipe lines, the export and import of gas, the export of electric power and the construction of those lines over which such power is exported. The Board is also to study and keep under review all matters relating to energy within the jurisdiction of Parliament, and is to recommend to the Minister of Trade and Commerce such measures as it may consider necessary or advisable to the public interest with regard to such matters.

Mr. Ian N. McKinnon has served in various capacities as a Civil Servant in the Alberta Government for some thirty years. At the

inception of the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board, Mr. McKinnon was made its chairman. His very wide experience in the oil industry will be a most important asset to the Board. The Alberta Government has consented to release Mr. McKinnon for a two-year period to enable him to serve as Chairman of the Energy Board during its initial phase.

Dr. Robert D. Howland, who has his doctorate in economics, has been serving as Economic Adviser to the Nova Scotia Government with leave of absence to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects and, more recently, the Royal Commission on Energy. He has also served as a Director of Cossor (Canada) Limited, and the Nova Scotia Centre for Geological Science, Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa (1943 - 47), Secretary to the Royal Commission on Coal (1944 - 46), member of the Royal Commission on the Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry, Vice-President of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation and Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Jules A. Archambault, a citizen of Montreal, has had a broad engineering experience with the Aluminium Company of Canada (Arvida), the Bell Telephone Company, and as Chief Engineer of the Montreal Tramways Company, now the Montreal Transportation Commission. During the Second World War, Mr. Archambault served with the Federal Government Department of Munitions and Supply, War-

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Time Industries Control Board. He was appointed as Associate Transit Controller of Canada. Since 1949 he has been a member of the Board of Research on traffic and transportation problems of the City of Montreal and also President of Canit Construction Company Limited.

Mr. H. Lee Briggs is an electrical engineer with a wide experience. He served for a period of eleven years as Chief Engineer, Assistant General Manager and General Manager of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System and then for four years as General Manager of the British Columbia Power Commission. He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Douglas M. Fraser is an economist with special knowledge of the energy field. He has worked for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Wartime Industries Control Board in the Department of Munitions and Supply and as a consulting economist. He was, in 1945-6, the Economic Adviser to the Royal Commission on Coal (Carroll Commission) and later Assistant to the Vice-President of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation; Chief of Commercial Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry in Nova Scotia; Toronto Manager, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited; and Director of the Energy Studies Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In this last position Mr. Fraser helped to prepare the Energy Board Legislation.

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AMBASSADOR FROM GREECE

His Excellency John D. Kalergis has presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Greece to Canada to the Deputy Governor-General, Mr. Gerald Fauteux, LL.D. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. Kalergis was born in 1903 and entered his country's foreign service in 1924. In 1954 he was appointed Ambassador to Turkey and prior to coming to Canada he served as head of the Third Political Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens.

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ROYAL TUTOR

Her Majesty the Queen has appointed a French-speaking Canadian, Lieut. Jean Lajeunesse of Montreal, an officer in Quebec's Royal 22nd Regiment, as a summer tutor in French to Prince Charles. Lieut. Lajeunesse has taken up his duties at Balmoral in Scotland, where the Royal family are holidaying.

POPULATION INCREASES

Canada's population increased by 198,999 or 1.1 per cent in the first half of this year to reach an estimated 17,482,000 at July 1 as compared with 17,284,000 at the beginning of the year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gains were reported in all provinces.

This year's July 1 total was an estimated 397,000 or 2.3 per cent larger than the year-earlier figure of 17,085,000. This twelve-month gain compares with increases for similar periods of 435,000 (2.6 per cent) in 1958, 532,000 (3.3 per cent) in 1957, and 382,000 (2.4 per cent) in 1956.

Ontario continued to have the largest numerical growth in population with an increase in the half-year period of 81,000 to 5,968,000 from 5,887,000 at January 1. Quebec was next with an increase of 56,000 to 5,011,000 from 4,955,000, Alberta third with a rise of 19,000 to 1,247,000 from 1,228,000, and British Columbia fourth with a gain of 11,000 to 1,574,000 from 1,563,000.

Estimated population of Saskatchewan increased to 903,000 at July 1 from 896,000 at the first of the year; Manitoba to 886,000 from 878,000; Nova Scotia to 717,000 from 715,000; New Brunswick to 591,000 from 584,000; Newfoundland to 449,000 from 443,000; and Prince Edward Island to 102,000 from 101,000.

The Bureau's population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

U.S. - CANADA DEFENCE

Informal discussions on matters of mutual defence interest were held on August 11 in Ottawa between the United States Secretary of Defence, the Honourable Neil McElroy, and the Canadian Minister of National Defence, Mr. Pearkes. Also present at the meeting were Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman of the U.S. Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Honourable Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defence, the Chairman and members of the Chiefs of Staff Committee of Canada, Mr. F.R. Miller, Deputy Minister of National Defence and Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

Among matters discussed was the question of improving present arrangements and equipment for defence of the North American continent. It was confirmed that there is no question of the redeployment of the Bomarc anti-aircraft missile defence and associated equipment from its presently planned location, nor is there any question of the deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles on Canadian territory.

VITAL STATISTICS

Although a record number of births were registered in Canada during 1958, birth and marriage rates (per 1,000 population) dropped, according to the preliminary annual vital statistics report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Other noteworthy features of the year's vital statistics were a record low death rate; a record 334,917 persons added to the population by natural increase (net difference between births and deaths); a record number of children born in hospital (92 out of every 100); and new record low infant (children under 1 year of age) and neonatal (infants under 4 weeks of age) mortality rates.

BIRTHS

During 1958, 470,118 infants were born alive, at the rate of almost one a minute. Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories accounted for the increase, all other provinces having fewer births than in the previous year. The Canadian birth rate dropped from the record high of 28.3 (per 1,000 population) in 1957 to 27.6 - about the level of 1951-52. Provincial rates were all below the previous year, in some provinces reverting to pre-World War II levels. Almost one-third of Canadian births were to residents of Ontario (152,637), 30 per cent in Quebec (141,396), and almost 8.5 per cent in British Columbia (39,576), or 71 per cent in the three largest provinces. Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had the higher birth rate. Among the 10 provinces Newfoundland had -- as for many years -- the highest birth rate in the country at 33.8, followed by Alberta (30.7), Quebec (29.0) and New Brunswick (28.4); rates for the other provinces ranged from a low of 24.9 in Manitoba to 26.9 in Saskatchewan.

Of the total 455,303 babies born in 1953 (excluding Newfoundland), 417,292 or 92 out of every 100 were delivered in hospital, the proportion varying from 79.3 per cent in Quebec to 99 per cent in Prince Edward Island. Before World War II less than 40 per cent of all infants were delivered in hospital as compared with over 67 per cent at the end of the War and 79 per cent in 1951.

MARRIAGES

After reaching the second highest total on record in 1957 at 133,186, the number of marriages registered during 1958 dropped to 130,523 as compared with the record high of 137,398 in 1946 and 132,713 in 1956. Following the "marriage boom" of 1946, the annual number declined gradually to 128,029 in 1955 followed by rises in 1956 and 1957, with a drop in practically all provinces in 1958. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population) dropped in 1958 to 7.7, the lowest since 1936, declining gradually each year from a high of 10.9 in 1946.

DEATHS

Canada's overall death rate of 7.9 is one of the lowest in the world and compares favourably with a rate of 9.5 for the United States and 11.7 for England and Wales, due partly to Canada's younger population. Since 1921 Canada's crude death rate has been reduced from 11.6. There were 135,201 deaths in the country in 1958 but had the 1921 rate prevailed there would have been almost 198,000; thus as an illustration of the improvement in mortality since 1921, this would have meant a saving of almost 63,000 lives annually! Provincial death rates varied in 1958 from a low of 6.9 in Alberta to highs of 9.5 in Prince Edward Island and 8.9 in British Columbia.

Of the total of 135,201 deaths in 1958, 14,178 comprised infants under one year of age, of whom 9,055 died within four weeks of their birth (neo-natal deaths). The infant death rate has declined from 100 in every 1,000 born alive, in the early 1920's to a record low of 30 in 1958, while the neo-natal death rate has declined from 44 to a record low of 19 over the same period.

CAUSES OF DEATH

There was relatively little change from the previous year in the numbers dying from the major causes. Forty-six per cent of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, one-sixth to cancer and almost 7 per cent to accidents. Of the total deaths in 1958, 38,853 died of arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease as compared with 38,278 in the previous year; 21,795 died of cancer as compared with 21,390; 15,122 from vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (cerebral haemorrhages, thrombosis and embolism), down slightly from the 15,151 recorded in 1957.

Mortality from tuberculosis continued its spectacular decline of recent years, claiming 1,027 lives in 1958 as compared with 1,183 in 1957 and an annual toll of over 6,000 twenty years ago. Following the 1,762 deaths from influenza in 1957 - due mainly to the "Asiatic Flu" epidemic late in that year - deaths from this cause declined to a normal level of 760 in 1958. Pneumonia claimed 5,190 lives in 1958, down slightly from the 5,398 in the previous year, while bronchitis deaths increased slightly from 772 to 854.

The uninterrupted rise (except for 1954) in recent years in fatal accidents was halted in 1958, with deaths from accidents of all kinds dropping from 9,655 in 1957 to 9,157. Since 1950 accidents have taken a toll of 78,087 lives as follows: 1950, 7568; 1951, 8043; 1952, 8,546; 1953, 8,652; 1954, 8,387; 1955, 8,808; 1956, 9,217; 1957, 9,655 and 1958, 9,157. Of these, motor vehicle accidents accounted for over one-third, or a toll of 27,693 lives as follows: 1950, 2,289; 1951, 2,662; 1952, 2,947; 1953, 3,121; 1954, 2,867; 1955, 3,037; 1956, 3,559; 1957, 3,694; and 1958, 3517.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS RELAXED

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that the Australian Government has taken further major steps towards the relaxation of import restrictions and the elimination of dollar discrimination.

Effective August 1, 1959, the yearly ceiling on total Australian imports will be increased to £850 million (Australian) from £800 million (Australian). Discriminatory controls against the dollar area have been removed on imports of all goods with the exception of motor vehicles and lumber.

Mr. Churchill warmly welcomed this latest removal of discrimination against the dollar area which is in keeping with one of the principal objectives agreed upon at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference last September. He expressed the hope that Australia would soon be able to remove the remaining discrimination on dollar area motor vehicles and lumber commodities which are of particular interest to Canada.

Immediately prior to the Commonwealth Conference, Australia removed the discrimination on capital equipment and electrical apparatus. Subsequently, in December 1958, and in April 1959, synthetic rubber, chemicals, and a wide range of essential industrial requirements were added to the list of goods subject to global licence. With this latest move over ninety per cent of Australia's import requirements from all countries are free of discrimination.

Mr. Churchill stated that the change in Australian import controls substantially increased opportunities for expanding and diversifying Canadian sales in the Australian market, particularly of manufactured goods, which have been severely restricted by import controls during much of the post-war period. He encouraged Canadian exporters to explore fully the possibilities of increasing sales.

Complete details concerning the licensing treatment to be accorded to specific items of interest to Canadian exporters are not yet available. It is understood, however, that motor vehicle parts, hand tools not made in Australia, synthetic fibres, nickel and alloys, synthetic sausage casings, outboard motors (30 horse-power and over), welding rods, whisky, magnesite brick, transparent cellulose film, and paper-makers' felt and wire will now be licensed on a world import replacement plan. Hog casings have been exempted from the licensing requirements.

Canned salmon and sardines, fine papers, apples, roller and ball bearings, and stainless steel will be subject to world quota

licences. Quotas for these goods have been increased by ten per cent over the previous licensing period.

Dollar ceilings of £5,000 per importer per licensing period have been established for floor coverings, refrigerators and wall-papers. Dollar area textiles will be subject to a ceiling of £25,000 per importer per licensing period.

Total Canadian exports to Australia in 1958 amounted to approximately \$53 million as compared with \$49 million during the previous year. The principal Canadian exports are canned fish, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint, iron and steel products, office machines, motor vehicles, aluminum, asbestos fibres, abrasive papers and drugs and chemicals.

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SHIP TO BELGIUM

HMCS *Winnipeg*, an Algerine class coastal escort, was transferred to the Government of Belgium under the Canadian programme of Mutual Aid to member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The ceremony took place at Esquimalt, B.C., on August 7.

Mr. George R. Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence, handed over the ship officially to His Excellency Arthur Gilson, Minister of Defence for Belgium, who accepted the ship on behalf of his country.

Mr. Gilson was visiting Canada for the first time and saw something of Canada's defence effort.

Among the guests in attendance at this ceremony were: His Excellency Jacques de Thier, Belgian Ambassador to Canada; Commodore L.J.J. Robins, Chief of the Belgian Naval Staff; Mr. Leon Balcer, Solicitor General of Canada; Rear Admiral K.L. Dyer, Chief of Naval Personnel, who represented the Canadian Chief of the Naval Staff.

The *Winnipeg*, which was built by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, was first commissioned on July 29, 1943, and served for the remainder of the Second World War. This ship, along with HMCS *Wallaceburg*, another Algerine class coastal escort which was transferred to the Belgian Navy at Sydney, N.S., on July 31, was employed on convoy escort duty during the Second World War. Following the end of hostilities, the *Winnipeg* sailed from Halifax to Esquimalt, where she became part of the reserve fleet. She has been refitted for modern service by Yarrows Limited, of Victoria, at a cost of more than \$1 million. The ship will be commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau E. Poulet, of the Royal Belgian Navy, and is being renamed F.N.B. *Dufour*.

JUNIOR RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Some 200 delegates from 41 countries arrived on August 11 at the University of Toronto to begin a 12-day Junior Red Cross international study conference. They came from all parts of Canada where each had spent one week as the guest of a Canadian family.

The Red Cross junior study centre, designed to strengthen friendship among the youth of the world, also marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross and the 50th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Prime Minister Diefenbaker welcomed the delegates in an address on August 12 at Convocation Hall. He recalled that the Conference represented the largest youth organization in the world with 55 million members in 72 countries.

Mr. Diefenbaker said in part:

"The Red Cross has shown that nations can work together for the benefit of each and all. What the Red Cross has done gives hope that all the nations can be persuaded in a like spirit of co-operation to be their brother's keeper irrespective of colour, race or religion, to unite in peace and for peace to remove economic inequities which are the basic causes of human suffering, and thereby raise living standards and give new hope to hundreds of millions of human beings who regard abject poverty as inevitable and eternal...."

"Furthermore, advances in medical science have brought about tremendous increases in population.... Such increases in population constitute an added challenge to mankind for men everywhere are demanding new living standards, greater equality of opportunity and the hope of better things.... It is under these circumstances that the battle for the minds of men is taking place between those who believe in freedom under law, and those who contend that Communism is the hope of mankind...."

"We who believe in Capitalism know that it has errors and shortcomings, as do all things human, but we claim that it has raised the material condition of men and has provided economic well-being unequalled by any other system, with the state protecting the individual against exploitation and unfairness. Canada is a capitalistic country in that it owes its progress to capitalistic principles.

"The principles of Capitalism have been misinterpreted and distorted by Communist propagandists.... Such misinterpretations and misunderstandings need to be answered by a clear and unequivocal statement of the aims, purposes and practice of Democracy under the Capitalistic system.

"Communists in the world competition of ideals know where they stand and set forth

their views in printed word and speech; the Capitalist world can do no less.... The Capitalist world should, in my view, make a uniform and conscientious effort to make available books and periodicals which give a fair and objective picture of Capitalism and its benefits -- otherwise the contest for the minds of men may go by default, as the only literature available in many uncommitted countries is highly organized Communist propaganda available in every book-store in every major language.

"To meet the aggressive propaganda of the Communist world, the Western world needs a truthful and aggressive salesmanship of its ideas and its ideals...."

ENTERTAINMENT

Delegates attended an evening performance of "As You Like It" at Stratford. They also visited Niagara Falls and saw a base-ball match.

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WASHINGTON APPOINTMENT

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced the appointment of Mr. Maurice Schwarzmann as Minister-Counsellor (Economic) to the Canadian Embassy at Washington. Mr. Schwarzmann, at present Director of the Department's International Trade Relations Branch, will take up his new duties early in October.

Mr. Schwarzmann joined the International Trade Relations Branch in 1949. In 1953 he was appointed Chief, European and Latin American Section. He became Assistant Director of the Branch two years later, Acting Director in 1957 and Director on January 1, 1958. He has taken part in a number of international trade conferences and negotiations, including GATT sessions and the 1958 Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. In 1958 and 1959 he headed the Canadian Delegations to the GATT sessions.

Mr. Schwarzmann was born in 1920. He received his early education in England and France and graduated from the University of Toronto with the degrees of B.A. (Honours) in 1948 and M.A. in 1950.

During the Second World War he served with the Canadian Army (Intelligence Corps) from 1943-46 in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands.

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PRINCESS IN VICTORIA

Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra of Kent, paid a brief visit to Victoria, British Columbia, from August 8 - 11, when she was the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Frank Ross. The Princess was en route to Australia by BOAC jet plane.

WILDLIFE SERVICE PROGRAMME

Field operations of the Canadian Wildlife Service are taking its scientists into every part of Canada, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources has announced.

One of the important annual operations being carried out is the survey of waterfowl populations, which is conducted in co-operation with provincial game departments, the United States Fish and Wildlife Services, and other interests. Breeding populations and breeding success are studied in the spring and summer, and an attempt is made to estimate the size of the autumn flight. This information is used in the annual revision of bag limits and closed seasons under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Hunting pressures, crippling losses, and age ratios are recorded in the autumn, and in mid-winter another inventory is conducted.

Related special investigations are being made in most regions of conditions affecting such species as mallard, pintain, lesser scaup, black brant, and greater snow geese.

Damage to grain crops by ducks is the subject of a continuing investigation in co-operation with the Prairie Provinces, the Federal Department of Agriculture and other agencies. Four wildlife officers will be engaged in this year's programme. The very important task of banding, by which data on distribution, migration, mortality, and longevity of waterfowl can be obtained, is being continued in all parts of Canada. Under study also are eider populations in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Eastern Canada; the relationship between mergansers and salmon on the Atlantic coast; woodcock and Wilson's snipe populations in Eastern Canada; murre and other seabirds which form immense colonies in coastal Newfoundland; and such rare birds and threatened species as the whooping crane, trumpeter swan, and Ross's goose.

Canada's 98 migratory bird sanctuaries should become better known this year, with the erection of special road signs to identify their location and explain their purpose.

Life and living creatures in the fresh waters of the National Parks, and in particular the management of the fish populations of the parks, are being studied by the Wildlife Service. Lakes and streams are being examined and game fish populations assessed in Newfoundland's Terra Nova Park. Trout plantings, control of aquatic vegetation and black flies, and reclamation of lakes and eradication of undesirable species of fish are being studied in other eastern national parks. Similar investigations are being carried on in the prairie and mountain parks.

WILD ANIMAL STUDIES

Wild animal studies in the national parks and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories will include the fluctuating muskrat population on the Old Crow Flats in the Yukon, the numbers of Dall sheep, Stone's caribou, grizzly bear and mountain goat, and the effectiveness of control measures on the numbers of predators on big game ranges.

Fur-bearing and game animals in the Northwest Territories under study will include muskrats in the Mackenzie Delta, beaver in the Mackenzie District, squirrel, mink and moose in the southern Mackenzie, barren-ground caribou in the central tundra regions, Stone's caribou in the mountains west of Aklavik, the buffalo herds in Wood Buffalo Park, wolves within the barren-ground caribou range, white fox and polar bear in the Eastern Arctic, and caribou on Coats and Baffin Islands and in Keewatin District.

The growing beaver populations in western national parks will be studied as well as range conditions and other factors affecting the numbers and distribution of elk, moose, deer, sheep, mountain goats and other wild animals. Muskrats in the marshes of Point Pelee National Park, the management of game animals in other eastern parks, and the third year stage of the co-operative investigation of the caribou of Newfoundland are also on this year's programme.