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ATOMIC POWER STATION

Construction at the site of Canada's first atomic power station is expected to be resumed in July, it is announced by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., and The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the three partners in the project. Known as NPD (Nuclear Power Demonstration), the plant will produce 20,000 kilowatts of electricity that will be fed into Ontario Hydro's power distribution system when the station goes into operation in 1961.

The NPD station will not produce power at a cost competitive with that produced by coal-burning power plants. It will, however, serve as a pilot plant for stations with outputs of 150,000 to 300,000 kilowatts of electricity. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited recently set up a Nuclear Power Plant Division in Toronto to produce a preliminary design for a 200,000 kilowatt atomic power station known as CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium Reactor).

Work on the NPD site, which is about two miles from Rolphton, Ont., and 150 miles west northwest of Ottawa, was stopped last year to allow important technological advances to be incorporated in the design of the station's reactor. The basic system pioneered at Chalk River -- the use of natural uranium for fuel and heavy water for moderator -- has not been altered in the redesign of the station, but a different type of vessel to contain the fuel and a new method of charging and discharging the fuel are to be used.

Whereas the original NPD reactor was to have a vertical steel pressure tank to contain the uranium fuel elements and the heavy water moderator, the core of the new reactor is to be a barrel-shaped, horizontal, aluminum tank about 13 feet long and about 15 feet across its greatest diameter. Through this tank run 132 aluminum tubes into which are inserted zirconium alloy pressure tubes that contain the fuel elements and the heavy water "coolant". The latter flows over the fuel elements, becomes heated, then travels to a heat exchanger or boiler where the heat is transferred to ordinary water to make steam. The steam is fed into a conventional steam turbine that drives an electricity generator. The heavy water is recirculated through the reactor to carry more heat to the heat exchanger.

The other major design change involves the method of inserting new fuel elements and removing used elements. In the original design the fuel was to be inserted and removed from the top of the reactor. In the new fuelling system there will be a remotely operated fuelling machine at each end of the reactor vessel, thus permitting the loading and unloading of fuel from both ends. This arrangement will give a more even distribution of fresh and partially used fuel throughout the reactor and permit the most efficient use of the uranium. The fuelling operation will be carried out while the reactor is under full power.

PRESENT FOR SIR WINSTON

The Alberta Government publication "Within our Borders" reports that a photograph of a rugged range of peaks in Jasper National Park named in October 1956 in honor of world famous statesman Sir Winston Churchill has been presented to Sir Winston by the Province of Alberta.

The Sir Winston Churchill Range covers an area of 200 square miles immediately to the south of the Queen Elizabeth ranges. It is bounded on the south by the Columbia Icefield, on the east by the Sunwapta River and on the west by the Athabasca River. Peaks in the range approach 12,000 feet in height and are perpetually snow-capped.

The picture was accompanied by a letter of presentation from Premier E.C. Manning of Alberta.

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TROOPS IN EUROPE CELEBRATE

The brightest and proudest day of the year for Canadian servicemen and their dependents in West Germany with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, is planned for June 30, the Army announces.

On that day troops and their families observe Dominion Day - 1958, marking Canada's 91st year of nationhood.

Colourful military ceremonies, displays, demonstrations, sporting events, massed band concerts, celebration balls and other observances are planned by the 12,000 soldiers, wives and children. And invited as special guests for the day are hundreds of military, diplomatic and civilian representatives of Britain, Belgium, the United States and West Germany.

With the exception of the final track and field sports meet in Hemer's sports stadium during the morning, all events will take place during the afternoon in the twin barracks of Fort Macleod and Fort Prince of Wales on the city's eastern outskirts. These two forts are the permanent campsites of the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery respectively.

Canada's senior diplomatic representative to the Federal Republic of West Germany, Escott M. Reid, is to be guest of honour. He will take the salute as a combined "feu-de-joie", staged by the Queen's Own Rifles and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, marks the opening of the afternoon of spectacular drills, displays and demonstrations.

Host for the day will be Brig. Donald C. Cameron of Alexandria, Ont., the commander of Canadian land troops in Europe.

The morning of the festive day will feature the track and field finals, a Brigade championship softball final, opening of a midway, and a static display of brigade weapons.

After games of chance, hot-dog, ice-cream

and coffee stands on the midway have gathered lunch-time funds for sponsoring units and community organizations, the main events of the afternoon will get under way on the parade square with the ceremonial "feu-de-joie". Traditionally a ceremony of Rifle regiments, over 400-riflemen will salute the day as FN rifles are fired into the air in rapid succession up and down two ranks. The machine-gun-like volleys will sound three times. After each ripple, 105-millimeter field guns of the artillery unit will fire seven rounds, adding up to a 21-gun artillery salute.

Following this ceremony stretcher-bearers of the 3rd Battalion, Le Royal 22e Regiment will demonstrate how they won the Connaught Shield, the trophy awarded to the unit with the best stretcher-bearers in the British Army of the Rhine.

Based on a spectacle of former years, the "unhorsed" Royal Canadian Horse Artillery unit will perform a parade square musical drive with a "crash deployment" of the guns.

This event will be followed by an unarmed combat demonstration by 12 military policemen of the Brigade's 4th Provost Platoon and 1 Field Detention Barracks of the Canadian Provost Corps.

For thrills and spectacle 16 motorcyclists are to feature trick and precision riding during a 20-minute "motorcyclorama". This event will follow gymnastics and a physical training display by soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards.

The final parade square event is scheduled to be a massed band display by bands of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the Canadian Guards, Le Royal 22e Regiment and the Queen's Own Rifles.

Dominion Day celebrations are to close that night in clubs, messes and canteens as members of the brigade play host at dances and formal balls.

Weary mothers and lost children are in for special attention on the big day. Kiddies who elude motherly guidance for the call of barkers will eventually find themselves shepherded to a "lost children's tent" where they will be "mothered" by military policemen until claimed by owners. And to ease the weariness of harassed mothers, Brigade medical personnel will provide first aid and rest tents.

Overall attendance at the "birthday party" is expected to exceed 10,000 and special transportation arrangements have been made to ensure that soldiers, wives, children, and German civilian employees of the Canadian formation arrive in time for the fun. Military and civilian busses, troop transports, and private cars will converge on Hemer from Soest, Werl and Unna, townsites in the area where the Canadian Brigade Group is stationed.

Nowhere else in the world, not even within Canada's borders, is Dominion Day - 1958 expected to be celebrated with more splendour and gaiety than among Canada's representatives to the NATO land forces in continental Europe.

RADIO SERVICE TO NORTH

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will make a start this year on substantial expansion and improvement of radio service to Northern Canada, A. Davidson Dunton, chairman of the CBC Board of Governors, has announced. Revenue Minister George Nowlan said in the House of Commons that funds are being requested of Parliament for the undertaking.

Initial costs of the project, recommended by the CBC and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, have been provided for in supplementary estimates tabled recently in Parliament. These appropriations, for the year ending next March 31, total \$591,000, made up of \$356,000 for operating expenses and \$235,000 for capital outlays.

A million-dollar, 50-kilowatt shortwave station will be built in the Vancouver area to beam CBC programmes to the Yukon and the MacKenzie District of the Northwest Territories. Its completion is planned for 1960.

In the meantime, the CBC will take over, improve and operate certain existing community stations in the north and build others at points to be agreed upon in consultation with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Until completion of the shortwave station at Vancouver, community stations in the north will be supplied with 10 hours daily of tape-recorded CBC programmes. The recordings will be shipped to them by commercial airlines.

CBC engineering and programme experts will soon visit the community stations. They will assess their requirements in equipment and staff.

"The CBC and the government have been keenly aware of the urgent need to bring the national broadcasting service to the Canadian north", Mr. Dunton said. "CBC studies showed that this could best be accomplished under present circumstances by shortwave, supplemented by standard-band stations, which would relay the shortwave service and originate community programmes of their own."

Areas not served by the standard-band stations will receive direct shortwave service.

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LABOUR INCOME GREATER

Canadian paid workers received an estimated \$3,697,000,000 in the form of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in this year's first quarter, some 2.5 per cent greater than last year's comparable total of \$3,607,000,000. March labour income increased slightly to \$1,234,000,000 from \$1,232,000,000 a month earlier but more steeply from \$1,205,000,000 a year earlier.

First-quarter income increased in construction to \$235,000,000 from \$223,000,000 a year ago, utilities, transportation, storage, communication and trade to \$983,000,000 from \$943,000,000, finance and services (including

government) to \$976,000,000 from \$899,000,000, and supplementary labour income to \$128,000,000 from \$127,000,000. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, trapping and mining fell to \$233,000,000 from \$249,000,000 and manufacturing to \$1,142,000,000 from \$1,166,000,000.

March totals (in millions) were as follows: primary industries, \$75 (\$77 a year earlier); manufacturing, \$385 (\$393); construction, \$78 (\$73); distributive group, \$328 (\$317); finance and services, \$326 (\$302); and supplementary labour income, \$42 (\$43).

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SECURITY TRANSACTIONS

Inflow of capital into Canada from portfolio security transactions in this year's first quarter amounted to \$153 million, sharply greater than the \$45 million in the final quarter of 1957, but well below the \$235 million in last year's first quarter and the quarterly average of \$183 million for 1957 as a whole. Some nine-tenths of the net movement in the quarter was from the United States.

Proceeds of new Canadian issues sold abroad, timed on the basis of delivery contracts, totalled \$164 million in the first quarter compared to \$258 million a year ago. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities amounted to \$16 million, the lowest figure recorded in any quarter since 1953, and compares to \$42 million last year.

Transactions in foreign securities in the quarter resulted in net sales or a capital inflow of \$8 million. About \$10 million arose from the resale of outstanding issues, mainly of United States origin. Canadians acquired \$3 million of foreign securities through the purchase of new issues, but holdings were reduced by retirements of \$1 million of Canadian-held foreign issues.

March trade in outstanding securities led to a small capital outflow of \$0.8 million, in contrast to inflows aggregating \$6.6 million in the first two months of the year. A repurchase balance of \$2.7 million occurred with the United States, but there were net sales balances of \$0.6 million with the United Kingdom and \$1.3 million with other overseas countries.

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ARMY CHIEF RETIRES

Lieutenant-General Howard D. Graham, CBE, DSO, ED, CD, 59, now Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Army, will retire from the Regular Army, August 31, after a military career spanning more than 42 years.

He will be succeeded in the post by Major-General S. Findlay Clark, CBE, CD, 49, now General Officer Commanding Central Command at Oakville, Ont., who will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

A successor to Major-General Clark will be named at a later date.

THE COMMONWEALTH: FORCE FOR GOOD

Addressing Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons June 13, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of the United Kingdom spoke of "the immense force for good which the Commonwealth is and can be in the world today".

Of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Prime Minister said, in part:

"What is it that binds us together? The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa -- we are, of course, held together by common origins and tradition. We feel a deep and personal loyalty to the Crown, perhaps never more than today. We are fortunate indeed to have in our Queen so noble a representative of the royal function. But there are many countries of the Commonwealth which do not share common origins or common allegiance. We are not, all of us, bound together by ties of race, colour or religion. In these countries of Asia and Africa even the Crown itself, so dear to you and to us, is respected more as a symbol of Commonwealth unity than as a real and personal object of loyalty.

"What, then, is this spirit that breathes upon this unique community of nations? It is, I think, closely connected with what I was trying to say just now about our parliamentary system and how we work it. It is the idea of free government, freedom of the law, of law and government separated, the judiciary uncontrolled by legislature or executive. It is the belief in government by consent, by debate, by committee, by local authority, by parliament. Above all, perhaps, it is the conviction that the state was made for man and not man for the state. People who believe in these ideals will never surrender to materialism or to tyranny.

"Of course the new nations of Asia and Africa have many problems and difficulties, but I have been deeply impressed with the deep impact which our people and our institutions have had upon these peoples of the East. I am quite sure of this; we do not gain in their estimation by denigrating the very real contributions which we have made. I am not thinking only of the great viceroys, the famous governors, the conquering generals; I am thinking about the work done throughout the subcontinent of India and throughout many parts of Asia and Africa by quite simple people -- the district officer, the doctor, the missionary, the schoolmaster. These men come from humble homes; the small squire, the professional class and above all from vicarage and manse. The work done is not forgotten. It is still fruitful, more fruitful perhaps than they ever could have dreamed. All these ideas and examples have revived the old societies of the East, and if now the new vigour and bursting energy of these lands seems sometimes wrongly directed, let us remember this simple

fact. In the great struggle for the future of mankind which has continued throughout all history and is now perhaps more intense than ever, the ideals of the Commonwealth, steadily pursued, have put the Commonwealth nations firmly on the side of freedom.

"Military alliances, economic pacts, formal guarantees; all these are good and necessary and have served us well. We in Britain are proud to be the only nation to belong to all three defensive groupings in the world--NATO, SEATO and the Bagdad pact. Nevertheless these do not of themselves bring us new friends or win over the hesitant and doubtful, for this is a struggle partly of power and partly of ideas. In this struggle it is, in my view, the ideas and the ideals which will count in the long run, and in all these the Commonwealth of today has a vital role to play.

"It would be wrong to think that in this world struggle we can take only a defensive posture. The steady growth of the Commonwealth is, indeed, the best evidence that our way of life is positive and vital. That is what we have to show to all the other peoples of the world who are hesitating to commit themselves, as well as to those who are at present under the yoke of Soviet domination.

"You may ask how will it all end. I do not believe that we need fear the future if we hold firm to our faith and our ideals. In time even the monolithic dictatorships crumble and change, for although the free world by its very diversity often seems weak, in its variety and above all in its freedom it is fundamentally strong. I do not believe that a purely materialistic concept of life will forever satisfy men and women; nor do I fear a continuing struggle of ideas. This I think should be our chosen battleground."

Mr. Macmillan said he hoped the forthcoming Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference would "march to great advance in Commonwealth co-operation in trade and commerce". Speaking of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, Mr. Macmillan said:

"I was particularly pleased at the job done by the visiting Canadian Delegation a few months ago. The contacts that were built up and the close association that we have now with Canadian industry is going to produce some remarkable results as the months go by. We have with your Government the closest understanding. We have between your industries and ours novel and quite remarkable developments in practical co-operation. Your industrialists have been to see our country and how good the stuff is that we have to sell. We hope that our recent mission to Canada under Sir William Rootes will have helped us to add still further to our understanding. We are looking forward, therefore, to increased mutual trade and closer working in all industrial and economic fields."

NEWFOUNDLAND SIGNS HOSPITAL INSURANCE AGREEMENT

Newfoundland, which in 1934 initiated the first government-sponsored hospital insurance plan in British North America, has entered into agreement with the Federal Government to broaden its programme with Ottawa assistance. Second province to avail themselves of the benefits of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, it was represented last week at the signing ceremony in the House of Commons by Mr. J.M. McGrath, Minister of Health. The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, was the federal signatory.

Newfoundland's original prepaid medical and hospital programme, the Cottage Hospital Plan, was designed for families living in the out-port areas and covered something over a third of the provincial population. Last year a general programme for children was introduced which provided ward accommodation and out-patient diagnostic services. The plan made possible by last week's agreement will extend in-patient hospital care to all Newfoundlanders as well as providing certain out-patient facilities.

The in-patient services are the same as those to be made available in Ontario as a result of the agreement signed with that province on March 3, 1958. It is mandatory for a province to provide these services in order to

receive federal assistance.

Out-patient services, on the other hand, are optional under the terms of the federal act. Each province is free to omit insured out-patient services entirely or to include such out-patient services as the province considers desirable as long as they are uniformly available to all residents of the province on equal terms and conditions. Newfoundland will include on an out-patient basis:

- (a) laboratory and radiological services, as well as certain diagnostic services.
- (b) the use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available.

The body of the agreement with Newfoundland, is essentially the same as that signed with Ontario. Such differences as there are reflect the differences in administration and scope of the two programmes. Where Ontario makes provision for the financing of its share of the costs through a system of premiums, Newfoundland proposes to meet these financial commitments out of revenue derived from provincial taxes. A further difference in the Newfoundland agreement is the absence of any provision for a waiting period for benefits. Every bona fide resident of Newfoundland will be eligible immediately for insured services.

Newfoundland plans to commence the new programme on July 1, 1958.

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WINTER WORK CONFERENCE

On the invitation of Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, leaders of industry and organized labour and representatives of provincial governments will meet for a National Winter Employment Conference in Ottawa on July 14 and 15 to discuss practical ways of reducing seasonal unemployment in the winter in Canada, a perennial problem which has plagued this country since its earliest days.

About 90 delegates representing 25 national organizations and provincial governments are expected to attend the Conference.

In sending out invitations, Mr. Starr recognized the fact that expansion of employment on a year-round basis must remain the principal objective of industry and government, and that fluctuations in employment occur at all seasons of the year, but he indicated that the basic purpose of the Conference is to increase the effectiveness of the National Winter Work Campaigns which have been conducted with increasing support during recent years. Supported by the Department of Labour and the Unemployment Insurance Commission in co-operation with provincial and municipal governments, these "Do It Now" campaigns, concentrated mainly in January, February and March, have now become annual events extensively organized in communities from coast to coast.

Mr. Starr felt that the time now had arrived when management, labour, governments and other groups which had supported past campaigns should get together at a national level to develop further practical proposals which could lead to increased action at all levels. The three main items on the Agenda will be:

1. Extent and causes of the annual winter decline in employment in Canada.
2. The action that has been taken to increase winter employment opportunities.
3. Practical proposals for further action by all interested groups on local, provincial and national levels.

Employer and business groups will include the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Railway Association of Canada, the Canadian Construction Association, the National House Builders' Association, the Canadian Metal Mining Association, the Canadian Retail Federation, the Retail Merchants Association, the Western Retail Merchants Association, and the Canadian Council -- Operation Home Improvement.

Labour will send representatives from the Canadian Labour Congress and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

Other groups to be represented are the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Inter-Provincial Farm Union Council, the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, the Canadian Welfare Council, the National Council

of Women, the Daily Newspaper Publishers Association, the Weekly Newspapers Association, Canadian Universities, the Canadian Association of Consumers and associations of advertisers and advertising agencies.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the following appointments, transfers and retirements in the Canadian Diplomatic Service:

Mr. Ronald M. MacDonnell, at present Ambassador to the United Arab Republic and Minister to Lebanon, will be returning to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa in the late summer as Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the post which he held before he went to Cairo. The appointment of Mr. MacDonnell's successor will be announced later.

Mr. Theodore F.N. Newton, at present Head of the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Indonesia to succeed Mr. G.R. Heasman, whose appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand was announced earlier. Mr. Newton will take up his new duties in Djakarta in the late summer.

Mr. Alexandre J. Boudreau, at present Consul General of Canada in Boston, will shortly be retiring from the Canadian Diplomatic Service. The appointment of his successor will be announced later.

Mr. Alfred J. Pick, at present Head of the European Division of the Department of External Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Peru to succeed Mr. B. Rogers, whose appointment as Ambassador to Turkey was announced earlier. Mr. Pick will take up his new duties in Lima in the late summer.

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WINTER WORTH CONFERENCE

On the invitation of Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, leaders of industry and labour and representatives of provincial governments will meet for a National Winter Employment Conference in Ottawa on July 15 and 16 to discuss present and future employment problems in the winter. The conference will be held in the winter in Canada, a personal problem which has plagued the country since its earliest days.