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## PHENOMENAL GROWTH FORECAST

A remarkable increase in living standards and in the level of per capita net disposable income of Canadians over the period of the next 25 years was predicted in the preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, made public in Ottawa, January 10.

Forecasting Canada's growth during the next 25 years, the Commission estimated that:

- the Canadian population will increase from 15,575,000 in 1955 to about 26,650,000 in 1980, assuming an average net immigration of 75,000 persons per annum;
- the labour force will grow at about the same rate as the population as a whole. Average hours per week in agriculture are expected to decrease from 55.3 to 43.75 and, in business, from 41.3 to 34.3 in 1980;
- the Gross National Product may increase from \$26.8 billion in 1955 to about \$76 billion in 1980, i.e., by roughly three times. The principal variables in this estimate are the growth in population and the increased rate of productivity, particularly for the business sector of the economy. The forecast for 1980 is an average of two calculations based on increases in productivity of 2.5 per cent and 3.25 per cent per annum for the business sector and net immigration annually of 75,000 persons;

- if the forecast of the increase in Gross National Product is borne out by events, the average Canadian in 1980, after paying income tax, will probably have about two-thirds again as much income in real terms for his own use as he had in 1955.
- while the output of all sectors of the economy is expected to increase, that of agriculture may decline in relative terms from about 13 per cent of the total in 1955 to about 6 per cent in 1980. On the other hand, the output of the resource industries (particularly mining, oil and gas, and electric light and power) is expected to increase from about 10 per cent of the total in 1955 to about 15 per cent in 1980; and the output of secondary manufacturing is expected to increase from about 22 per cent in 1955 to about 25 per cent in 1980;
- the percentage of the total labour force employed in agriculture will decline from about 15 per cent in 1955 to about 7 per cent in 1980. The resource industries, primary and secondary manufacturing, and construction, are expected to employ roughly the same proportion of the total labour force in 1980 as they do today. The proportion of the number of workers employed in the tertiary or service sectors of the economy is expected to increase considerably;

(Over)

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-- the trend under which Canada has been becoming an increasingly urban country is expected to continue. In 1951, 62 per cent of the population lived in metropolitan areas or in other cities, towns and villages with more than a thousand people. By 1980 this proportion may rise to 80 per cent;

-- foreign trade will continue to be an extremely important determinant of growth and prosperity of the Canadian economy. But the perceptible decline since the 1930's in the value of exports as a proportion of Gross National Expenditure is expected to continue. Similarly, it is expected that the share of our total exports going to the United States and of our total imports which come from that country will continue to increase.

The Royal Commission pointed out that in making its forecasts of future development it had assumed that there will not be a global nuclear war during the next 25 years, that there will not be another depression of the kind experienced in the thirties or prolonged periods of mass unemployment, and that there will be no major change in the policies of the government which have a bearing on economic development.

It pointed out that the realization of Canada's tremendous potential will depend in large measure on the maintenance of a flexible market economy. But, it maintained, it will be equally important for governments to continue to adapt their role in economic affairs to changing conditions and, in particular, to accept the implications of the effort to maintain a high level of employment.

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**FILMS TRAVEL:** Canadian travel films are now reaching over a million United States viewers in each quarter of the year. In addition to these direct screenings of 16 mm. sound and color films, since September 1954 there have been 3,158 telecasts of Canadian travel films, seen in 167 cities.

Federal, provincial and other travel promotion bodies have spent more than \$1,500,000 in production of 145 different film subjects, and nearly 5,000 prints are in circulation. The continuing use of such films sometimes shows remarkable results. One travel film, representing a total investment of \$29,707, has already promoted Canadian travel pictorially to audiences totalling nearly 13 million, or at a cost of less than a quarter-cent each.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, in co-operation with the National Film Board of Canada, maintains a network of film libraries across the United States. From these libraries travel films may be borrowed by interested groups and organizations at no cost other than for transportation. Surveys indicate about 10 per cent of tourist visitors to Canada decided to come as the result of seeing Canadian travel films, either directly or on television.

**STRATFORD SEASON:** Irish actress Siobhan McKenna, currently appearing in the Cambridge Festival Theatre production of Shaw's "Saint Joan" in New York, has been signed to play in the fifth annual season of Shakespearean drama at Stratford, Ontario, next summer.

The ten week Stratford season, July 1 to September 7, will feature "Hamlet" directed by Michael Langham, opening July 1, and "Twelfth Night", directed by Tyrone Guthrie, opening July 2.

Miss McKenna, whose "Saint Joan" is scheduled to end its New York run January 6 after more than a hundred performances, will be appearing as Viola in "Twelfth Night". Co-starring in the Stratford season are Canadian actors Christopher Plummer, Douglas Campbell and Frances Hyland. Christopher Plummer, who last season starred in the Festival production of "Henry V", will be playing the title role in "Hamlet" and Sir Andrew Aguecheek in "Twelfth Night". Douglas Campbell will appear as Claudius in "Hamlet" and Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night". Miss Hyland who played leading roles with the Festival company during its second and third seasons will play Ophelia in "Hamlet" and Olivia in "Twelfth Night".

Tanya Moiseiwitsch, United Kingdom designer for the Canadian productions during the last four seasons will design "Twelfth Night", with Desmond Heeley, English artist who created the costumes for the Stratford Memorial Theatre's production of "Hamlet" last season, designing the Canadian production of "Hamlet".

The Symphony Orchestra of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will be featured during the third annual Festival of Music at Stratford. The Symphony will present a series of four Wednesday night Concerts, from July 31 to August 21.

As announced earlier, the English Opera Group will have its North American premiere at the Festival with performances of Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw".

Jazz artists who will appear during the Music Festival, which will run from July 31 to September 6, are Count Basie and his orchestra, singer Billie Holiday, Toronto's Ron Collier Quintet, the Gerry Mulligan Quartet and pianist Teddy Wilson. Jazz was included in the Festival for the first time last year.

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**TRAILER HOMES:** Fifty thousand Canadians live in mobile homes, and Canada's 20 trailer manufacturers this year turned out about 5,000 units, with an additional 1,000 being imported from the United States. Production of mobile homes has more than doubled in Canada every year since 1950, when only 20 Canadian-made trailers were sold. The industry expects to sell 10,000 trailers in Canada in 1957, and it is predicted that within the next 10 years the mobile homes business will be a \$100,000,000 a year industry.

### HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROGRESS

New hydro-electric capacity added in 1956 was slightly higher and there was increased activity in the construction of thermal electric plants, Resources Minister Jean Lesage revealed in his annual statement on Hydro-electric Progress in Canada.

The 845,000 horse-power added to the national total this year exceeded last year's figure by about 6,000 horse-power. The greatest single addition was the 450,000 horse-power brought into operation at Quebec's Ber-simis No. 1 development. British Columbia's biggest single contribution was the addition of the fourth unit of 150,000 horse-power to the Aluminum Company of Canada's plant at Kemano. Canada's total capacity now stands at 18,356,148 horse-power, or less than 28 per cent of the total resources.

Construction work still in progress indicates the addition of more than one and a half million horse-power in 1957 and probably another 2,500,000 horse-power in 1958.

New thermal-electric plants and additions to present plants came into operation in nearly every province and considerable construction now in progress is scheduled for operation next year.

The Province of Quebec continued to lead in hydro-electric development with 514,300 horse-power added this year and with present construction forecasting the addition of approximately 4 million horse-power during the next five or six years. British Columbia's new power additions reached 243,500 horse-power with about half a million horse-power under construction for 1957 operation.

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Commission completed a 74,000 horse-power installation in the northern part of the province and other construction indicates the tremendous effort being put forth to meet the growth of power demand in the province. Load increases are expected to require large additions to thermal capacity as well as hydro expansion.

### RECORD MINERAL PRODUCTION

Canada's mineral production in 1956 topped all previous records by a wide margin, passing the \$2 billion dollar mark for the first time, according to the preliminary annual estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Value for the year is put at \$2,067,699,000, exceeding 1955's total by \$272,388,000 or 15 per cent, nearly double the 1950 value of \$1,045,450,000 and more than triple 1947's total of \$644,870,000.

New high records were set during 1956 in the total value of all main classes of minerals, increases being particularly pronounced in mineral fuels and metallics. Among individual minerals there were outstanding gains in crude petroleum, iron ore, copper, uranium, asbestos and cement, and lesser but substantial increases in nickel, zinc, salt, coal, natural gas, and sand and gravel. There were lower values for gold, lead and lime. Increases heavily outnumbered decreases among the large number of other minerals.

Boosted by a large increase in crude petroleum, now by far Canada's leading mineral product from a value standpoint, the mineral fuels group rose more than 24 per cent in total value to \$514,850,000 from \$414,318,000. Crude petroleum jumped to \$401,851,000 from \$305,640,000, coal to \$95,467,000 from \$93,579,000, and natural gas to \$17,543,000 from \$15,099,000.

#### COPPER CLIMBS

The value of all metallics climbed to \$1,134,354,000 from \$1,007,840,000 in 1955. With larger output and higher prices, copper topped the other metals with a substantial rise in value to \$291,470,000 from \$239,756,-

000. Nickel was next in order at \$223,344,000, up from \$215,866,000, and iron ore jumped to \$156,328,000 from \$110,436,000. The value of the gold output fell to \$150,808,000 from \$156,789,000, but zinc rose to \$125,476,000 from \$118,306,000. Lead eased to \$57,907,000 from \$58,315,000, while uranium rose to \$39,577,000 from \$26,032,000, silver to \$25,832,000 from \$24,676,000, platinum to \$15,585,000 from \$14,748,000, cobalt to \$9,373,000 from \$8,564,000, and selenium to \$6,858,000 from \$3,203,000.

Non-metallics as a group reached a total value of \$171,241,000, more than 18 per cent larger than 1955's total of \$144,921,000. Asbestos rose in value to \$109,666,000 from \$96,191,000, salt to \$13,917,000 from \$10,122,000 gypsum to \$8,301,000 from \$8,037,000, sulphur to \$7,440,000 from \$5,985,000, and titanium dioxide to \$6,771,000 from \$5,193,000.

Structural materials as a group moved up more than 8 per cent to \$247,254,000 from \$228,232,000 in the preceding year. Cement rose in value to \$77,876,000 from \$65,650,000, sand and gravel to \$72,637,000 from \$67,775,000, and clay products to \$38,062,000 from \$35,260,000. Stone declined to \$43,349,000 from \$43,737,000 and lime to \$15,329,000 from \$15,811,000.

#### INCREASES GENERAL

Increased production values in 1956 were recorded for all provinces except Nova Scotia. In the Territories, production values were higher for the Yukon but lower for the Northwest Territories.

Ontario again led the provinces with a value of \$640,915,000 or 31 per cent of the national total in 1956 (\$583,955,000 or 32.5 per cent in 1955). Quebec was second with \$426,608,000 or 20.6 per cent (\$357,010,000 or 19.9 per cent), and Alberta a closer third with \$408,865,000 or 19.8 per cent (\$325,974,000 or 18.2 per cent). Next in order was British Columbia at \$199,318,000 (\$189,525,000 in 1955), Saskatchewan \$114,103,000 (\$85,150,000), Newfoundland \$87,752,000 (\$68,463,000), Manitoba \$66,712,000 (\$62,018,000), Nova Scotia \$66,625,000 (\$67,134,000), Northwest Territories \$22,949,000 (\$25,598,000), New Brunswick \$18,172,000 (\$15,760,000), and the Yukon \$15,679,000 (\$14,725,000).

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**AIRCRAFT ORDERED:** Trans-Canada Air Lines has ordered 20 Vickers Vanguard propeller-turbine airliners and placed an option on four more. The 20 aircraft, with spares and components, will cost \$67,100,000, representing the largest single commercial dollar export order ever placed in postwar Britain. A further \$11,700,000 will be spent if the four planes on option are later purchased.

By purchasing the Vanguard, TCA takes advantage of the experience gained by its extensive operation of the Vickers Viscount, with which the Canadian airline pioneered propeller-turbine travel in North America. TCA has placed orders for 20 Viscounts in addition to its present Viscount fleet.

Delivery of the Vanguards to Canada will start in the early autumn of 1960.

President G.R. McGregor of TCA said his company's decision to order the Vanguard came "after the most exhaustive equipment analysis ever undertaken by the company". He said the evaluation was made over a period of two years during which six other competing aircraft were thoroughly examined in addition to the Vanguard. Among the projects looked into were various combinations of British turbo-prop engines and American airframes.

"The Vanguard was chosen primarily", Mr. McGregor said, "because of the high standard of comfort it will provide for TCA passengers." He said it would have the "same freedom from noise and vibration as the Viscount."

TCA spokesmen say the DC-3s, North Stars and Super Constellations in the Company's present fleet will be gradually retired before mid 1961. At that time, the airline's long-range re-equipment and modernization programme will have been completed and the TCA fleet will be all turbine-powered. Routes of a Trans-Atlantic and long-haul transcontinental character will be served by huge Douglas DC-8 turbo-jet airliners of which TCA has ordered four and taken an option on two. The Vanguards will take over the high density domestic and southern service routes and the Viscounts will cater primarily to the services having shorter stage lengths.

**TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY:** Public Works Minister Robert Winters has announced that more of the Trans-Canada Highway was built in 1956 than in any previous year and has predicted that this pace will accelerate in the years immediately ahead. The greater 1956 performance was due largely to increased provincial Highway construction programmes linked with the Federal Government's gap-closing formula which provides special financial incentive to Provincial Governments.

"Total commitments for construction authorized in 1956 approximate \$82 million of which the Federal Government's share will be about \$50 million," he said. "This more than doubles the federal share of the commitments in any previous year."

The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 1949, was amended in 1956. In the new Act which received Royal Assent on June 7, 1956, Parliament authorized the Federal Government to pay 90 per cent of the cost of construction on 10 per cent of the mileage in each province and extended the construction period to December 31, 1960. It also increased the amount of federal funds available for payments to the provinces from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

A total of 436 miles were approved for grading during the year and 341 miles of grading were completed. Approximately 300 miles of paving were approved for construction and 356 miles were completed. This latter figure includes a carry-over from the previous year. Of the total of 4,480 miles along the Trans-Canada Highway, approximately 2,735 miles are now paved and 1,536 miles have been completed to Trans-Canada Highway standards.

"With the amended Trans-Canada Highway Act and the New Agreements", Mr. Winters stated, "all provinces are preparing realistic schedules in order to achieve a maximum of reconstructed and new highway by the end of 1960."

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**PARKS CROWDED:** Attendance at the National Parks of Canada during the first ten months of 1956 again broke all records. A grand total of 3,507,440 persons visited the scenic and national historic parks during this period, a gain of 114,208 over 1955.

Largest increase was recorded by Jasper National Park, Alberta, with a total of 243,427 visitors. This was 92,736 more visitors than during the same period in 1955. Other parks to show sizeable gains were Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Nova Scotia with 116,556 visitors, an increase of 41,246, and Kootenay National Park, British Columbia with a total of 295,166--a 38,922 increase.

Banff National Park, Alberta, led all other parks in attendance with 601,837 visitors, followed by Point Pelee National Park, Ontario, with 516,309, and Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, with 505,212.

The national historic parks had 293,105 visitors during the ten-month period.

**SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:** The need to maintain the basic unity of the Commonwealth and the reality of the Western Alliance was stressed in the Speech from the Throne delivered by the Governor General, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., at the opening of the 5th Session of the 22nd Parliament on January 8.

Text of the Speech is as follows:

"The international scene continues to be characterized by instability in the Middle East and in Eastern Europe.

"My Ministers remain convinced of the need to maintain the basic unity of the Commonwealth and the reality of the Western alliance, to contribute effectively to the supervision of the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Egypt under the authority of the United Nations and to the achievement of a lasting settlement of Middle East problems.

"Visits to Canada in the last few weeks by the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India have been conducive to a renewed strengthening of the bonds which unite the peoples of the Commonwealth in their constant aim to cooperate in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress.

"An encouraging advance is being made, as evidenced by the latest Ministerial Meeting of the Council, in the development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the non-military as well as in the military field. My Ministers remain strongly convinced of the need to maintain the North Atlantic Treaty as the keystone of the defence of the Western nations.

"In the Middle East Canadian servicemen, as part of the United Nations Emergency Force proposed by Canada at the General Assembly of the United Nations, are performing valuable tasks in the interest of world peace.

"The United Nations has served to focus world opinion on the brutal repression of the heroic Hungarian people in their endeavour to throw off the yoke of the Soviet imperialism. The vast humanitarian problems that have arisen as a result of Soviet intervention require the joint efforts of many countries. Through the United Nations, the Red Cross, and in co-operation with the Government of Austria, this country is playing its part in relieving suffering and re-settling the refugees.

"The entrance into Canada of Hungarian refugees has been greatly facilitated and free transportation provided from Austria to new homes in this country. Already thousands of these Hungarians have been welcomed to Canada and we look forward to receiving thousands more during the winter and spring. There are also substantially increasing numbers of immigrants from the British Isles arranging to proceed to Canada this year.

"Recent events have confirmed my Ministers' belief in the importance of seeking so-

lutions to international problems through the United Nations and of upholding by all practical and constructive means the principles of the United Nations charter. My Ministers also believe, however, that while making every effort to achieve these long term goals, the Western nations must remain strong and united in their defences and in their diplomacy in order that aggressive action against them will be prevented and international tension can be lessened.

"Excellent progress is being made in our national economic development. Expansion is evident in every part of Canada. Rapid strides are being made in opening up and utilizing our natural resources and in our industrial and urban growth. Employment has reached unprecedented levels. Once again we have been blessed with good crops. External trade was considerably greater last year than during any previous year. Canadians in almost every part of the country have been enjoying the benefits of this invigorating economic climate.

"Indeed our economic expansion has been so rapid that it has put a serious strain upon the supply of various types of labour and materials needed for the many projects which are being put in hand. The corresponding competition to borrow savings to finance all these projects has brought about an increase in interest rates. Increases in the volume of money and credit have had to be carefully limited in order to check inflationary tendencies and the financial policies of my Government have also been directed to counteract these same tendencies.

"In the last few days a serious industrial dispute has led to a stoppage of work on one of the major railways of Canada despite the use of the normal processes of conciliation. Special efforts have been made and are continuing to be made by my Ministers to assist the parties to reach an agreed settlement.

"The preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Economic Prospects has been received and will shortly be laid before you.

"You will be asked to approve a measure for the establishment of a Canada Council for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, in order to give a new impetus to the development of Canadian scholarship and culture. In this measure you will be asked to approve an endowment for the Council so that it may discharge its functions with the greatest possible sense of responsibility.

"Because it is important that our universities should be able to keep pace with the increasing demands to be made upon them by the increasing number of young Canadians, you will be asked to approve a further grant of money to the Canada Council to be distributed by it for the purpose of assisting Canadian universities in some of their necessary construction projects. You will

also be asked to approve the doubling of the annual grants to universities, and the payment of these funds to the National Conference of Canadian universities for division by it among the recognized institutions of higher learning.

"A measure will be placed before you for the purpose of renewing on a revised and increased basis the federal programme of grants to provincial governments in aid of technical and vocational training.

"It is proposed to recommend in the Senate the establishment of a committee to consider what should be done to make better use of land for agriculture and thus to contribute more effectively to the improvement of agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it.

"An amendment extending the scope of the Municipal Grants Act will be laid before you to authorize the payment of grants in lieu of taxes on federal property in all municipalities where such property receives the normal municipal services.

"An amendment to the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act will be presented making appropriate improvements in the scale of benefits to disabled seamen and the dependants of deceased seamen.

"You will be asked to consider legislation for the implement of a north Pacific fur seal convention.

"An amendment to the Sockeye Salmon Convention Act to include pink salmon in this international agreement will also be laid before you.

"You will be asked to consider a revision of the law controlling narcotic drugs in the light of the report of the Senate Committee on the Use of Narcotics in Canada.

"A bill will be introduced for the purpose of continuing the Canadian Wheat Board as the sole marketing agency for Western wheat, oats and barley.

"A measure will be laid before you to provide for the division of the National Museum of Canada into two museums to be known as the Canadian Museum of Natural History and the Canadian Museum of Human History.

"A revision of the Federal District Commission Act will be presented for your consideration.

"Amendments of detail to a number of other acts will also be introduced."

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**MODERN CONVENIENCES:** Proportions of Canadian homes equipped with modern conveniences increased again in 1956, according to the annual survey of household facilities and equipment, results of which were published today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The survey shows that over nine-tenths of all households were served with electricity and all but a comparatively small number had radios. More than 80 per cent had washing

machines and piped water, and between 70 per cent and 80 per cent had electrical refrigerators, telephones, and flush toilets.

Topping the list in rate of increase over 1955 were television receivers, with sets now in some 54 per cent of the estimated 3,974,000 households versus 39 per cent in 1955 (as already reported on December 27). Radios showed virtually no change at 96 per cent, but telephones increased to 74 per cent from 70 per cent, and household electrification to 94 per cent from 93 per cent.

The increase in the rate of electrification of Canadian households is also reflected in the number with other conveniences: washing machines jumped to 81 per cent from 79 per cent, electrical refrigerators to 79 per cent from 75 per cent, vacuum cleaners to 55 per cent from 52 per cent, and electric sewing machines to 31 per cent from 28 per cent. The foot treadle type fell to 35 per cent from 37 per cent.

Some 57 per cent of Canadian households used furnaces for heating purposes versus 54 per cent in 1955. Oil was used as a heating fuel in some 46 per cent of households, up from 43 per cent, and use of gas rose to 8 per cent from 7 per cent, but those using coal declined to 26 per cent from 29 per cent, and wood to 18 per cent from 20 per cent. Some 45 per cent of all households used electric stoves for cooking purposes, up from 42 per cent, and gas to 21 per cent from 20 per cent, but those using wood or coal fell to 28 per cent from 31 per cent. About 58 per cent of households had automobiles versus 56 per cent in 1955.

The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in 1956 remained virtually unchanged at about 68 per cent. For tenant-occupied dwellings the proportion rented for less than \$30 a month fell to 19 per cent from 22 per cent a year earlier, but those renting for between \$30 and \$49 a month remained unchanged at 31 per cent. Those renting from \$50 to \$69 a month rose to 24 per cent from 23 per cent, and 70 per cent and over the 26 per cent from 24 per cent.

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**OYSTER REHABILITATION:** An experience-proven plan to speed the rehabilitation of depleted oyster fishing grounds in two Atlantic provinces will be launched this year by the federal Department of Fisheries.

The plan will involve the re-seeding of oyster beds depleted by natural mortalities.

The Department plans to introduce, during the next three years, approximately 10,000 barrels of oysters from Prince Edward Island to the depleted areas of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The first transfer will be made in May and June of 1957 at which time the Department will purchase about 1,500 barrels of oysters from the fishermen and oyster farmers of Prince Edward Island.