



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## CONTENTS

The Idea of the Commonwealth .....	1	Japanese Economic Mission.....	4
Canada at Seattle Exhibit .....	2	Engineering and Science Jobs.....	4
War on U-Boats Commemorated .....	3	Canadian Rocket Programme .....	5
Emergency Government Sites.....	3	Seaway Annual Report.....	5
Canadian Envoy to Cyprus.....	3	New Residential Construction .....	6
Electronic Computers .....	3	Envoys to Paraguay, Bolivia .....	6
Canada on Social Commission.....	4		

## THE IDEA OF THE COMMONWEALTH

In an address to the St. George's Society in Toronto on April 21, Prime Minister Diefenbaker described the idea of the Commonwealth as the finest achievement of "the genius of British political institutions":

"...The Commonwealth comprises nations which have been raised in the English family, and have emerged as free and independent states desiring to retain a voluntary political association with one another and with the Mother Country. This association serves to identify them with others who share these origins and the institutions springing from these origins.

"There is something which Canadians should not forget -- the part which Canada has played in building the Commonwealth. We were pioneers. We worked for nationhood but without aggressive nationalism and without insisting on a rupture of our connections with the Crown.

### PROPHETIC VISION

"Sir John A. Macdonald was the first, if not the chief architect of the Commonwealth we know today, and on April 19, 1851, in the Assembly of Upper Canada, he gave his prophetic vision of the Commonwealth to be:

'We are fast ceasing to be a dependency and are assuming the position of an ally of Great Britain. There will thus be formed an immense Confederacy of Free Men, the greatest Confederacy of civilized and intelligent men that has ever had an existence on the face of the globe.'

"The fact that a new and daring conception of this kind could emerge in Canada at that time is proof that freedom is its greatest contribution to the advancement of mankind. Of all the empires of history the British Empire can be said to have been unique in that it was the first to be dissolved by the expressed will of the people of the administering nation. When completed, this historic achievement, which is still in progress, will be a greater one than was the creation by a nation of shopkeepers of the greatest nation that the world has ever seen.

"Too few there are who realize that in 1776, after Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, one of the greatest Americans of English origin, Benjamin Franklin, placed before the throne in London the Olive Branch Petition which in its content was almost identical with the Statute of Westminster which 155 years later was adopted as a foundation of the Commonwealth.

"There has been a tremendous transition since 1914. Today 90 per cent of the people of the Commonwealth and Empire have their independence, as compared with 10 per cent then.

### TIME OF CHANGE

"The Commonwealth entered the Second World War with the same five members which it had during the First World War, having established clearly, however, during that interval, the independence and equality of all its members. The independence of India and Pakistan after World War II made for new conceptions in the development of the Commonwealth.

Was it to be a multi-racial society to which the newly-independent nations of Asia and Africa could belong? Was it to be an association held together by a common allegiance to the Crown? These questions tested the conscience and the wisdom of all the members of the Commonwealth and the answers given pointed the way to the multi-racial association of today. It was decided and agreed that an independent republic could retain membership of the Commonwealth by recognizing the King or Queen as the Head of the Commonwealth rather than as a sovereign to whom other members owed a direct allegiance.

"Only six weeks ago the Commonwealth underwent the most deep-seated crisis in its history. No one who participated in the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting could have failed to have been deeply affected by the withdrawal of South Africa and regretful at the breaking of ties with an intimate friend and partner.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH AFRICA

"Nevertheless, I believe that South Africa's withdrawal was inevitable because of the fundamental difference between the Government of that country and the remaining members on the issue of racial policy, an issue basic to the relations between Commonwealth countries. There were some who felt that it might have been possible to devise a formula to keep South Africa in the Commonwealth. Having participated in the meetings I know that such a formula could not have been found. Every effort was made to find a compromise but this would have required concessions which the Prime Minister of South Africa was not prepared to make. In these circumstances, I do not believe that any paper formula for settlement would have been of more than a temporary expedience. Indeed there would have been grave potential dangers in such an outcome.

"We should have betrayed belief in democratic rights for all and respect for the dignity of the individual. Some present and potential members might well have decided to sever their connection with the Commonwealth. For many of its members the Commonwealth association would have lost its moral force and, in the eyes of countries outside the Commonwealth would have declined in influence and stature....

"A fundamental principle has been established. I believe that what was done constitutes a foundation for future growth rather than a signpost to disintegration. It opens the way to even more glorious chapters in Commonwealth history with a greater potential for good and peace than ever before.

"While attracted to the idea of a declaration of the principles which Commonwealth countries hold in common, I am convinced that such a declaration can be accomplished only over a period of years and only on the basis of formalizing principles which are already widely practised.

"In the principle of non-discrimination at the last Prime Ministers' meeting, we did not assert some-

thing that is new or unknown, as the Commonwealth had been moving in that direction for many years.

"It has an element of fragility which could be broken unless there is a collective will to give it new and growing strength.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF SMALL NATIONS

"The Commonwealth is changing. There are those who say that some of the new nations approaching the stage of maturity are too small to be admitted to the association, and their admission would detract from the prestige and importance of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings.

"By admitting Cyprus and Sierra Leone to membership, the process of admitting small states to full membership has begun. There will be additional applications - probably six - during the next few years - including Tanganyika, next December.

"I believe that it would be against the whole conception of the Commonwealth to make artificial distinctions among members whereby some would be designated as second-class for reasons of size, population, economic or military strength.

"I believe that the inclusion of these smaller countries will enable the Commonwealth to proceed further in attaining the values which it now possesses as a bridge between the continents, between nations of different colours, different religions and different backgrounds.

#### DEEPER AND LARGER VIEW

"There is a tendency to think of the future of the Commonwealth only in terms of the Commonwealth itself -- its membership, economic relations, and political atmosphere. May I suggest there is a deeper and larger view, and that view is one which must see the Commonwealth in its relation to broader world social and political relations. In that sense the Commonwealth appears as a dynamic and flexible agency for providing contact, unity, sentiment and co-operation in a world which sorely needs these healing qualities.

"For the Commonwealth to attain its destiny, it must serve to unite scattered nations of the world, which have been increasingly inter-dependent by the sweep of the technological and scientific revolution of our time."

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#### CANADA AT SEATTLE EXHIBIT

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on April 21 that Canada would participate in the "Century 21" Exhibition, to be held in Seattle, Washington, from April 21 to October 21, 1962. "Man and Science in the Space Age" is the theme of this exhibition.

Canada has been allocated 11,900 square feet in the Commerce and Industry Pavilion, in which it is proposed to display its latest achievements in science and industry. For example, the electronic

## WAR ON U-BOATS COMMEMORATED

On Battle-of-the-Atlantic Sunday, special services will be held in RCN establishments and ships of the fleet, and in many churches across Canada, in memory of the men who went down to the sea in ships during the Second World War to take part in the war's longest battle.

Twenty years ago, in May 1941, the first Canadian corvettes joined in the struggle with the U-boats. Seven of these little ships, each named after a Canadian community, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, to form the vanguard of the Newfoundland Escort Force. They were HMC Ships "Chambly", "Orillia", "Cobalt", "Collingwood", "Wetaskiwin", "Agassiz" and "Alberni".

### FIRST ENGAGEMENTS

In September, "Chambly" and the newly-commissioned corvette "Moose Jaw" sank U-501 off the coast of Greenland. This was the Royal Canadian Navy's first submarine kill of the war. Nine days later, the first Canadian corvette fell prey to a U-boat, when, on September 19, HMCS "Lévis" was torpedoed in the North Atlantic.

Throughout the grim days of 1941 and 1942 the corvette was the backbone of the North Atlantic convoy-escort system. More than 100 of these small, uncomfortable, but highly-maneuvrable ships were eventually built in Canada and manned by Canadian sailors. Eleven corvettes were lost during the war in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Battle-of-the-Atlantic Sunday marks the opening of Navy Week, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada. During this period, May 7-13, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Navy League Cadets and Wrenettes will be on parade, and in many communities the Sea Cadets will hold open house.

The Navy League has sponsored Navy Week in Canada for the past 20 years. Its aim is to focus attention on maritime affairs and the importance of the sea and of the Navy to Canada's security.

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## EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT SITES

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced that tenders will be called shortly for the construction of wartime emergency sites for government in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec. Plans regarding emergency sites in the other provinces are being developed and will be announced in due course. The emergency sites will be at Nanaimo, British Columbia; Penhold, Alberta; Camp Borden, Ontario; and Valcartier, Quebec.

The regional headquarters units for which tenders are now to be called are part of the system originally announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on May 31, 1960. A further statement on them was made in Parliament on January 20.

They are designed to ensure continuity of government in the event of an attack on Canada. They will be limited in size but will provide an operational capability for the small core of federal, provincial and army personnel who would direct emergency measures within the provinces. They will be con-

structed in such a manner that operations can be carried out despite the presence of radioactive fallout but are not designed to provide protection against nuclear explosions.

It is emphasized again that construction of the sites does not indicate a belief that the international situation is worse or that there is added fear of an imminent nuclear attack.

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## CANADIAN ENVOY TO CYPRUS

The appointment has been announced of Miss B. Margaret Meagher as High Commissioner for Canada to Cyprus. Miss Meagher, who is at present Canadian Ambassador to Israel, will be concurrently accredited to the Governments of both countries and will reside in Tel Aviv. She will, however, visit Cyprus regularly and frequently.

Miss Meagher was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She is a graduate of Dalhousie University and taught school in Halifax from 1932 until 1942 when she joined the Department of External Affairs. Between 1944 and 1949 she served in Washington and Mexico City, and, between 1953 and 1956, in London as First Secretary and, later, as Counsellor. Miss Meagher was appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Tel Aviv in 1957 and has been Ambassador to Israel since 1958.

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## ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

According to a report recently released by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, there were 89 electronic computers in operation in Canada at the beginning of January 1960.

The report entitled "The Current Status of Electronic Data Processing (EDP) in Canada", contains information collected in a questionnaire survey sent to business firms, universities, and government agencies. Every organization approached co-operated by forwarding information on its installation.

This is the ninth report in a series of studies carried out under the Skilled Manpower Research Programme of the Federal Department of Labour in co-operation with other interested federal and provincial departments, and with management and union organizations.

### DATA SOUGHT

The main questions the report tries to answer are: How many computers were in operation in Canada at the beginning of 1960? Where were they located geographically? What types of organizations had introduced electronic data processing? What kinds of work were electronic computers being used to carry out? What kinds of people, and how many, were being employed to run the computer installations? An important problem to be tackled in the next stage of the research project is a detailed study of the occupational and employment effects of electronic data processing.

Seventy-two of the 89 EDP installations were found to be located in Ontario and Quebec, with 40 installations in Toronto and Montreal. Manufacturing,

with 30 EDP installations, had the largest number of computers. But finance and insurance, with 3 large-scale computers, was judged to have the greatest computer capacity of any of the major industry groups. Approximately 75 per cent of the total capacity was found to be used for commercial data processing; the remaining 25 per cent was used for scientific and engineering applications.

#### OTHER STUDIES

In addition to the present report, other studies of technological change have been published in the electrical and heavy machinery industries, the household-appliance industry and the automobile and parts industries. Further research on electronic data processing and technological change in other industries are being currently carried out.

As in the case of earlier studies, Report No. 9A was carried out under the direction of the Inter-departmental Skilled Manpower Training Research Committee, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Technological Change. This latter committee is composed of officials from management, organized labour, government, universities and other interested agencies.

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#### CANADA ON SOCIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Joseph W. Willard, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of National Health and Welfare, has been elected rapporteur of the thirteenth session of the Social Commission of the United Nations, which he is attending as Canadian delegate. The Commission, a functional body of the UN Economic and Social Commission, which began sitting at United Nations headquarters in New York on April 17, will remain in session until May 5.

Commenting both on the Social Commission and on the appointment of Dr. Willard as Canada's delegate, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Monteith, said: "It is vital that the more privileged nations ensure that social development is not overlooked in providing assistance to under-developed countries. There is an obvious need for social and economic development to be brought hand-in-hand if an aid programme is to be effective."

The term for which Canada has been elected to serve on the Commission runs from 1961 to 1965. Seventeen other countries will also be represented. This is the second time Canada has been so elected, the first period having been from 1947 to 1953.

Canada's delegate has represented Canada on numerous international conferences including the 1951, 1952 and 1955.

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#### JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION

Members of the Japanese Economic Mission to the United States and Canada were in Ottawa on April 24, where they received a warm welcome.

Following courtesy calls on the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, the distinguished Japanese visitors were entertained at a Government luncheon.

In the afternoon, officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce, External Affairs, Agriculture and Finance met members of the mission for an informal exchange of views on broad questions of mutual interest in the field of economics and trade.

#### IMPORTANT CANADIAN MARKET

Trade and Commerce Minister Hees said he considered this an important mission, comprising leaders of Japanese industry and government officials well qualified to discuss matters of mutual interest. Japan was Canada's third most important market in 1960, after the United States and the United Kingdom, and purchased products valued at \$178 million, of which wheat accounted for \$82 million. In this connection, he said the Canadian Wheat Board had announced the establishment of an office in Japan, which would enable it to provide even better service to its customers in that country.

Members of the Japanese mission were: Mr. Kiichiro Satoh, Chairman of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd; Mr. Kojiro Abe, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Toyo Spinning Co. Ltd; Mr. Goro Inoue, President of the Chubu Electric Power Co. Ltd; Mr. Toshio Nakamura, Chief of the Design Section, Ministry of International Trade and Industry; Mr. Rikuzo Koto, Assistant Director of the Secretariat Bureau, Federation of Economic Organizations; Mr. Noboro Nakahira, of the Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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#### ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE JOBS

There will be a continued growth in job opportunities for engineers and scientists in Canada over the next few years. This forecast is contained in Professional Manpower Bulletin No.8, "Employment Outlook for Professional Personnel in Scientific and Technical Fields 1960-1962", which was released recently by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

During the three-year period 1960 to 1962, the employment of engineers is expected to increase at an average rate of 5.5 per cent a year, while the employment of scientists is expected to increase at the average rate of 4.6 per cent a year. In the engineering professions the greatest increases in employment are expected in the metallurgical, mechanical and chemical fields, 6.8 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

In the scientific professions, requirements will be highest for mathematicians, physicists and chemists, ranging from 9.3 per cent in the case of the first to 6.1 per cent in the case of chemists.

#### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The report predicts that increases in requirements for engineers will be greatest in colleges and universities and will average about 11.3 per cent a year.

The demand for scientists in colleges and universities, however, is expected to decrease slightly from the 1959 rate of increase of 10.2 per cent to the average of 7.5 per cent a year during the three-year period 1960 to 1962.

Increases are also expected in the employment of both engineers and scientists in industry from an annual rate of 3.9 per cent in 1959 to an average annual rate of 5.4 per cent for engineers and from 3.5 per cent to 4.7 per cent in the case of scientific manpower.

Aside from forecasts of requirements, the Bulletin deals with such subject as difficulties in recruiting professional personnel, sources of hiring, and upgrading of employees to professional status.

The survey covered almost 2,800 employers in industry, government and education. More than 2,600, or about 94 per cent of the establishments covered, submitted returns. Eight engineering groups were covered in this survey: aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, geological, mechanical, metallurgical and mining; and seven scientific groups - biologists, chemists, geologists, mathematicians, physicists, forestry and agriculture. Architects were also included in the study.

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### CANADIAN ROCKET PROGRAMME

A programme jointly sponsored by the Canadian Government and Canadian industry is actively developing a family of three solid-propellant rockets for space research. These will be capable of carrying scientific instruments of from 25 lbs. to 250 lbs. to altitudes of from 100 miles to 600 miles into space. The rockets are described as follows:

- "Black Brant" III - Single stage, 10" diameter
- "Black Brant" IV - Two-stage, 17" diameter - 1st stage; 10" diameter - 2nd stage
- "Black Brant" V - Single stage, 17" diameter.

The Department of Defence Production, Defence Research Board and Bristol Aero-Industries Limited are jointly responsible for the development programme. The Armament Branch of the Department of Defence Production is the project manager for the programme and provides overall control. The Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment of the Defence Research Board is the design authority and is performing the solid-propellant development required. Bristol Aero-Industries Limited, Winnipeg Division, is the prime contractor and is carrying out the vehicle design and development. Other agencies assisting in the design and development programme are the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment of the Defence Research Board and the National Research Council.

The rockets will employ the Canadian solid propellants developed at CARDE and will take advantage of the experience at CARDE in developing the "Black Brant" I and "Black Brant" II rockets.

Bristol Aero-Industries Limited has been doing design work on the rockets as a private venture over the past two years, and proposed the development of the rockets to the Government. The proposal was accepted and the contract placed with Bristol Aero-Industries Limited to complete the design and development. The prototype rockets will be launched at the Fort Churchill rocket range sometime in 1962.

It is expected that the rockets will be used by the Defence Research Board, the National Research Council and Canadian universities to carry scientific instruments far out into space. In addition, other countries may adopt the rockets for use in their own space research programmes. In particular, it is hoped that the United States Aeronautics and Space Administration and the United States Military Services may adopt them in line with the Canada - United States Defence Production Sharing Programme.

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### SEAWAY ANNUAL REPORT

The 1960 annual report of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, tabled in the House of Commons on April 18 by the Minister of Transport Mr. Léon Balcer, is the seventh annual report of the Authority and the first one to deal with 12 months of operation and administration of the Seaway system and of the other canals transferred from the Department of Transport to the Authority.

The number of vessel transits through the Montreal - Lake Ontario section of the Seaway, both up-bound and downbound, (with a registered gross tonnage of 25,131,200 tons) was 6,809. Cargo tonnage amounted to 20,310,346 tons, a 1.4 per cent decrease from the 1959 figure.

Overseas vessels made 2,197 transits, carrying 7,942,712 tons of all types of cargo. This represents an increase of 22.2 per cent over ocean shipping for 1959 and accounts for 39.1 per cent of the total tonnage through this section. Inland trade vessels, or lakers, made 3,927 transits, carrying cargoes of 12,337,266 tons, 60.7 per cent of all traffic, but a decrease of 11 per cent from inland shipping through the system for 1959.

#### BULK CARGO

Shipments of bulk cargo comprised 88.9 per cent of the seasonal total or more than 18,056,000 tons, compared with 18,643,000 tons in 1959. General cargoes, representing the balance of the traffic, reached 2,253,897 tons, an increase of 15.6 per cent over the first Seaway season.

Traffic patterns according to the origin or destination of the voyages show that 30.8 per cent of the total movement was between two Canadian ports, one-third moved between Canadian and United States ports and 36.6 per cent consisted of foreign trade to and from Canada and the United States.

In the Welland Canal there were 7,536 transits in 1960. The registered gross tonnage of all transiting vessels was 35,528,265, an increase of 8.7 per cent compared with the previous year. Cargo tonnage

amounted to 8,372,714 tons upbound and 20,867,975 downbound, for a total of 29,249,689 tons. Bulk cargoes accounted for 93.5 per cent of the traffic and 6.5 per cent of the commodities were general.

**WORK CONTINUES**

Although the major features of construction were completed prior to the opening of the Seaway, work continued throughout 1960 in completing a number of contracts and in improving some facilities, particularly on the Welland Canal. Notable was the continuation of a programme of fendering at lock approach walls.

In the realm of operation, vessel handling and traffic flow in 1960 improved over the 1959 season, the Authority reports.

On the Welland Canal, the new tie-up walls above and below the locks resulted in a smoother flow of vessel traffic and reduced transit time. Modifications to fender booms assisted in the prevention of vessel mishaps.

There was very little congestion, such as that experienced in 1959, caused by vessels awaiting entry to the canal.

The report points out that, in comparing the results of operations for the years 1959 and 1960, while income has been recorded for two full navigation seasons, expenses in 1959 related to approximately a nine-month period, whereas expenses in 1960 related to a full 12-month period, with the resultant increase in administrative, operations and maintenance costs.

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**CANADA AT SEATTLE EXHIBIT**  
*(Continued from P. 2)*

ticketing system developed for Trans-Canada Air Lines, and scheduled for introduction next year, will be demonstrated as an advance in the transportation field.

**CANADIAN SPACE PROJECT**

Mysteries of outer space will be illustrated through the medium of the Canadian satellite, designed to examine the upper surface of the ionosphere for the first time. The "Theratron" cancer-treatment machine, developed by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and in use throughout the world, will indicate one phase of Canada's contribution to the employment of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Aerial photography and the preparation of maps, for which Canada has a high reputation, will be illustrated in the Canadian exhibit. Instruments designed by the National Research Council for suturing arteries by stapling, will be on view, together with a model of the aero-quay that has been

built at Malton Airport, Toronto, for use by jet aircraft. Many other examples of scientific developments in this country will be incorporated in the Canadian exhibit.

It is proposed to provide an impression of the many achievements in the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Islands, the wide range of scientific activities on which research personnel of many government departments are presently engaged, and the advances that are anticipated as Canada enters the next century.

Mr. Hees announced that Mr. Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, would be Commissioner General for Canada at Seattle, and that Mr. R.E. Ogilvie, Senior Project Officer, would be Deputy Commissioner General.

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**NEW RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION**

More starts but fewer completions of new dwellings were reported in Canada in this year's first quarter as compared to the corresponding 1960 period, according to advance figures that will be contained in the March issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication "New Residential Construction". Fewer units were under construction at the end of March this year than at the same time last year,

First-quarter starts in Canada rose to 16,474 units from 11,118 a year earlier, while completions fell to 22,835 units from 28,783. Units in various stages of construction at March 31 this year numbered 59,093 compared to 63,797 at the same time last year.

Starts in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased in March to 5,479 units from 2,996 a year earlier, and in the January-March period to 13,220 units from 8,848. The month's completions decreased 4,521 units from 6,242 and the three-month total dropped to 16,591 units from 21,759. Units under construction at March 31 in these areas numbered 41,496, against 46,640 a year earlier.

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**ENVOYS TO PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA**

Mr. Richard Plant Bower has been appointed first Canadian Ambassador to Paraguay and Mr. Alfred John Pick Canada's first Ambassador to Bolivia.

Mr. Bower, who is at present Ambassador to Argentina and Uruguay, will be concurrently accredited to Paraguay. He will continue to reside in Buenos Aires making periodic visits to Paraguay in discharging his function as Ambassador to that country.

Mr. Pick, who is at present Canadian Ambassador to Peru, will be concurrently accredited to Bolivia. He will reside in Lima, but will visit Bolivia at frequent intervals.