



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol 15 No. 10

March 9, 1960

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CANADA'S PRESCRIPTION FOR A BETTER WORLD

"I refuse to believe that the human genius which has led to the mastery of the atom is unequal to the far more compelling necessity of controlling and ultimately outlawing its annihilating capability," Mr. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told the annual meeting of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada in Toronto on February 26. "...Already the outlines of man's multiple approach to the problem are becoming apparent in a series of related fields: improvement of the state of scientific knowledge of the effects of radiation; prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons to outer space; and the development of an enforcement ban on the testing of such weapons." Mr. Green went on to expound as follows the policy of the Canadian Government on this and a number of other major international problems:

"...In most of these hopeful endeavours, each of which testifies to the ultimate desire of nations to restore sanity to a world on the brink of disaster, Canada has been an active participant. In the field of radiation research we can claim to have been in the forefront. The Canadian authorities have long recognized that one of the causes of the deep public concern felt in this country over the development and testing of nuclear weapons arises from the conflicting assessments of the risks to human health and future generations caused by exposure to radioactive fall-out.

Throughout Canada, there has been for some time a well-developed programme of scientific investigation into the effects of nuclear radiation. Canada has been fortunate in having adequate scientific resources to conduct these investigations. But many other countries lack the necessary resources and satisfactory international standards do not exist which would permit accurate correlation of the results of national studies.

"With these considerations in mind, Canada took an important initiative at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly in proposing more intensive studies on a world-wide scale of the effects of nuclear radiation. As its special contribution to those studies, the Canadian Government, as an initial offer, declared its readiness to receive and analyze on a regular basis, samples of *air, soil, water and food* from 20 to 25 sampling stations in each of these four categories.

"I am gratified to say that our initiative was warmly welcomed and unanimously supported by the Assembly and that a number of countries with scientific resources for conducting studies of this nature have followed the Canadian lead in offering to make their facilities available to countries lacking the technical capacity to undertake a sampling programme of their own.

"The Canadian effort is being followed up by individual discussions with potential user countries and plans are in hand to extend

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Canadian scientific facilities to the extent which may be required. Out of this world-wide scheme, we hope to perfect knowledge of the consequences of radioactive exposure to the point where all mankind will be made aware of the exact hazards to which he is already being exposed.

IMPORTANCE OF TEST BAN

"The problem of radiation would, of course, become far more tractable if the testing of nuclear weapons could be banned. For more than a year now, representatives of the United Kingdom, United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating in Geneva with a view to drawing up a treaty which would enforce an agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear-weapon tests. The opposition of the Canadian Government to any further nuclear tests is a matter of public record. Government spokesmen have returned to this theme time and again, both in the United Nations and elsewhere. Now, there are those who purport to see some incompatibility in the Canadian desire to see an end to testing and our support for the efforts of the United States and United Kingdom to achieve a workable inspection and control system in the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Government welcomes the progress which is being made in these talks because it agrees, of course, that the present voluntary cessation of nuclear testing should be reinforced by a treaty prohibiting such tests. Without such a treaty backed by a system of verification which will ensure that its terms are being observed, nations will continue to live in the fear of a resumption of clandestine testing. But in the meantime, Canada has made it perfectly clear that she believes there should be no more tests, whether by the Russians, the British, the Americans, or the French or any other people.

"If there is need to assess accurately and, if possible, eliminate the risks which have already arisen on the earth and in the atmosphere through the testing of nuclear weapons, there is an equally pressing need to prevent the use of such weapons in outer space for it is, of course, in this relatively new medium that weapons of the greatest destructive power would be utilized in any future war. Here again Canada is making its contribution through service on a United Nations body, the 24-Nation Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. We are in the fortunate position of bringing to the work of that Committee the special scientific experience acquired through the work of the National Research Council.

"There are two ways of approaching the problem of outer space. One is to develop its peaceful uses through international co-operation, including the establishment of a rule of law designed to secure universal acceptance of the proposition that no part of space or of

any celestial body may be appropriated by or subjected to the jurisdiction of any state. The other approach is a natural corollary of the first -- the prohibition of the warlike uses of outer space.

"The second approach will clearly fall at some stage within the competence of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee -- of which I shall be speaking further in a moment -- and there will then need to be some co-ordination of the ten-power Committee's activities and those of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. This United Nations Committee, I might mention, is to meet in New York early in March to arrange the details of a scientific conference to be held this summer. Canada will, of course, be one of the participants.

"I have been discussing the efforts being made to bring under international control the most modern weapons and their means of delivery. Any progress in this field is to be welcomed, not only because there is a special urgency to the problem of weapons of mass destruction but also because it will help to maintain the impetus towards general disarmament -- the main responsibility for which will fall upon the ten-nation Disarmament Committee which is to begin its work in mid-March. For over a month the five Western members of that Committee, of which Canada is one, have been engaged in intensive preparations for the forthcoming negotiations.

TEN-NATION DISARMAMENT BODY

"I am not, of course, at liberty to divulge any of the details of the plans which are being developed for presentation in the ten-power talks. However, I would like to take this opportunity to discuss for a moment the relationship between the new Disarmament Committee and the United Nations, which under the Charter is responsible for developing plans for universal disarmament. I believe it useful to emphasize, particularly because there is some public confusion on this point, that the new ten-nation Disarmament Committee was not established as a United Nations body, although the four-power agreement to set it up has been endorsed by the United Nations. Moreover, the Committee will avail itself of United Nations conference facilities and services in Geneva; the United Nations Secretary General will be represented at the meetings; and the Committee, on the recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly, will consider the United Kingdom and Soviet disarmament proposals made at the last session of the General Assembly. Thus there is a close connection with the United Nations, even though the new Committee was not set up from New York.

"It is obvious that the problem of disarmament involves primarily the countries of the

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SPRING OPENING OF SEAWAY

The St. Lawrence Seaway between Montreal and Lake Ontario is expected to be open to navigation by April 15 and the Welland Canal on April 1, weather and ice conditions permitting, according to an announcement by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The Canadian lock and canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, are expected to be open by April 4.

The announcement, which is to appear as the Authority's Notice to Mariners No. 1 of 1960, from R.J. Burnside, Director of Operation and Maintenance, follows:

"Unless, in the opinion of the Authority, weather and ice conditions do not allow, navigation on the Seaway canals will open on the following dates: Welland Canal and Third Welland Canal - April 1, 1960; Sault Ste. Marie Canal - April 4, 1960; South Shore, Beauharnois and Iroquois Canals - April 15, 1960; Lachine and Cornwall Canals - April 15, 1960."

The St. Lawrence Seaway, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, was opened to navigation for the first time last year on April 25. The first ship through the St. Lambert Lock, from Montreal Harbour, was the Canadian Government ship "d'Iberville", followed by the C.G.S. "Montcalm". Both are icebreakers. The first commercial ship through the St. Lambert Lock was a Canadian canaller, the "Simcoe" of Canada Steamship Lines. She was locked through with another canaller, the S.S. "Prescodoc", operated by N.M. Paterson and Sons. First ship through the system downbound was the Canadian canaller, "Humberdoc."

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AIRPORT PROGRAMME, MALTON

Federal Transport Minister George Hees recently outlined his Department's runway-construction programme for Malton Airport to representatives of municipalities surrounding the airport. He also dealt with the report on airport-noise problems released recently by the Malton Sound Study Committee of the provincial Department of Planning and Development.

"We plan to proceed with the construction of a new parallel northeast-southwest runway just as soon as weather permits," said Mr. Hees. "This replaces the previously planned new parallel east-west runway. The reason for the change is that we ran into a serious zoning problem within the approach area at the east end of this runway. This problem arose when we learned that Carling Breweries would construct a large plant which would be very close to the Department's standard approach zoning. Relocating the same runway further south would have introduced another complication, that of the high voltage transmission line of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. It was therefore decided to defer the construction of this east-west runway."

As an alternative, explained Mr. Hees, a new parallel northeast-southwest runway was studied. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Hees, "subsequent weather and engineering studies disclosed that this runway would be more suitable in many respects. It is a runway which we are now going to proceed to build and we anticipate that it will be completed in 1961. The project involves a 10,000-foot runway together with taxiways to the new terminal area."

On the Malton Sound Studies Committee report, Mr. Hees declared that its recommendations were "very much in line with our present airport development plans and also in keeping with our current thinking on certain noise control measures."

Mr. Hees then dealt with some of the Committee's recommendations in detail. He was of the opinion that the positioning of hangars and other airport buildings to act as buffers against noise was not practical. "Hangars and buildings must be located with regard to services and zoning," he stated "and persons working around these buildings should not be subjected to unreasonable noise levels."

Mr. Hees was also of the opinion that blast fences did not fit in as a noise-control measure, since their primary purpose was to give protection to personnel and buildings against the effects of blast.

Regarding the initiation of operational controls by the Department of Transport for noise control, Mr. Hees said, "We have been examining this very carefully since we believe that certain controls can be introduced that will be effective in reducing noise. At certain airports we consider it advisable to introduce both a preferential runway and hour system. We are planning to discuss this with the airline operators in order to reduce noise levels over residential areas."

Mr. Hees went on to say that the Department of Transport was very much in favour of collaborating with provincial and municipal authorities on the matter of establishing land use plans.

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STRATFORD FESTIVAL SCHEDULE

The complete schedule for the 1960 drama season of the Stratford Festival, just published, reveals a greater flexibility than in previous years.

On the opening nights of June 27, 28, and 29, the performances of "King John", "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Romeo and Juliet" will begin at 8:00 p.m. instead of the usual starting time of 8:30. This change is being made to give press representatives an additional half hour to prepare reviews for publication and enable reviewers for the morning papers to see the entire performance without having to leave early to meet deadlines. The "early curtain" is planned for the

three opening nights only. Thereafter the evening performances will begin at 8:30 p.m., as in other years.

GUTHRIE AWARD PERFORMANCE

The annual Tyrone Guthrie Award Performance will be a matinee presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" on Friday, July 29. Following the policy of the original Festival Company, the actors will volunteer their services for the performance and the proceeds will be awarded, in varying amounts, to theatrically-talented young Canadians. Seventeen people have to date received grants for further study, and, of that number, eight at least will return to Stratford for the summer to fill positions ranging from wig-making to theatrical photography.

A special matinee performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on Friday, August 19, will be the fourth annual benefit presentation for the Actors' Fund of Canada. This fund was instituted to take care of the aged, sick and needy members of the theatrical profession.

A new departure this year will be a special performance in which the understudies will replace the regular leading actors in the Labor Day evening, September 5, presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream". Artistic Director Michael Langham feels that these young actors should be given an opportunity to play before an audience, the roles they rehearse daily during the season.

SCHOOL MATINEES

As in the past, the annual student performances will run for the last week of the season. Because of the great response (over 15,000 Secondary School students attended last year), the number has been increased to eight. "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented each afternoon from Monday through Saturday at 2:00 p.m. In addition there will be student performances at 7:30 p.m. on Monday and Thursday, September 12 and 15

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CINEMAS IN 1958

Expenditures on motion-picture theatre entertainment continued to drop in 1958, the year's total (including taxes) falling 2 per cent to \$88,848,000 from \$90,547,000 in the preceding year and more than one-quarter from the 1953 all-time peak of \$120,198,000. The *per capita* figure dropped to \$5.21 from \$5.48 in 1957 and the record \$8.30 in 1953.

The drop in expenditures was accompanied by an even larger fall in the number of paid admissions, which at 146,484,000 reached the lowest level since the 1930's. Admissions were down 6.5 per cent from 156,701,000 in 1957 and more than two-fifths below the 1952 record of 256,112,000. The next lowest attendance, which included patrons of community enterprises, not

covered since 1956, was 137,899,000 in 1939.

The number of regular cinema theatres declined in 1958 to 1,622 from 1,716 in the preceding year, receipts from admissions to \$75,139,000 from \$76,486,000, amusement taxes to \$6,951,000 from \$7,815,000, and the number of paid admissions to 136,335,000 from 146,756,000. The highest recorded total for admissions was 247,733,000 in 1952.

Except for 1954, when a peak of \$6,317,000 was reached, receipts of drive-in theatres at \$6,254,000 in 1958 were the highest on record. In 1957 the total was \$5,725,000. Amusement taxes were \$504,000 in 1958, \$520,000 in 1957 and \$722,000 in 1954. The number of paid admissions increased to 10,149,000 in 1958 from 9,946,000 in 1957 and compared with a peak total of 12,380,000 in 1954. Number of drive-in theatres in 1958 was 232, against 299 in 1957.

Revenue from sources other than sales of admission tickets to regular motion picture theatres in 1958 amounted to \$11,954,000 (\$12,097,000 in 1957), and included \$11,121,000 from sales of candy, drinks, cigarettes, etc. (\$11,315,000), \$377,000 from the rental of concessions and vending machines (\$367,000), \$76,600 from exhibiting commercial films (\$73,600), and \$380,000 from other sources (\$342,000). Similar receipts for drive-in theatres in 1958 totalled \$2,784,000 (\$2,496,000 in 1957), of which \$2,640,000 was derived from sales of candy, drinks, cigarettes, etc. (\$2,496,000 in 1957).

Total receipts of film exchanges from film rentals in 1958 fell to \$33,747,000 from \$34,154,000 the preceding year. New film releases for theatrical booking covered 1,432 titles, of which 831 were features, 149 cartoons, 246 newsreels, and 206 other short subjects. Of the feature films, 436 originated in the United States, 100 in France, 123 in the United Kingdom, 102 in Italy, and 70 in other countries.

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HOSPITALS IN CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the 1959 edition of the report "List of Hospitals", which shows that only six of Canada's public general hospitals have more than 1,000 beds, including bassinets, and that none has more than 1,911. On the other hand, 24 of the 74 public mental hospitals have more than 1,000 beds -- the largest, in Camelin, Quebec, having 5,500.

Up-to-date as at January 1, 1959, the list contains information on every individual hospital in the country -- over 1,400 institutions. The name and location is shown for each hospital, with information on type of service, ownership, number of beds and number of bassinets, together with data on certain special facilities.

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Warsaw Pact and the members of NATO. Under these circumstances, it was logical that representatives of these countries should have been given the initial responsibility for dealing with disarmament. The ten-power Committee is balanced between the East and West with five NATO countries and five Warsaw Pact countries represented.

"In the light of abortive efforts in the past to make progress towards general disarmament in United Nations groups, which were either so large as to be unwieldy or so unbalanced as between East and West as to frustrate genuine negotiation, there is, I believe, justification for assigning the initial responsibility for a new effort to a small group of balanced composition.

"For the time being, its link with the United Nations will be enough to ensure that the concern of the whole membership of the United Nations in disarmament will be kept alive. During this phase, it seems to me that Canada has a special responsibility to keep in mind the interest and anxiety of all member states in the question of disarmament, and Canada intends to bear this in mind.

"As progress is made in disarmament it will, I think, become necessary to set up an international disarmament body under the United Nations. At the outset, any disarmament body would almost certainly be preoccupied with the verification and control of agreed measures of disarmament. In the first instance, these control procedures no doubt will have to be in the hands, and under the direction, of those powers which agree to adopt such measures, but, at an early stage thereafter, however, there will almost certainly arise a need to bring the control machinery under the authority of the United Nations, which after all is the body charged with the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security.

MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES

"While Canada attaches the utmost importance to the pressing search for an adequately controlled and verified system of international disarmament, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that Soviet military strength continues to grow and that, pending agreement on disarmament, the obligation to maintain our own defences remains. I would remind you that Mr. Khrushchov, in announcing the recent cut-backs in Soviet conventional forces, made a point of stressing that overall Soviet military strength will not be diminished, but will be improved through the introduction of new weapons of all kinds into its forces. The dilemma of our times is when and how and in what circumstances we can safely make the transition from necessary

measures of defence to real measures of disarmament.

"We should not forget that the major deterrent to aggression in the post-war years has been the collective military strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization -- a defensive alliance of free nations who seek only to preserve peace and to maintain freedom. There is no doubt in my mind that peace in the world today depends not only on the willingness of both sides to resolve outstanding differences through negotiation but also on the continuing preparedness of the nations of the Western world in the meantime.

"In the present situation Canada's policy is clear. There must be no weakening in our support for NATO. The members of that alliance must maintain their collective strength while at the same time being ever-watchful for progress which can lead to an ultimate settlement of differences with the Soviet Bloc.

"For historical, geographical and other reasons, a policy of neutrality has never been acceptable to the Canadian people. We believe in independence but not in the sense that independence means detachment from the responsibility which we share with other members of the North Atlantic Alliance for the maintenance of freedom in the Western world. Canadians have shown by their participation in the cause of freedom in two World Wars that they want to stand by their friends. I am confident that their attitude in that respect has not changed. Support for the Alliance remains a cornerstone of both our defence and foreign policies. I believe that the Alliance continues to provide not only the best possible insurance against aggression but also the most effective political instrument we have yet devised for consultation with likeminded Western nations in respect of the highly important issues which divide the world today.

RISE OF NEW NATIONS

"In our preoccupation with the problems posed by the division between the Communist and non-Communist world, we must not lose sight of a development of no less far-reaching implications -- the emergence of a host of former colonial territories as independent nations -- each struggling for the material betterment of the standard of life of its citizens. Much of this development is taking place in areas in which Christian missionaries have made such a valuable contribution. Our Commonwealth of Nations has been outstanding for the guidance and leadership given in this field.

"It is in Africa that this process is now most significant, with former British territories in the vanguard of those attaining nationhood through peaceful transition. You will have heard it said that 1960 is "Africa's year". The reference, of course, is to the great revolution which has rapidly been gaining momentum in that great continent. You will

realize more than most just how extensive and significant is the political change which has taken place there in the last two years. And the end is not yet in sight. Two years ago there were but four independent states south of the Sahara -- Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa and Ghana -- the latter, launched in 1957, being the first truly African state to assume independence following the colonial period. Ghana's independence was in a sense an African turning-point starting a movement which will have far-reaching consequences.

"By the end of this year the role of independent states will include such giants as Nigeria, the Congo and probably the Mali Federation. Looking ahead five years, it would perhaps be simpler to list areas where the African will *not* be in control of his own destiny than to list those where he will.

AFRICAN REVOLUTION

"The African revolution will profoundly affect the world, Canada included. As a nation which endorses the right of all men to be ultimate arbiters of their own destinies, we can only welcome the change. At the same time, we have the greatest respect and admiration for the British, French and Belgians, who have done so much to help Africa prepare for the eventual responsible exercise of sovereignty. This they have done through the years at a cost to themselves which few of us have ever stopped to consider. The transfer of sovereignty can be a painful experience unless it is accomplished in an orderly and careful manner. Canada is watching the change with sympathy and the profound hope that in all cases it will be accomplished successfully and peacefully.

"In a material way we are extending help to the emerging states. During 1959, for example, 18 Ghanaians were brought to Canada for training and 7 Canadian experts were sent to Ghana. Nigeria sent one trainee to Canada and I fully expect that, with the opening of a Canadian mission in Lagos this spring, our assistance will be expanded.

"To other Commonwealth countries and territories in Africa, Canada is providing aid through a programme of general assistance to education and through the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. That Plan, you will recall, was a Canadian proposal approved at the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford last summer, which led to the establishment of a scholarship and fellowship exchange programme encompassing in all about 1,000 students from all parts of the Commonwealth. Of this total number, Canada has undertaken to provide for 250 of which a portion will come from Commonwealth countries and territories in Africa. In the general field of education, African members of the Commonwealth indicated at Oxford their pressing need for assistance in teacher training

and in the supply of teachers. Canada responded to these needs by undertaking to send out teams of teachers who would train African citizens in teaching techniques and by offering to receive trainees in Canada for the same purpose.

"Our programme of assistance to Africa is still new but the Government is very much aware of Africa's needs. We are determined to do whatever we can do assist them.

"In a different context, may I turn for a moment to another area which I know to be of special concern to this audience -- the Far East and, in particular, Japan and China.

"Our relations with Japan are excellent -- in fact, she has proved to be one of our best friends both at the United Nations and in the international arena generally. Recently her Prime Minister, Mr. Kishi, and her Foreign Minister, Mr. Jujiyama, visited Ottawa and the discussions with them were of a most friendly nature.

"Japan has made a remarkable recovery since the war and her leaders have shown determination to rebuild their nation as a progressive and forward-looking democracy. In this they are achieving great success and I have no doubt that here again the efforts of Canadian and other missionaries are over the years bearing fruit.

RED CHINA

"As you know, the situation with regard to Communist China is completely different. This problem is made particularly difficult by the attitude of the Peking Government itself. There is no doubt in my mind of the validity of the proposition that recognition on the part of Canada, unless accompanied by explicit acceptance of Peking's claims to occupy Taiwan (Formosa), would in all probability serve only to bring about a worsening in our relations with Communist China.

"I have said that the Canadian Government is not prepared to take any step that would facilitate the Communist occupation of Formosa. The reasons for this are fairly simple. There has been evidence that Peking is willing to use its growing military power against its neighbours in Asia in what it evidently considers to be its national interests. The occupation of Formosa by Communist China would be an important victory in that country's attempt to achieve a dominant military position in Asia.

WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

"Finally I turn for a moment to another subject in which this group has played a prominent part -- Canada's role in World Refugee Year. As you know, the Government agreed, as a special contribution to World Refugee Year, to waive certain immigration requirements in order to admit 100 tuberculous refugees and their families for treatment and rehabilitation in Canada -- and to pay the costs of

transporting these people to Canada, as well as the cost of establishing the families in suitable accommodation and of maintaining them until they were able to support themselves. The Government also undertook to pay for hospitalization costs of the tuberculous cases if these were not borne by provincial governments. As it turned out, most provinces volunteered to accept treatment costs.

"This project will cost the Federal Government several hundred thousand dollars and represents one of the major contributions by governments to the World Refugee Year programme. Aside from the substantial cost involved, it represents an important contribution toward the solution of one of the most tragic aspects of the refugee problem, the rehabilitation of the so-called "hard core" cases. The Canadian project has been hailed by the High Commissioner for Refugees as a humanitarian programme unique in the annals of post-war refugee migration. It represented the first time that tuberculous refugees from the European camps had been admitted by any country *outside Western Europe*, with full financial responsibility being accepted by the Government.

"But I want to remind you that other refugees, in addition to the tuberculous cases, are being admitted to Canada during World Refugee Year. Since it began at the end of last June, Canada has admitted close to 2,000 refugees (including the 344 persons selected under the tuberculous refugee programme). It is my expectation that during 1960 Canada will provide increased opportunities for refugees within its regular immigration programme. In addition it is our hope that a substantial number of handicapped refugee families will be admitted under private sponsorship arrangements. As you know, the Government has broadened the categories of sponsors during World Refugee Year so that voluntary agencies and municipalities may act as sponsors. The Government certainly desires to co-operate fully with the charitable organizations who wish to assist refugee families to begin a new life in Canada....

"In addition to the special contribution for World Refugee Year, Canada in 1959 contributed well over \$2 million in cash and kind to continuing refugee programmes. She was the third largest contributor to the regular programme in 1959 of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (\$500,000), and the second largest contributor to the regular programme in 1959 of the High Commissioner for Refugees (\$290,000). In addition, we contributed \$60,000 to the Far Eastern Programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration -- by which refugees of European origin are removed from China to new homes elsewhere. To these same programmes an amount of \$850,000 is pledged for 1960...."

CANADA'S HEART PROBLEM

Heart and related diseases take almost three times as many Canadian lives each year as cancer. They account for more than 60,000 deaths, almost as great a toll as all other diseases combined. These facts were disclosed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, recently, speaking in Ottawa at a National Heart Foundation function.

The Minister announced that, on the basis of submissions presented by the Government of Ontario, he had just approved grants totaling \$158,657.90 for a series of research projects to be carried out in the province in the next fiscal year. The projects covered involved a number of hospitals, research institutes and medical schools across Ontario, including two in Ottawa.

Since the Dominion Government assisted in the national conference which resulted in the setting up of the National Heart Foundation in 1956, the Federal Treasury had reinforced this step by making available nearly \$3 million under the National Health Grants for heart research and services. "It is also significant", Mr. Monteith continued "to see that annual grants in this connection have been increasing in recent years, with those for 1959-60 hitting an all-time high of some \$679,000."

"There can be no doubt that progress against heart disease requires an all-out, total effort on the part of the health professions, universities, hospitals, voluntary agencies, governments and the public as a whole."

Mr. Monteith congratulated the National Heart Foundation on its annual campaign, "not only because it is a good idea, but ... is being handled in a most excellent and effective manner."

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HYDRO EXPERTS TO WARSAK

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that two Canadian hydro engineers had been assigned to the Warsak Project in Pakistan under the auspices of the Colombo Plan -- R.G. Radley of Ancaster, Ontario, a design engineer with Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited in Hamilton, and A.E. Lock, an operator at the R.H. Saunders Generating Station of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario at Cornwall.

The power development at Warsak, which is situated on the Kabul River close to the Afghanistan border, has been Canada's largest contribution to power development in the Colombo Plan area, at a cost of \$36,600,000. It is scheduled for completion later this year.

Mr. Radley has been granted leave of absence from Canadian Westinghouse Company

Limited, the contractors who designed and supplied all the relays for the power systems in the Warsak plant. He was born in England and is a graduate of Coventry Technical College. Mr. Radley worked for the British Thompson Houston Company on hydro-electric projects in the United Kingdom and overseas. He subsequently came to Canada in 1952 to work as an electrical engineer with Defence Establishments in Newfoundland, and joined the Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited in September 1956.

Mr. Lock has been granted leave of absence from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, where he has been employed since 1940. Mr. Lock was born at Moe's River, P.Q. and is a graduate of the Danforth Technical School. He served overseas during the Second World War with the Royal Canadian Air Force, retiring with the rank of flight lieutenant. Since the War, he has been operating hydro-electric units at Calabogie, Heeley Falls, Stewartville Generating Station on the Madawaska River, Eugenia Generating Station in the Georgian Bay area, Chats Falls on the Ottawa River and the Robert H. Saunders Generating Station at Cornwall.

Both Mr. Lock and Mr. Radley will be joined in Pakistan by their families later this year.

WOOL DEFICIENCY PAYMENT

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced that a deficiency payment of 21 cents a pound will be paid on the 1959 wool clip.

It is estimated that last year's production will be slightly higher than the 1958 wool clip of 5,755,556 pounds. If so, it will be the second consecutive year that Canadian wool production has increased. In 1957, a total of 4,112,000 pounds were marketed.

An improvement in the wool market in 1959 resulted in higher prices generally and a consequent decrease of seven cents a pound in the deficiency payment.

Payment is calculated as the difference between the stabilization price of 60 cents a pound, and the average price f.o.b. Toronto for the basic grades Western Range Choice half staple and Eastern Domestic quarter-blood staple combined which amounts to 39 cents.

No deficiency payment will be made on total deliveries of less than 20 pounds of eligible wool from any one producer.

Ineligible for deficiency payments are chaffy and burry wool (wool containing straw, burrs and chaff), tags (wool fibres with manure attached), cotts (wool fibres twisted and tangled), locks (wool separated from fleece), dead (wool from dead sheep), and damaged wool (by moths, stains and so forth).

There can be no doubt that progress against heart disease requires an all-out effort on the part of the health authorities, universities, hospitals, voluntary agencies, governments and the public as a whole. The National Heart Foundation's 1959 report, "Heart Disease in Canada," is a good one, but it is being handled in a most excellent and effective manner.

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that two Canadian public engineers had been assigned to the Warsak Project in Pakistan under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. R. E. Radley of Ancaster, Ontario, a design engineer with Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited in Hamilton, and A. E. Lock, an operator at the R.H. Saunders Generating Station of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, are the two engineers.

The power development at Warsak, which is situated on the Ravi River close to the Pakistan border, has been Canada's largest contribution to power development in the Commonwealth area. At a cost of \$25,000,000, it is scheduled for completion later this year. Mr. Radley has been granted leave of absence from Canadian Westinghouse Company

... Since it began at the end of 1958, the Government has admitted some 2,000 refugees (including the 344 persons selected under the independent refugee program). It is expected that during 1960 Canada will provide increased opportunities for refugees within the regular immigration program. In addition, it is our hope that a substantial number of unaccepted refugee families will be absorbed under private sponsorship arrangements. As you know, the Government has broadened the categories of sponsors during World War II, and has voluntarily accepted and sponsored a large number of unaccepted refugee families to cooperate fully with the Canadian government and to help to meet the specific needs of these new families in Canada.

In addition to the special contribution of World Refugee Year, Canada in 1959 contributed over \$2 million to such work and to administering relief programs. The largest contributors to the regular program in 1959 of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (\$20,000,000) and a second largest contributor to the regular program in 1959 of the High Commission for Germany (\$10,000,000). In addition, Canada contributed \$50,000 to the German Program of the International Red Cross - by which some 12 European children are removed from a state of European origin and removed from the to new home areas. In these cases, the program is among the \$20,000 is eligible for 1960.