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CANADIAN AID ABROAD

Financial assistance made available by Canada to overseas countries from 1945 to 1958 totals more than \$4,300,000,000, the Department of External Affairs reports in an addendum to a Reference Paper dated May 1958.

More than half this amount was in outright grants, the remainder in loans which have been partly repaid.

Not included in the total to date are contributions for membership assessments in international agencies and programmes. Omitted, for instance, is an amount of \$910,000 for Canada's contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt for 1957 and 1958.

Biggest single amount -- \$1,567,000,000 -- represents military aid for Canada's European partners in the North Atlantic Alliance. This figure includes expenditures on military equipment shipped to Europe, the training of European air crew in this country and Canada's share for construction of airfields, communications, oil pipelines and the like in Europe.

Largest single loan, \$1,185,000,000, went

to the United Kingdom soon after the Second World War.

Other reconstruction loans were made to Belgium, nationalist China, Czechoslovakia, France, The Netherlands, Indonesia, Norway and Russia. The Soviet Union is among countries which have fully repaid loans to them.

Most recent reconstruction loan -- \$1,000,000 -- was for a Canadian hand in clearance of the Suez Canal after the 1956 military intervention in Egypt by Israel, Britain and France. It was made to the UN and has not yet been repaid.

Canada has given nearly \$200,000,000 to the Colombo Plan for economic development in South and Southeast Asia. This does not include \$35,000,000 loans for purchase of Canadian wheat and flour by India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Last year Canada contributed nearly \$13,000,000 for transportation and care of Hungarian refugees coming to Canada. The amount in the previous year for this purpose was more than \$10,000,000.

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LATEST U. S. S. R. LETTER

Speaking in the House of Commons June 2, Prime Minister Diefenbaker referred as follows to a letter from Mr. Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R. handed to him on May 31 by the Soviet Ambassador:

"...This letter was in reply to my letter to Mr. Khrushchev of May 9. The contents of

the letter received have been carefully studied in the hope that it might contain promise of progress toward a settlement of some at least of the differences between our countries, and in particular the question of disarmament.

"The letter, unfortunately, reveals the continuing refusal of Mr. Khrushchev to understand the intentions of the Canadian Government in supporting the proposal made recently

in the United Nations Security Council for a system of control in the Arctic regions. This proposal was an honest endeavour on the part of Canada and its allies to work out measures of control over military activities on this important frontier which would give security to all countries participating, including the Soviet Union. We have not had, nor do we have, any intention, as suggested in the letter to us, of imposing a system of inspection on the Russians. We are, however, seeking to work out in collaboration with them and our other Arctic neighbours a system which will satisfy the needs of all and remove the fears, from whichever side they may arise, of air attack launched without warning. For our part we are continuing to study the possibilities of such a system of control in the hope that the Soviet Union will come to recognize that this system would play an essential part in any effective scheme of security and disarmament.

"Mr. Khrushchev's letter is, however, not entirely negative. It does indicate willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to go along with proposals recently made by President Eisenhower for an immediate study of methods for controlling the suspension of nuclear tests. I have made clear our anxiety that progress be made in this important aspect of disarmament, and welcome this promising sign. If this fruitful project is to be carried out, good will and a spirit of forbearance are required on all sides. For this reason, therefore, I will refrain from taking issue with Mr. Khrushchev over the misrepresentations and allegations in his letter and emphasize rather the more hopeful aspect of his message."

On June 3, Mr. Diefenbaker made the following statement on charges that Strategic Air Command bombers fly over Canada with nuclear weapons in the direction of the Soviet Union.

"Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition indicated in general terms his intention to ask whether the charges that Strategic Air Command bombers fly over Canada with nuclear weapons in the direction of the Soviet Union are true.

"First of all I should state that the letter from Mr. Khrushchev is still being studied, and I would not wish to take a definitive position now upon any of its details. May I, however, draw the attention of the Leader of the Opposition to page 3123 of *Hansard* for January 10, when the matter was before the House, and also page 3188 of *Hansard* of January 11, where earlier remarks by the Minister of National Defence and myself are to be found. Those replies and the answer given by the Minister of National Defence on November 27, 1957, at page 1566 of *Hansard* provide much of the answer to the present question. I refer specifically now to the latter question which appears at page 1566, where the Hon. Member

for Burin-Burgeo (Mr. Carter) asked this question:

'May I direct a question to the Minister of National Defence. In view of a reported statement made by the British foreign minister to the effect that United States bombers flying on routine flights over Britain carry live bombs in order to maintain a state of readiness at all times, can the minister state whether United States planes with such bombs are permitted to fly over Canada?'

"To which the Minister of National Defence replied as follows:

'By agreement with the United States, only with prior permission from Canada.'

"In the passages to which I have referred the House was informed that United States bomber aircraft carry nuclear weapons over Canada only with prior permission from Canada; that each flight is dealt with separately by specific application, and there is no blanket authority; that the weapons are inactivated in order to avoid the possibility of accidents; and that the procedures being followed are unchanged from those which had been instituted by the previous Government.

"The earlier questions were more concerned with the nature of the international arrangements and with safety precautions than with the fact that flights by the Strategic Air Command might be taking place over Canada. Nevertheless, the answers to which I have referred did make it plain that such flights do take place. The Leader of the Opposition, I am sure, will at once recognize that it would not be in the public interest for me to give any indication of either the frequency of such flights or the numbers of aircraft involved. However, in order to provide information such as that to those who are of the Privy Council the Government will at all times be prepared to give that information privately. However, I wish to make one thing perfectly clear, that none of those flights to which I have made reference has approached or been to the borders of Canada and the U.S.S.R."

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JUMP IN HOUSING

Starts on the construction of new residential units in April continued the sharp upward trend in evidence for some months, rising to 13,180 units from 8,700 a year earlier, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in an advance statement. This boosted January-April starts almost 80 per cent to 30,540 units from last year's like total of 17,110 units.

Completions rose in April to 8,981 units from 7,019 a year ago, boosting the January-April total to 35,296 units from 31,656. Units in various stages of construction at April 30 climbed nearly 25 per cent to 68,167 units from 54,730, due to a larger year-to-year increase in starts compared to completions.

HISTORIC EVENT IN PARLIAMENT

History was made in The House of Commons June 2 when for the first time Parliament was addressed by a head of state of Germany. The speaker was Dr. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was introduced by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker and thanked by the Speakers of the House of Commons and Senate.

Dr. Heuss said in part:

"...I hold it a great honour to be permitted to speak in this illustrious House, which is at once a home and a model of the democratic spirit.

"My words are at the same time addressed to the people of Canada to whom I wish to extend cordial greetings from the German people. May I accompany these greetings by my sincere thanks for the friendly reception accorded me everywhere since my arrival in this great country.

"Throughout the centuries preceding our own, which has brought such tragedy to the peoples of the world, relations between Germany, whatever her form of government, and Canada were of a peaceful nature.

"Then followed the two world wars, the first brought about by political misunderstanding and ineptitude, the second by evil and arrogant worship of power.

"We cannot ignore these historical events which claimed so many victims and caused so much bloodshed. I still remember the war memorial honouring the Canadian soldiers who fell in northern France in 1917 and 1918.

"Out of these many battles there emerged mutual respect for soldierly gallantry, and then the understanding that it would be better to live with one another, yes! for one another! For it must not be forgotten that we have the same spiritual heritage and a great deal in common both intellectually and culturally.

"Alas! Our generation knows all too well that campaigns and wars may have been brought to a victorious conclusion, but that peace has not yet been won.

"The fear lurking in the souls of many nations is the result of political or military decisions still prompted by old wartime passions and worries.

"We in Germany have many reasons to be grateful to the Canadian Government and the people of Canada for their early and unwavering understanding.

"We appreciate what it means for Canada to maintain soldiers on German soil, to afford an opportunity to young German pilots to familiarize themselves with the constantly developing aircraft techniques, and to recognize and support the German people's demand for reunification by peaceful, democratic means.

"The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which both our countries and peoples are loyal

members, is the political expression of mutual solidarity.

"Due to the times we live in, this treaty at first had military and even strategic aspects. But it is growing out of that stage, and this in itself refutes all eastern propaganda claiming that it is a kind of aggressors' plot.

"The political and economic traditions and aspirations embodied in this treaty are much too diversified for anything like that.

"Canada, with her wide open spaces, and her rich resources waiting to be tapped, is developing her own historical rhythm. But she nevertheless still remains linked to Europe through the origin of her inhabitants belonging to separate language and cultural groups and stemming from her formative period and through the immigrants who bravely faced the risks of the new environment or, driven from the soil of their forefathers, established a new home here. What thousandfold opportunities many of them found in this land, especially the Germans expelled from southeastern Europe.

"Here, where vast space fashions its own laws, it will also be appreciated that free Europe and, in the not too distant future it is hoped, the other Europe which, together, we historically consider as an indivisible whole, is developing the elements of its unity in the economic, social as well as the spiritual and cultural fields, despite its present division.

"These are the questions which find their expression in concepts such as EURATOM, common market and free trade area, but I cannot enlarge on their problems at this time and place. I think that the progress they represent is also appreciated in this country.

"The psychological and political background of all this is the fact that the convulsions which characterized the relations between Germany and France for centuries have now been eliminated, after terrible experiences.

"German youth has understood this to be essential to the future of Europe.

"Germany, which gratefully cultivates friendly relations with the United Kingdom and the countries in the north, west and south, has given herself authority in her constitution to renounce her traditional national sovereignty.

"The days spent here have made me richer in understanding, as I have viewed venerable and historic Quebec; seen the living present of Toronto and Montreal and had the incomparable experience of seeing the St. Lawrence seaway and Niagara Falls. And I know you will not mind my quiet feeling of pride when I think that 60 years ago, when the falls were first harnessed to generate power, it was my native province that supplied the first turbines.

"In closing, allow me to say that this

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country offers immense opportunities for all those who face the future unafraid, and who love freedom. This country will help humanity in its efforts to give prosperity to everyone and to preserve peace among the nations.

"Such is my fervent hope."

In his introduction of Dr. Heuss, the Prime Minister said:

"Mr. Speaker and members of both Houses of the Parliament of Canada: I welcome the President of the Federal Republic of Germany on this unique occasion, unique in that it is the first time that the Parliament of Canada has been addressed, and indeed it is the first time that North America has been visited, by a head of state of Germany.

"President Heuss was a Member of Parliament for seven years. He has been a statesman, a professor of history and political science, a publicist and editor, a biographer and author.

"Canada is a land of recent immigrants as measured in the perspective of human history, and they and their descendants have learned to live together in amity and brotherhood in this land. While the basic racial stocks are French and English, Canada is a land of many races who have all made their contribution to our traditions and development.

"It is of interest to recall that the first of these races who came in the wake of the early French and British colonizers were some 2,300 persons from the Palatinate and the upper Rhine who between 1750 and 1752 were settled in Nova Scotia under a colonization plan of George III. They were followed by others of your race, sir, who came to Canada after the Revolutionary War in large numbers from what today is the United States of America. Even at the time of Confederation there were within our country around 200,000 people of German origin. Today that number amounts to some 800,000 who have come and have made their citizenship here in keeping with the traditions of the other races who have joined together to comprise the people of Canada.

"We meet here under unusual circumstances indicative of the fact that there is no finality in history; for that partnership that now exists among the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Canada and the other nations of NATO, including Germany and Italy, is indicative of those changes that have taken place in binding together the freedom-loving peoples of mankind.

"During the presidency of our distinguished guest and under the wise statesmanship of Chancellor Adenauer, the Federal Republic of Germany joined and is now one of the major members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I believe that what these nations have been able to attain in understanding and co-operation will in the years ahead, if our faith is maintained, permit a like development of freedom under law for mankind, a worthy and attainable objective.

"We believe with you that the free world must maintain its defences. We believe that the subjugation of defenceless nations on global proportions by force, infiltration and economic penetration makes it necessary that nations co-operate. Our experience in the past, of course, has been that pacts of themselves are insufficient. Deeds are needed as well as words, and for that reason Canada maintains the Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Soest area in Germany and bases for its air forces in Germany and France. Under the Mutual Aid Programme we train in Canada considerable numbers of German air crew personnel.

"We believe that further attention and consideration to the principles of economic co-operation inherent in article 2 of the NATO treaty is necessary if NATO is to meet successfully the changing forms of Soviet influence.

"We have intensive trade relations with Germany. We are co-operating in the fields of atomic energy, taxation and civil aviation. Believing that the preservation of human freedom -- I know that the Members of Parliament have the same view, and that you share that view -- transcends all other considerations, Canadians intend to nurture that spirit of good will with all like-minded nations. We reaffirm our belief in and support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a defensive organization dedicated to peace and with no offensive objectives. I wish to make it clear that whatever threats may be made against those nations which believe in the mission of NATO and the necessity for its continuance, Canada will maintain forces in Europe as long as international disquiet and justifiable fears require Canadian participation.

"My hope is that if the Western world will maintain its unity of purpose and will not weary in its pursuit of peace with freedom, however uncertain and hesitant the steps to that objective may appear to be, that peace with justice under law will have been achieved.

"It is in that spirit, sir, that I welcome you to the Parliament of Canada in this Chamber with representatives of the Senate and the House of Commons present. We welcome you for the stands you have taken since assumption of the presidency of Germany in 1949, for that spirit of understanding and co-operation which has characterized your State. It is in that spirit that I welcome President Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and now ask him to speak."

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Governor General has approved the appointment of J. Leonard O'Brien, of South Nelson, New Brunswick, to be Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, effective June 6, 1958, succeeding the Honourable, D.L. MacLaren, who has been Lieutenant-Governor since July 1945.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Canada's pulp and paper industry set new records in 1956 in the production of pulp, newsprint and other kinds of paper and paperboards, in gross and net value of products, in employment and in salaries and wages paid, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual industry report.

Gross value of the industry's products reached \$1,465,058,000 in 1956, up 10.4 per cent from 1955's previous peak total of \$1,326,938,000. Net value of products climbed 6.7 per cent to \$736,346,000 from \$689,818,000, and material costs 14.5 per cent to \$625,205,000 from \$546,079,000. Number of employees increased 6.1 per cent to 65,985 from 62,205 and salaries and wages 12.2 per cent to \$297,572,000 from \$265,298,000.

Production of newsprint paper advanced to 6,445,000 tons valued at \$735,644,000 from 6,196,000 tons valued at \$688,338,000 in 1955, and output of other kinds of paper and paperboards increased to 2,022,000 tons valued at \$334,848,000 from 1,804,000 tons valued at \$293,101,000. Thus, total production of paper and paperboards jumped 5.8 per cent in volume to 8,467,000 tons from 8,000,000 a year earlier and 9.1 per cent in value to \$1,070,492,000 from \$981,439,000.

Quebec was the industry's leading producer again in 1956, its gross value of products amounting to \$622,925,000 versus \$560,900,000 in 1955. Ontario was next with \$443,863,000 versus \$401,749,000 and British Columbia third with \$186,176,000 versus \$169,370,000. Combined total for the other provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta) was \$212,093,000 versus \$194,919,000.

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IMPORTS LOWER

Canada's commodity imports in February were valued at \$363,700,000, a decrease of 16 per cent from last year's record total for February of \$431,400,000, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its regular monthly summary. This followed a decrease of 13 per cent in January to \$398,600,000 from the year-earlier total of \$459,000,000.

Among major commodities, there were decreased values in February as compared with a year earlier for rolling-mill products, engines and boilers, farm implements and machinery, industrial machinery, automobile parts, and petroleum products, but increases for fruits, coffee and chicory, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobiles and crude petroleum. For larger import sources there were decreased purchases from the United States and European countries, little change from the United Kingdom and Latin American countries and increases from the rest of the Commonwealth and "other" foreign countries.

Purchases from the United States fell in February to \$255,273,000 from the year-earlier total of \$329,755,000, declines being common to all major commodity groups. Largest reduction was in the iron and products section. Imports from the United Kingdom were practically unchanged at \$34,941,000 versus \$34,767,000. Except for a substantial decrease in fibres and textiles and a sizeable increase in iron and products, group changes were small. Imports from the rest of the Commonwealth rose in February to \$12,744,000 from \$10,220,000 a year earlier.

Purchases from Latin American countries in February were valued at \$29,376,000, little changed from last year's corresponding total of \$29,879,000. Imports from Venezuela, which accounted for about two-thirds of the area total, were lower in value as were imports from nine of the other 19 countries of the group. Imports were larger in value from Colombia and Mexico.

Imports from European countries declined in February to \$16,836,000 from \$17,809,000 a year earlier. Among major sources there were decreased purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden, but increased imports from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. Boosted by larger imports from Arabia and The Netherlands Antilles, purchases from all "other" foreign countries rose in February to \$13,985,000 from \$8,734,000 a year earlier.

Following were among the main individual commodity imports in February: industrial machinery, \$37,143,000 (\$51,574,000 in February 1957); crude petroleum, \$24,717,000 (\$22,223,000); automobile parts, \$18,896,000 (\$23,774,000); farm implements and machinery, \$13,464,000 (\$19,469,000); automobiles, \$11,683,000 (\$10,768,000); engines and boilers, \$11,670,000 (\$14,011,000); pipes, tubes and fittings, \$11,431,000 (\$10,754,000); fruits, \$9,068,000 (\$8,385,000); cotton products, \$8,879,000 (\$9,979,000); aircraft and parts, \$8,544,000 (\$8,387,000); rolling-mill products, \$7,762,000 (\$17,940,000); coffee and chicory, \$6,186,000 (\$4,990,000); books and printed matter, \$6,169,000 (\$6,570,000); petroleum products, \$5,796,000 (\$8,159,000); coal, \$5,790,000 (\$6,907,000); plastic products, \$5,496,000 (\$5,938,000); and wood products, \$4,962,000 (\$6,332,000).

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SUBCRITICAL REACTOR

The Atomic Energy Control Board has issued to the University of Toronto a licence to operate the subcritical reactor constructed in the basement of the Wallbert Memorial Building on the University campus. Mr. Gordon Churchill has announced. Operation will be under the direct supervision of Professor D.G. Andrews or Mr. D.F. Allen of the University staff.

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The Minister stated that a permit for the construction of this subcritical reactor was issued by the Board in October of last year. The subcritical reactor had now been satisfactorily completed and the University had submitted detailed operating procedures which were reviewed by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee.

The subcritical reactor, the Minister pointed out, would be the first non-government nuclear facility to be operated in Canada. Though it was not, strictly speaking, a nuclear reactor since it was too small to support a nuclear chain reaction, it would be a valuable tool for training students in the theory and operation of full scale reactors and it could also be used for nuclear research.

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MORE AND LARGER FAMILIES

Estimated number of families in Canada's ten provinces increased nearly 4 per cent in 1957 to 3,849,000 from 3,705,600 in the preceding year and was more than 17 per cent larger than the 1951 total of 3,282,400, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Average family size in 1957 was 3.8 persons but slightly unchanged from the preceding year but slightly larger than the 1951 average of 3.7.

Families were largest in Newfoundland and New Brunswick at 4.5 persons and smallest in British Columbia at 3.4 persons. Average family size in Prince Edward Island was 4.3 persons, Quebec 4.2, Nova Scotia 3.9, Manitoba 3.8, Saskatchewan 3.8, Alberta 3.8, and Ontario 3.5 persons.

As in the Census, the family for purposes of these estimates is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to one another either as husband and wife, with or without unmarried children, or as parent and children. Any other persons in the dwelling who might be related to the family head were not counted as members of his family.

Number of children per family (at home) in 1957 averaged 1.8, the same as in 1956 but up from the 1951 average of 1.7. Families with no children at home were lower in relation to the total in 1957 at 30.9 per cent versus 32.3 per cent in 1951, and those with one child fell to 21.3 per cent from 23.5 per cent, but those with two children rose to 20.5 per cent from 19.8 per cent, three children to 12.5 per cent from 10.9 per cent, four children to 6.6 per cent from 5.8 per cent, and five or more children to 8.2 per cent from 7.8 per cent.

Families in Newfoundland had the highest average number of children at home in 1957 at 2.5, followed by Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick with 2.4 each, Quebec with 2.2, Nova Scotia 1.9, Alberta 1.8, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 1.7 each, Ontario 1.5, and British Columbia 1.4.

In Ontario, the nation's most populous province, the proportion of families with no children at home declined in 1957 to 33.7 per cent from 36.1 per cent in 1951 and families with one child to 23.2 per cent from 25.1 per cent. Proportions of families with two or more children were larger: two children, 21.7 per cent versus 20.4 per cent in 1951; three children, 11.5 per cent versus 9.8 per cent; four children, 5.5 per cent versus 4.4 per cent; and five and more children, 4.4 per cent versus 4.1 per cent.

Changes in family size in Quebec followed the same general pattern as those in Ontario except that the proportions of the "five and over" group declined. The figures: no children at home, 27.5 per cent (28.2 per cent in 1951); one child, 19.3 per cent (21.2 per cent); two children, 18.8 per cent (17.7 per cent); three children, 12.6 per cent (11.6 per cent); four children, 8.2 per cent (7.4 per cent); and five and more children, 13.6 per cent (13.9 per cent).

Proportions for the other provinces: British Columbia -- no children at home, 35.7 per cent (37.7 per cent in 1951); one child, 21.2 per cent (24.2 per cent); two children, 22.0 per cent (21.6 per cent); three children, 12.7 per cent (9.7 per cent); four children, 5.0 per cent (3.9 per cent); and five and more children, 3.4 per cent (2.9 per cent). Prairie Provinces -- no children at home, 30.5 per cent (30.9 per cent); one child, 20.3 per cent (23.8 per cent); two children, 21.0 per cent (21.6 per cent); three children, 14.2 per cent (11.8 per cent); four children, 6.7 per cent (5.8 per cent); and five and more children, 7.3 per cent (6.1 per cent).

Newfoundland -- no children at home, 22.7 per cent (23.0 per cent in 1951); one child, 19.3 per cent (20.7 per cent); two children, 20.5 per cent (17.6 per cent); three children, 11.4 per cent (13.2 per cent); four children, 9.1 per cent (9.1 per cent); and five and more children, 17.0 per cent (16.4 per cent). Maritime Provinces -- no children at home, 25.8 per cent (28.3 per cent); one child, 21.6 per cent (22.9 per cent); two children, 17.9 per cent (18.7 per cent); three children, 13.7 per cent (11.9 per cent); four children, 7.9 per cent (7.3 per cent); and five and more children, 13.1 per cent (10.9 per cent).

Just over 35 per cent of the children in Canadian families were under school age (under 6 years), two fifths were between 6 and 13 years, inclusive and one-quarter were 14-25 years of age. Among the regions the lowest proportion of family children of pre-school age (under 6 years) was in Quebec at just one-third, while the highest was in Newfoundland at 37.1 per cent. On the other hand, Quebec had the largest percentage (28.4) of working age, i.e., between 14-24 years, with Newfoundland lowest at 22.5 per cent.