

potential and destiny. We have a vision of a Canada in which the yet undeveloped territories of the North will pour forth riches and opportunities which will make possible the fulfilment of its destiny as one of the world's greatest nations.

"In the development of the North there can be no compromise by Canada in the assertion and maintenance of sovereignty. Canadians believe that they must assure that in all co-operative arrangements which are designed to ensure survival in the military sense, Canada's political and economic destiny will not be jeopardized.

"It is axiomatic, however, that one of the prime requisites of national sovereignty is the willingness and ability to defend that sovereignty adequately. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that Canada should enter into arrangements with the United States and the other countries of the Western alliance, the object of which is the assurance of the preservation of national identity.

COST OF DEFENCE

"Another major concern for Canadians is the fantastic cost of modern weapons of war and the impact that defence expenditures make on the national budget. The United States can and must afford to equip her forces with a great variety of weapons to meet a greatly diversified threat. Canada with its relatively small population cannot afford the whole panoply of modern war.

"The problem is intensified by the fact that the area of most active co-operation at present is air defence, and this is the most costly in the terms of weapons and equipment. Canada must, therefore, seek to integrate as effectively as possible the defence production resources of our two countries in a manner to parallel the integration of military effort.

"A further area of difficulty for Canada arises out of the fact that the United States has world-wide commitments and responsibilities, many of which are not shared by Canada. Inevitably, any action by the United States which incurs the possibility of involvement in armed conflict affects Canada by reason of common geography and integrated defence.

"Canada must, of necessity, demand full and fair consultation in all decisions which may have an effect on her which arise from her partnership with the United States.

"It is essential, too, that there must be an equitable sharing of costs in the task of defence production as there is in the co-operative defence ventures.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

"It is important as well as obvious that the commercial and economic relations between Canada and the United States have a close connection with defence and defence production problems. While the economy of North America cannot bear the burden of defence unless the

economies of both countries are strong and expanding, it would be wrong to assume that the only reason for resolving difficulties in commercial relations is the threat to security.

"The basis of economic and commercial relations between Canada and the United States need not be, and should not be, the communist threat alone. It is, and will continue to be, the policy of the Government of Canada to encourage and develop beneficial economic and commercial relations between our two countries....

"The important point is that the vigour of the representations we make to each other in commercial matters is matched by the determination of both sides to find solutions. A recent example was the decision of the Government of the United States to exempt Canadian oil and petroleum products from the import restrictions imposed since July 1957, which followed protests by the Canadian Government that the restrictions could not be justified. This decision met with universal approval and appreciation in Canada -- a further evidence of understanding and mutual forbearance which is so needful to the maintenance of goodwill and co-operation...."

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL HONOURED

His Excellency, the Governor-General, Mr. Vincent Massey, has been honoured by the Royal Society of Arts in London with the award of the Albert Medal for 1959, "for his distinguished encouragement of the arts and sciences."

The medal will be presented by the Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Society, when he accompanies the Queen to Ottawa.

The Albert Medal was instituted by the Royal Society of Arts in 1864 to commemorate the 18 years' Presidency of the Prince Consort and is awarded annually for distinguished merit in promoting Arts, Manufactures or Commerce. Other Canadian recipients have been Professor Alexander Graham Bell in 1902, and Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in 1912.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Montreal's third annual International Trade Fair was held from June 5-13, sponsored this year by the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Province of Quebec.

Largely an importers' fair, goods and services were displayed by fifteen countries. The largest exhibitors were France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Belgium. Other countries taking part in the fair were: Great Britain, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Morocco, Singapore, Spain, the United States and West Germany.

MANUFACTURING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Leading by a wide margin, the factory value of products shipped by manufacturing plants located in the metropolitan area of Montreal in 1957 amounted to \$3,922,899,000 versus \$3,786,636,000 in the preceding year, followed by the metropolitan area of Toronto with a total of \$3,027,444,000 versus \$2,924,421,000; Hamilton \$1,082,274,000 versus \$1,029,713,000; and Vancouver \$937,850,000 versus \$918,584,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics'

annual report "Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1957".

These four metropolitan areas accounted for about two-fifths of the national total of \$22,183,594,000 in 1957 and \$21,636,749,000 in 1956. The table following contains 1957 figures on the number of manufacturing plants, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and supplies, and selling value of factory shipments for 14 metropolitan areas.

Leading Metropolitan Areas, 1957

Metropolitan Area	Establishment No.	Employees No.	Earnings (Thousands)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (Thousands)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (Thousands)
Montreal.....	5,120	256,312	\$895,401	\$2,129,189	\$3,922,899
Toronto.....	4,763	210,293	782,844	1,539,336	3,027,444
Hamilton.....	703	60,997	250,845	530,275	1,082,274
Vancouver.....	1,782	56,000	218,585	523,034	937,850
Windsor.....	382	31,072	128,935	302,855	560,123
Winnipeg.....	1,065	38,760	124,195	315,196	545,950
Edmonton.....	453	16,225	59,927	226,494	385,056
London.....	332	18,342	65,275	154,074	301,245
Kitchener.....	306	19,369	67,059	141,834	294,228
Quebec.....	655	23,561	68,882	142,887	272,564
St. Catherines...	183	17,595	73,397	125,457	263,147
Ottawa.....	411	17,624	63,275	114,226	246,411
Calgary.....	384	11,782	44,002	137,430	231,514
Brantford.....	186	10,851	37,178	69,583	148,746

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SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Total sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles in March advanced almost 19 per cent to 48,212 units from 40,596 a year earlier, placing January-March sales 14 per cent above a year ago at 117,597 units versus 103,198. The month's retail value of these sales climbed nearly 20 per cent to \$149,557,000 from \$125,078,000, making the quarter's total 17 per cent larger than last year at \$367,911,000 versus \$314,468,000.

Sales of British and European passenger and commercial vehicles, included in total sales, rose in March to 9,661 units from 6,514, bringing January-March sales to 30,306 units against 15,539. The month's retail value climbed to \$19,060,000 from \$12,749,000, raising the three-month total to \$43,754,000 versus \$21,919,000.

March sales of new passenger cars rose to 41,102 units (including 8,871 units of British and European manufacture) from 34,901 a year earlier (6,030), raising January-March sales to 99,869 units (27,843) from 88,853 a year ago (14,391). Value of new passenger car sales rose in March to \$123,409,000 (\$17,386,000 for British and European makes) from \$104,520,000

(\$11,669,000), placing the January-March value ahead of last year at \$302,972,000 (\$39,751,000) versus \$264,118,000 (\$20,017,000).

Financed sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles fell in March to 14,198 units from 14,421 a year earlier, comprising fewer passenger cars at 12,210 units versus 12,774 but more commercial vehicles at 1,988 units versus 1,647. Amount of financing rose to \$35,584,000 from \$33,995,000, passenger car total rising to \$29,050,000 from \$28,782,000 and the commercial vehicle total to \$6,534,000 from \$5,213,000.

January-March financed sales of new motor vehicles dropped to 35,094 units from 37,170 a year ago, comprising fewer passenger cars at 30,036 units versus 32,754 but more commercial vehicles at 5,058 units against 4,416. Amount of financing involved rose to \$88,972,000 from \$87,879,000, the passenger car total falling to \$71,327,000 from \$74,059,000 but the commercial vehicle total rising to \$17,645,000 from \$13,820,000.

March financed sales of used motor vehicles declined to 29,718 units from 32,599 a year earlier, number of passenger cars dropping to 26,383 units from 28,941 and commercial vehicles to 3,335 units from 3,658. Amount of



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CANADA-U.S. DEFENCE RELATIONS

In a Convocation address at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, on June 4, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said that there is no neutralism in Canada's thinking or conduct, no weakening of support for NATO. The Prime Minister discussed Canada-United States defence and commercial relations and stressed Canada's desire to fulfil her international obligations.

Mr. Diefenbaker said in part:

"Canada is the one country on the globe which lies between the United States of America on the one hand, and the U.S.S.R. on the other. Canada is aware of the threat of a powerful potential enemy, but all the world must know the direction from which we fear the threat to peace, and it is not to the south. The salient problem for Canada, the United States, and the free world everywhere, is whether we shall politically and technically keep pace with the political, psychological and scientific advances of the Soviets.

"We cannot as rational human beings accept as inevitable the thought of a world laid waste by nuclear warfare, but that possibility cannot be denied....Canada, the United States, and the other nations of the free world must maintain sufficient military strength to deter an aggressor, and at the same time must seek through the processes of diplomacy to build, step by step, the necessary foundation of international confidence which offers the only hope of a permanent peace, and even the prospect of survival.

"Realizing the danger of attack on North America, Canada and the United States have joined together to share in co-operation the burden of the defence of this continent through "NORAD" and within the framework of the larger North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.

BASIC FACTS

"Such co-operation requires that three fundamental facts be taken into consideration. The first is that by reason of modern technology, the actual land area of continental Canada and the United States is for the first time exposed to the possibility of crippling attack. The second is that Canada's population is too small to provide by itself for adequate defence in a modern war. The third is that the United States of America cannot defend itself with full effectiveness without Canadian co-operation and without defence facilities on Canadian territory.

"While I have listed these three basic factors, I do not forget that in addition to these things, which would compel co-operation even if our peoples were incompatible, it is still the fact that a close relationship between Canada and the United States is geographically, socially and ideologically natural since it is based on a common heritage and a common aspiration.

"The close relationship of which I speak is not without difficulties for Canada. Canadians are proud of their land, proud of their heritage and particularly proud of their country's

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financing fell to \$31,771,000 from \$33,119,000, the passenger car total declining to \$27,261,000 from \$28,690,000 but the commercial vehicle total increasing to \$4,510,000 from \$4,429,000.

January-March financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles decreased to 71,996 units from 81,099 a year ago, comprising fewer passenger cars at 63,470 units versus 71,637 and commercial vehicles at 8,526 units versus 9,462. Amount of financing involved declined to \$78,344,000 from \$82,768,000, the passenger car total dropping to \$66,081,000 from \$71,380,000 but the commercial vehicle total advancing to \$12,263,000 from \$11,388,000.

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HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

The Niagara Parks of Ontario are particularly rich in historical landmarks, according to the "Ontario Government Services." Since the Niagara Parks Commission was formed in 1887, its members have pioneered in the preservation of historical sites, believing that they had as much responsibility to preserve this heritage for future generations of Canadians as to protect the scenic beauty of the Niagara River.

Perhaps the least-known landmark maintained by the Commission, is Butler's Burying Ground, a tiny cemetery on the outskirts of Niagara-on-the-Lake, a town at the junction of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario. Here, it is believed, are buried Col. John Butler and some of his Rangers. During the American Revolution the Loyalist Rangers led their savage allies, the Iroquois, on destructive raids against their former neighbours in New York State's Mohawk Valley, the granary of General Washington's army.

After the war, as exiles in a wilderness, the Rangers crossed the Niagara River, and founded Niagara-on-the-Lake, or Butlersburg as it was then known, the first United Empire Loyalist settlement in Upper Canada. As Newark, the town was the first capital of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1796, where Legislatures laid the foundation-stones for the new Province, including the first law in North America against the purchasing of slaves.

After the capital moved across Lake Ontario to York (Toronto), Niagara—as it then became known—was the most prosperous town in Upper Canada. It was the busy Lake Ontario terminal for the portage road, which followed the lower Niagara River, wound up the towering Niagara Escarpment at Queenston Heights and cut across country to Chippawa, above the Falls. Since it was the vital link to western posts and settlements, the portage road was guarded at Niagara by Fort George and at the Niagara River and Lake Erie by Fort Erie. This portage road was the scene of action in the War of 1812.

Here on October 13, 1812, General Sir Isaac Brock, Provisional Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, fell mortally wounded while leading his troops in a charge up Queenston Heights against the Americans. His memory is perpetuated in a 185-foot column surmounted by his statue. This imposing monument stands on the Heights overlooking the plain below, with the broad Niagara River winding through steep banks to the distant, ocean-like expanse of Lake Ontario.

While Brock's column is the dominant feature of Queenston Heights, another interesting monument is that in memory of Laura Secord. She was the wife of a militiaman, who on June 24, 1813, overheard American officers billeted in her house discussing plans for an expedition to surprise a British outpost at Beaver Dams. Throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she walked twenty miles over muddy roads with Indians and American soldiers lurking in the woods, to warn the British. Her warning enabled Lieut. Fitzgibbon to ambush the column and capture 550 Americans with only 250 British Regulars, Militiamen and Indians.

The well-kept lawns, shady walks and fine scenery of the Park at Queenston Heights make it a popular stop for tourists. Each year some 50,000 climb the 235 stairs inside Brock's Monument to gain a panoramic view of the surrounding country-side. For their convenience the Commission maintains a restaurant on the brow of the Heights, where visitors can look down at the best-known battlefield of the War of 1812.

From 1937 to 1940 the Commission restored Fort George and Fort Erie, both of which had fallen into ruin through years of neglect. Their restoration required research and careful workmanship to ensure authentic reproduction. Both forts are typical frontier posts, with earthen ramparts for cannon, pointed log palisades, and hand-sawed log barracks slitted for musketry. Many of the rooms in both forts have been furnished with furniture of the period, such as old rope beds and hand-made cabinets, tables and chairs.

On the Niagara River, near Fort George, is another historic building restored by the Commission. This is Navy Hall, a long, shed-like building, which in early days was one of several supply depots at Fort George for the British fleet on Lake Ontario. Navy Hall is believed to have housed the first Parliament of Upper Canada in 1792, when Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe lived in one end of it. A monument to him stands in the courtyard.

At Queenston, a little town snuggling under the brow of Queenston Heights, the Commission has restored the Niagara frontier home of William Lyon MacKenzie, the fiery reformer. MacKenzie's troubled career began here; it was in this house that he published the first edition of "The Colonial Advocate", in which his stinging editorials against the abuses of

the Family Compact were the forerunner to the rebellion in his crusade for responsible government.

This year the Commission will open the MacFarland House, an original United Empire Loyalist homestead of weathered brick, on the Niagara Parks Boulevard half-way between Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake. It will be furnished with period furniture to show visitors how people lived in the early 1800's in Upper Canada.

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THE QUEEN IN CHICAGO

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will arrive in Chicago, Illinois, on July 6, 1959, at 10:00 a.m., aboard the Royal Yacht "Britannia". Queen Elizabeth will be accompanied by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The Queen and her party will come ashore by Royal barge and will disembark at the Lake Front in the vicinity of the Buckingham Fountain.

Her Majesty will be met by the Honourable William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois, and Mrs. Stratton, the Honourable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley, the Honourable Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the U.S.A., and Mrs. Buchanan, Brigadier General L.H. Whiting, Chairman of the Chicago Reception Committee, the Ambassadors of the countries of the Commonwealth and their wives, and other officials.

After full military honours, Her Majesty and her party will ride in a State Procession from Oak Street and Michigan Avenue, south on Michigan Avenue to Jackson Boulevard, west on Jackson Boulevard to State Street, north on State Street to Wacker Drive, on Wacker Drive to Michigan Avenue, north on Michigan Avenue to Ohio Street, east on Ohio Street to Streeter Drive, south on Streeter Drive to Grand Avenue, east on Grand Avenue to the Navy Pier. After a brief visit to the International Trade Fair, the Queen and her party will proceed to Drake Hotel where they will stay during the one-day visit to Chicago.

Other events in the programme will be a luncheon to be given by the Governor of Illinois and Mrs. Stratton in the Guild Hall of the Hotel Ambassador West, visits to the Museum of Science and Industry, and the Art Institute.

Queen Elizabeth will leave the Drake Hotel at 7.50 p.m. and drive south on Michigan Avenue to the Conrad-Hilton Hotel to attend a dinner to be given by the mayor of the City of Chicago and Mrs. Daley. At approximately 11.00 p.m., Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will leave Chicago from the pier near Buckingham Fountain and reboard the Royal Yacht "Britannia".

ESKIMO MAGAZINE

The first issue of Canada's only all-Eskimo magazine appeared on June 9. It is called "Inuktitut", (pronounced Ee-Nook-tee-toot) and means "The Eskimo Way". Published under the authority of Northern Affairs Minister Alvin Hamilton, the new periodical is not only for Eskimos in the Eskimo language, but will be produced by Eskimos.

The first issue includes an Eskimo's account of last year's goodwill mission to Greenland, some Eskimo folk-tales sent in by people from Igloolik, a story of a hunting adventure by a man who was a sanatorium patient not long ago, and numerous other articles. There is also a children's page. There are excellent illustrations drawn by Eskimos, including the magazine's art editor, Miss Mary Panegoosho, who also designed the cover.

The magazine, edited entirely by Eskimos, uses the Eskimo syllabic form of writing, mimeographed with the use of a specially-built Eskimo typewriter.

"Inuktitut" succeeds the former Eskimo Bulletin, a publication dealing with such subjects as caribou conservation and the maintenance of boat engines. Under its new name the magazine will invite the Eskimos to send in their own stories, encourage literary endeavour and the expression of opinion, and will publish photographs and drawings, both hand-drawn and cut in stone.

"This is a great step forward in the preservation and development of the Eskimo culture," Mr. Hamilton commented, "Now, for the first time, Eskimos will have their own publication as an outlet for their creative talents. It is a new voice for them, and may well become a contribution to Canadian culture as a whole."

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IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines rose sharply in April to 790,829 tons from last year's corresponding total of 232,613, raising January-April shipments to 1,610,890 tons from 587,007 a year earlier. End-of-April stocks dropped to 2,952,634 tons from 5,090,558 a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Ore shipped for export rose to 659,283 tons in April from 157,620 in the same month last year, raising the four-month total to 1,187,992 tons from 380,148. Shipments to Canadian consumers rose in April to 131,546 tons from 74,993 and in the January-April period to 422,898 tons from 206,859.

Total shipments in April from mines in Quebec rose to 240,436 tons from 23,412 in the corresponding month last year, Ontario to 324,165 tons from 110,766, and Newfoundland

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and British Columbia to 208,228 tons from 98,435. January-April shipments: Quebec, 391,055 tons (36,845 a year earlier); Ontario, 602,126 tons (226,639); and Newfoundland and British Columbia, 617,709 tons (323,523).

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AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. Arnold Kingsley Graham, Q.C., as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Sweden to succeed Mr. Jean Chapdelaine whose next posting will be announced later.

Mr. Graham was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1922 and created Queen's Counsel in 1938. He was, until his appointment, the senior partner in the law firm of Graham, Parsons and Liscombe of Toronto. Since 1933 he has acted as Honourary Consul General for the Republic of Finland.

Mr. Graham has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Community Welfare Council of Ontario, Chairman of the Toronto and York Road Commission and has wide interests in a number of other community and business affairs.

The new Ambassador will take up his duties in Stockholm shortly.

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ONTARIO ELECTION

The Conservative Government of Premier Frost was returned to power in Ontario's election on June 11. The final figures are: Conservatives 71, Liberals 22, CCF 5. Premier Frost, Liberal Leader Wintermeyer and CCF Leader Macdonald all won their constituencies.

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SOVIET GROUP VISITS PARLIAMENT

A delegation of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is visiting Canada as the personal guests of the Soviet Ambassador, to see the Canadian Parliament in action and a little of Canada. They arrived in Ottawa on June 11.

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CANADA'S GIFT TO THE QUEEN

The Prime Minister announced on June 11 in the House of Commons that Canada would commemorate the Queen's visit, with her approval, by establishing a \$1 million fund to provide financial aid to Canadian institutions and individuals engaged in research in children's diseases.

This fund, to be known as the Queen Elizabeth II Fund for Research in Children's Diseases, is in place of the usual presentation. Mr. Diefenbaker said that the Queen had always shown a special interest in the welfare of children. He added that Her Majesty had signified that if any provincial or municipal authorities wished to mark the visit, she would be happy if the fund were to be the beneficiary of any additional contributions.

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CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

While the largest grants made at the recent meeting of the Canada Council in Ottawa went to organizations of the humanities and social sciences, arts groups made more demands for smaller sums. A total of \$80,000 in grants to individuals and organizations was authorized, as well as nearly \$2 million for university construction purposes.

The Humanities Research Council, Toronto, and the Social Science Research Council, Montreal, each received \$15,000 to aid in publication of books in their fields.

World University Service of Canada, Toronto, received \$5,000 to undertake reception arrangements for Canada Council non-resident scholarship holders.

The Canadian College of Organists, Toronto (President: Muriel Stafford) was awarded \$3,500 to bring distinguished soloists to perform at the College's Golden Jubilee Convention, from August 31 to September 4.

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts (President: Charles Comfort, Toronto) will use a \$3,000 Council grant to hold a major exhibition of painting in Quebec City on November 6, and in Winnipeg on January 3, 1960.

With \$4,950 from the Council, the Art Gallery of Hamilton (President: H.F. Armstrong) will commission a piece of sculpture, extend children's art classes and give classes for adults, offer purchase awards at the annual Winter Exhibition, and otherwise increase their activities.

The Western Art Circuit (Ian McNairn, Vancouver, chairman of co-ordinating committee) received \$1,000 to organize a one-man exhibition and publish a catalogue. The exhibition will be shown during 1959-60.

The Community Arts Council of Vancouver (President: Mrs. W.G. Trapp) was granted (3,500 to assist in promotion and establishment of permanent art circuits in British Columbia.

The Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, which last year organized a programme of art services in Victoria and Vancouver Island as a whole, received \$4,000 to continue its services.