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CANADA'S VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST

The following is the text of a speech on the Middle East crisis made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. L.B. Pearson, in the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 29:

"... The problem... with which we have been dealing is coming to a head with consequences of vital importance to us all and perhaps even for international peace. As I see it, it is a problem not only of the completion of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, though that is first in order of priority. It is a problem not only of making arrangements for security in the unsettled areas concerned or for free navigation but of making, I hope, constructive arrangements here which will be agreed on in this Assembly, but which would take effect only after Israel had accepted the decision of the United Nations to withdraw.

"If Mr. President, we take the position that the United Nations cannot even discuss these related questions at this time--these questions of arrangements along the lines that I have just indicated--then we cannot begin to consider these questions until after withdrawal plans have been completed. If we cannot consider them or take a decision on then now, or immediately after the time we have taken a decision here on withdrawal, even if that decision is not to be implemented until after withdrawal itself, then I believe certain delegations will have great difficulty in accepting that position in regard to the rela-

tionship, or if you like the non-relationship between these two problems.

"If, on the other hand, Israel does not agree to complete an immediate withdrawal, or to proposals for a reasonable solution of the related problems, proposals which would be acceptable to this Assembly, then there will be no peaceful settlement of these problems. And Israel would be in a position of having taken the responsibility of rejecting decisions of the United Nations and remaining where she is without any international support and indeed in the face of an international decision. I suggest, Mr. President, we must do our best to avoid both these negative results by rejecting both these extreme positions. I believe we should take this middle position not in the interest of any one state and certainly not to reward or approve any action taken by any state which we have already condemned, but I suggest we should follow this course in the interest of peace and security.

"Certainly Israel has no right to attach her conditions to withdrawal of her forces, but as delegations to the United Nations Assembly we have, I think, the right and indeed perhaps even the duty to relate these two positions in a way which will make impossible in the future the kind of situation which we have been facing in the last two or three months. I believe as delegations we have, at least my delegation thinks it has, the right to feel that our attitude towards the one prob-

(Over)

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lem must be influenced by the attitude of the Assembly towards the other problem. Failure to agree on a middle course of this type would mean perhaps, indeed probably, failure to agree on any course. That would mean deadlock and the return not only to the unhappy conditions but to conditions that might be even worse and even more dangerous to international peace and security. It would have also consequences for this organization which might be far reaching. I know that you will agree that it is our responsibility to avoid this disastrous result, which surely no one wants.

"The Secretary-General's report which we have before us, and which we have been considering, shows the way out of this deadlock. He has given his views, sane and reasonable, I think, on the steps which should be taken after withdrawal but which perhaps we can approve now. These steps must be taken within the limits fixed by previous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations which until we alter them remain in effect. His report emphasizes, rightly I think, that action through the recommendations of this Assembly should be contrasted with decisions of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter; Assembly recommendations require for their implementation the consent of the parties concerned.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

"The main argument of the Secretary-General's report is that we must return to useful implementation of the Armistice Agreement of 1949, but that this should be joined with United Nations action to secure and supervise such implementation, something which has been absent in recent years. This requires that we take action for ensuring implementation. The mere injunction on the parties concerned to observe the Armistice Agreement in its entirety may not prove to be very effective. The Secretary-General said on page 5 of his report:

"...There is universal recognition that the condition of affairs, of which this deterioration formed part, should not be permitted to return. Renewed full implementation of the clauses of the Armistice Agreement obviously presumes such an attitude on the part of the governments concerned, and such supporting measure as would guarantee a return to the state of affairs envisaged in the Armistice Agreement, and avoidance of the state of affairs into which conditions, due to lack of compliance with the Agreement, had progressively deteriorated."

"Compliance with the Armistice Agreement is in our view as important as compliance with the recent resolutions on withdrawal and with other types of resolutions we have adopted, though any effort to bring about that larger compliance, I repeat, should be consequent to our decision on withdrawal. But that compliance, I repeat, should be in accordance with

all the provisions of the Armistice Agreement, Article I as well as Articles VI, VII, and VIII. Such full implementation, supervised and secured by the United Nations, would, the Secretary-General tells us, have an important and positive bearing on other problems in the region, and I certainly agree with that.

"Therefore, Mr. President, I venture to suggest that we might consider proceeding as follows. First, the withdrawal of Israeli forces should be discussed and decided; then immediately we should discuss and decide on a resolution which would include as its basic principle that the withdrawal of Israeli forces must be followed immediately by action which would represent real progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions in the region, action which in our view, is necessary to accomplish that essential result.

MR. PEARSON'S SUGGESTIONS

I suggest, Mr. President, for consideration by the Assembly that certain ideas might be worthy of inclusion in any resolution which we may be discussing. I think that the two parties concerned, Egypt and Israel, should be called upon by this Assembly to observe all the provisions of the 1949 Armistice Agreement and to refrain from all acts of hostility, including the exercise by either party of any claim to belligerent rights. I think that the Secretary-General might be instructed to make arrangements, after consultation with the parties concerned, for the deployment of the United Nations Emergency Force on both sides of the demarcation line and in the Gaza strip, in order that this Force, which is our own creation and which is effectively functioning in the area in the interests of peace and security, might assume the supervisory duties of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; prevent incursions and raids across the demarcation line and maintain peaceful conditions along the line. I believe that Egypt and Israel, to assist in this essential work of the United Nations Emergency Force, should be requested to remove from or limit their military forces in these areas of deployment which would be defined. I think that the United Nations should be associated with steps to replace the present civilian administration of the Gaza strip and to ensure that that area will not in the future be used as a base or as a target for raids or retaliations. I believe that it would be wise to take appropriate steps to determine legal positions in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran but that pending this determination the parties should be called upon to give assurances that they will not assert or exercise any belligerent rights in these waters or interfere with navigation in them. And then I think that the Secretary-General, on whom we seem to be placing great burdens of responsibility these days, should be authorized to arrange for a unit or units of the United

NEW RAILWAY LINE: The first station name to be chosen for the Canadian National Railways new 23-mile line now under construction in New Brunswick is "Heath Steele". The announcement was made by R.G. Hayes, vice-president and general manager of the CNR's Atlantic Region.

Heath Steele commemorates the name of the mine to be served by the new branch line which will run west from Bartibog, near Newcastle, on the CNR's Montreal-Halifax main line.

Work on the new line began last September when Modern Construction Limited of Moncton started the big job of bulldozing and blasting a 100-foot-wide swath through the rugged New Brunswick hinterland.

Before the big job is completed by the end of 1957, more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock will be excavated, 350,000 of fill and ballast installed and 3,317 lineal feet of drainage pipe laid.

Traffic on the new railway line will consist principally of concentrates, estimated at 120,000 tons annually, moving through Newcastle, Saint John, Halifax and possibly other ports. Forest products are also expected to be shipped in large quantities.

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PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL: Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour, has announced publication of the fifth report on a 1956 survey of requirements for professionally trained personnel in Canada.

The survey, which is conducted every two years, by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch in co-operation with the Unemployment Insurance Commission, showed that 50 per cent of industrial employers reported shortages of professional personnel. The effects of these shortages on their operations was described by the reporting employers. The five effects most frequently mentioned were curtailment of production and expansion plans, curtailment of development and research activity, over-loading of present personnel potential shortage of future executives, and the necessity of filling positions with inadequately trained personnel.

Coverage of this biennial survey included a large sample of industrial firms, and reports from federal and provincial government departments and agencies, and from universities and colleges. The organizations surveyed employed a total of 30,200 professional persons.

The reports from employers included estimates of their future requirements for some 20 different categories of professional workers for each of the years, 1956, 1957 and 1958 together with indications of the reasons for recruitment difficulties of professional workers. Information was also sought on the undesirable effects of professional manpower shortages and an indication of the main sources from which Canadian employers recruit professional people.

The report indicates a substantial increase in expected requirements for engineers and scientists in the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 as compared with the period 1954 to 1956. The need for an increasing number of professional persons is particularly characteristic of industrial firms, but is also marked in governments and universities as well.

According to the results of the study, the average net increase in industrial employment opportunities for engineering professions was expected by employers to be 12.2 per cent each year from 1956 to 1958. This compares with 7.6 per cent forecast in 1954 for the 1954-56 period. In the science professions (biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics and physics) the increase expected for 1956-1958 was also 12.2 per cent as compared to a 9.2 per cent increase in job opportunities forecast in 1954 for the years 1954-56. In the other professions reported on by employers, a substantial increase in demand was also expected.

In industry, 61 per cent of the firms surveyed reported difficulties in the recruitment of professional staff during 1954 and 1955. About 85 per cent of the government departments and agencies and 90 per cent of the reporting colleges and universities reported difficulties in professional recruitment during 1955.

Canadians with professional experience were found to be the major source of professional personnel since 83 per cent of industrial employers surveyed reported that they recruited from this source. Of this number, 61 per cent claimed that the majority of professional personnel they hired were experienced Canadian professionals.

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FINANCIAL STANDING: The Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Finance, has announced that budgetary revenues for December were \$414.6 million, expenditures were \$441.1 million, and the deficit was \$26.5 million. A year ago, revenues for December were \$372.6 million, expenditures were \$422.1 million and the deficit was \$49.5 million.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, budgetary revenues were \$3,639.5 million, expenditures were \$3,278.4 million and the surplus was \$361.1 million. For the same period in 1955-56, revenues were \$3,086.6 million, expenditures were \$3,030.5 million and the surplus was \$56.1 million.

Operations of the old age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$4.4 million for December 1956, and a cumulative deficit of \$22.4 million for the nine months to December 31, 1956. Last year the cumulative deficit for the same nine months was \$45.6 million. These deficits were covered by temporary loans by the Minister under the terms of the Old Age Security Act.

FREIGHT IN '56 Car loadings of railway revenue freight in the full year 1956 reached an all time high of 4,402,581 cars, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the previous year's 4,064,909 cars and 5.7 per cent over the previous record of 4,166,515 in 1951. Receipts from connections rose 5.7 per cent to 1,740,929 cars from 1,647,236 in 1955, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Cars loaded during the final ten days of 1956 decreased 8.6 per cent to 74,977 cars from 81,996 in the same 1955 period, and receipts from connections dropped 2.2 per cent to 40,153 cars from 41,038.

Car loadings in the month of December eased 0.7 per cent to 308,237 cars from 310,283 a year earlier, and receipts from connections moved down 0.6 per cent to 142,296 cars from 143,083. Grain loadings were 31,834 cars (26,806 a year earlier); coal, 27,171 (29,351); pulpwood, 14,875 (12,560); fuel oil, 13,726 (14,526); lumber, timber and plywood, 12,684 (15,674); gasoline, 9,569 (8,774); miscellaneous carload commodities, 21,078 (19,985); and l.c.l. merchandise, 52,117 (54,651).

Principal commodities carried in greater volume in the year were: grain, 7454,903 cars (33,232 in 1955); iron ore, 249,621 (172,351); manufactured iron and steel products, 80,468 (63,380); fuel oil, 126,854 (113,398); "other" mine products, 138,485 (124,796); pulpwood, 189,534 (162,699); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 289,632 (265,910). Principal decreases occurred in loadings of lumber, timber and plywood, down to 222,269 cars from 235,432, and automobiles, trucks and parts, down to 90,484 cars from 100,285.

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MARGARINE AND BUTTER Canadian production of margarine in the full year 1956 eased to 124,707,000 pounds from the preceding year's 125,094,000 pounds, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. During the year production ranged from 6,427,000 pounds in July to a record high of 13,640,000 in October. Output was smaller than a year earlier in seven months and larger in five. December's output dropped to 9,446,000 pounds from 11,376,000 in the same month of 1955. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of this year were larger at 3,217,000 pounds versus 3,018,000 at the same time last year.

Also during 1956, production of creamery butter showed a 5 per cent decrease in the year's output to an estimated 301,672,000 pounds from 317,871,000. All provinces shared in the decline both in December and the year. Domestic disappearance of creamery butter rose to 27,473,000 pounds in December from 26,525,000 a year earlier, and to 311,954,000 pounds in the 12 months from 300,935,000.

Production of cheddar cheese was substantially larger in December at 3,404,000 pounds

versus 2,518,000 a year earlier, the year's total rising less steeply to 84,923,000 pounds from 79,238,000. Ice cream production rose 12 per cent in December to 1,686,000 gallons from 1,512,000, and was little changed in the year at 32,734,000 gallons versus 32,672,000.

Output of concentrated milk products fell 8 per cent in December to 23,697,000 pounds from 25,684,000 a year earlier, but the year's total rose 2 per cent to 483,143,000 pounds from 473,065,000.

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TARGET BUDWORM: There's to be a bigger attack than ever on one of the worst menaces to Canada's forest wealth. In a joint announcement made by Federal Resources Minister Jean Lesage and New Brunswick Lands Minister Norman Buchanan, plans were outlined for a 1957 expenditure of about \$3,500,000 to control the spruce budworm outbreak in northern New Brunswick.

The budworm, a small insect which feeds chiefly on the foliage of the balsam fir, now has seriously attacked more than 6,000,000 acres of northern New Brunswick forest. The insect does the damage in the larva stage, but later develops into a moth; these moths sometimes move in swarms of millions across the country. If left unchecked, the budworm destroys with the ruthlessness of a forest fire, leaving in its wake bare and lifeless trunks. In the past, millions of acres of forest have been destroyed and the harm done to local economies has been incalculable.

To meet the problems in New Brunswick, in 1953 joint action was started by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the industry, each contributing one-third to one of the most ambitious programmes of spraying ever known. The shares had been \$3 million each but with today's announcement they will rise to \$3,250,000 each.

With this money Forest Protection Limited, a provincial Crown Corporation, will further expand its programme of aerial spraying which has already covered 5 million acres with one or more applications of insecticide. There are a lot of problems for those involved in the spraying programme. Arrangements must be made for the large number of specialized aircraft and experienced pilots required for the operation. Tremendous quantities of insecticide must be obtained well in advance. Effective spraying can be done for only three or four weeks and even the starting date cannot be known long in advance. Spraying can be done only in fine calm weather. The whole timetable for the operation must finally be set by the spruce budworm itself. For this brief period, therefore, it is a very large scale intensive operation.

The estimated 1957 expenditure of \$3,500,000 is about double the amount spent in the 1956 operations.

SCIENCE AND FISHERIES: Canadian fisheries scientists pursued a comprehensive range of investigations into the nature, volume and utilization of the resources of the heavily-fished northwest Atlantic during the past year, it was indicated in reports presented at the annual meeting of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada by directors of biological and technological stations in the Maritimes, Quebec and Newfoundland.

While all of the work carried out at the stations was of direct value to Canada's Atlantic fishermen, a great deal also has significance on an international scale. Data gleaned by Canadian scientists and those of other nations fishing these Atlantic waters guide the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in its work as guardian of these resources.

Following a long list of similar finds in the past was the discovery of two new red-fishing areas on the banks east of Newfoundland in the course of exploratory deep-water dragging for this species. One area north of Flemish Cap yielded catches in sufficient abundance to indicate good commercial fishing possibilities in the 200-250 fathom depth range.

Investigations to find good fishing grounds for herring, which are subject to frequent fluctuations, indicated that they can be taken in June with drift-nets in the offshore areas of Hermitage Bay and Bay d'Espoir on the south coast of Newfoundland. The presence of a summer spawning stock on George's Bank was also confirmed.

CONSERVATION PAYS OFF

Continuing research on lobsters which are the basis of the east coast's most valuable inshore fishery showed that conservation measures adopted in the past are paying off in higher returns from the fishery. As the result of an extensive educational programme, the regulations introduced on the basis of scientific findings are now generally supported and there are even movements in the fishing ranks for larger size limits.

There was also encouraging news for oyster fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who have experienced heavy losses during the past two years resulting from a decline in oyster stocks due to natural conditions. Indications are that depleted grounds can be rehabilitated more quickly and satisfactorily with breeding stocks immune to the destructive conditions, and an extensive programme of re-seeding is planned to commence this year.

In the failing clam fishery, the introduction of mechanical harvesters was found to have generally beneficial results while reducing the destruction of undersized clams. In addition, careful studies are being made with regard to introducing the European oyster to Maritime waters which, if successful, would partly fill the need left by the reduction in

the clam population. Another major project pursued on many different fronts during the year was the investigation and development of Atlantic salmon stocks. Long range programmes are being carried out in the Maritimes, Newfoundland and Quebec designed to restore and maintain this species at the highest productive capacity.

A rapid expansion was reported in the mechanization of the salt codfish industry in Newfoundland where a pronounced upsurge has occurred, and is continuing, in the installation of artificial drying plants.

New products for the salt fish trade, based on an adaptation of the standard curing practice, have been prepared with shredded fish. Shaped in the form of slabs and dried artificially, these products were of good appearance, flavor and consistency.

Research into the development of fishery by-products indicated that cod viscera could be used in the production of good quality animal feed. Sufficient information has been obtained to calculate an estimate of industrial production costs.

A vast amount of research was also conducted into the handling and treatment of fish aboard ship and in plants directed towards the maintenance and production of catches at highest quality levels.

Lending a helping hand to another part of the world, technologists carried out drying experiments with fish sent from Cambodia for the purpose of designing an artificial dryer for that country. Good results were obtained and further experiments of this nature are planned.

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BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION: Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that a programme of area testing and eradication of Brucellosis disease of cattle will be entered into by his Department.

Brucellosis, or Bang's Disease, is a bacterial infection causing abortions and breeding difficulties in cattle. Losses from it are estimated to cost Canadian cattlemen nine million dollars annually. Brucellosis infection in cattle is responsible for undulant fever in humans, both being caused by the same organism.

Procedure will follow the pattern which has been applied successfully in the virtual eradication of tuberculosis from Canadian cattle. An area will be accepted under the programme on the recommendation of a provincial department of agriculture. All susceptible cattle in the area will be tested and infected animals will be disposed of, with compensation paid to the owners.

A joint federal-provincial policy of calf vaccination against brucellosis has been in effect since 1950. This, along with several provincial control programmes, is considered to have reduced the incidence of the disease.

CANALS BUSY. Volume of freight cleared through the 11 Canadian canals during the 1956 season of navigation amounted to 40,015,625 tons, a new record for recent years and an advance of 5,141,427 tons or 14.7 per cent over the 1955 total of 34,874,198 tons, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The Sault Ste. Marie, Welland ship, St. Lawrence and four of the smaller canals reported an increase in freight traffic.

Although the volume of freight through the Canadian lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canals rose to 2,988,438 tons during the 1956 season of navigation from 2,201,075 in 1955, the total shipped through the combined Canada-United States system declined to 109,097,606 tons from 114,553,735 a year earlier, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. This drop of tonnage was due to the strike in the United States steel industry which reduced eastbound shipments of ore through the American locks to 78,702,824 tons from 89,209,421.

Freight carried through the Welland Ship canal amounted to 23,066,261 tons as compared with 20,893,572 in 1955, an increase of 10.4 per cent. Commodities contributing to the advance included wheat, barley, rye, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and fuel oil.

Total shipped through the St. Lawrence system during 1956 increased 17.9 per cent to 13,499,698 tons from 11,446,620 in the preceding year. Commodities which contributed to the increase included wheat, corn, barley, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and pulpwood.

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RCAF IN UNEF. The RCAF component of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East for transport, reconnaissance and communications operations will consist of four C-119 "Flying Boxcars", four Otter and two Dakota aircraft and between 250 and 300 personnel, it is announced by Air Force Headquarters.

Four single-engine Otter aircraft, used for light transport and search and rescue duties in Canada, were despatched on HMCS Magnificent for the Middle East late in December. On reaching Port Said, the Otters were flown off the aircraft-carrier to Abu Suweir in Egypt.

Initially, the Otters will operate from Abu Suweir air base, primarily on reconnaissance and short range communications flights between UNEF units. The aircraft will later move to another base at El Arish, near the Gaza Strip.

In preparation for the setting up of the new RCAF UNEF Communications Flight at Abu Suweir, approximately 35 specialized personnel to man the unit and fly the Otters and Dakotas, have been flown from Canada by a 426 Transport Squadron North Star to Capodichino, the UNEF staging base at Naples, Italy.

Since last November, the RCAF's No. 435 Transport Squadron from Namao, Alta., has been

operating a large-scale airlift of UN troops and equipment between Capodichino and Abu Suweir. The C-119s, needed to airlift the urgently required troops and supplies to Egypt, now are being reduced in number as the emphasis is placed on communications rather than troop deployment.

Five of the 12 Flying Boxcars engaged in this transport work have returned to Canada. Three of the remaining seven aircraft will return on completion of the major portion of the airlift, and the other four C-119s will remain at Capodichino to continue the transportation of priority supplies and troops between Naples and Abu Suweir.

Of the approximately 300 RCAF personnel now based at Capodichino with 435 Squadron, about 50 will join the specialized group from Canada in Egypt to service and maintain the Otters and Dakotas there. About 200 personnel will remain at the staging base to service and fly the C-119s and approximately 60 will return to Canada with the return flights of the three C-119s later in January. Roughly one-fifth of the personnel components at both Abu Suweir and Capodichino will be officers, and the remainder will be senior NCOs and airmen.

With the return of the Flying Boxcars, No. 435 Transport Squadron will return to Namao, Alta.

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FEWER VEHICLES. Number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits declined 1.6 per cent in 1956 to 2,484,444 units from 2,524,993, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Entries in December rose 6.2 per cent to a record high for the month of 78,401 units from 73,792 a year earlier and were 1.4 per cent higher than 1953's previous December peak of 77,285.

The ferry service between Bar Harbour, Maine and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, has contributed to a substantial increase in the number of vehicles being transported direct by vessel from the United States to Nova Scotia. Entries into Nova Scotia and Newfoundland by ship rose in 1956 to 12,052, from 856 in 1955.

Entries into Quebec rose to 417,826 in 1956 from 405,784 in the preceding year, Saskatchewan to 20,984 from 18,910, Alberta to 47,916 from 45,745, and Yukon Territory to 9,191 from 7,756. At the same time, entries into New Brunswick declined to 162,646 from 165,808, Ontario to 1,485,360 from 1,549,942, Manitoba to 45,543 from 46,723, and British Columbia to 282,926 from 283,469.

Entries in December were greater for all areas except British Columbia and were as follows: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by ship), 187 (73 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 6,175 (5,507); Quebec, 17,142 (14,737); Ontario, 40,336 (38,996); Manitoba, 1,894 (1,272); Saskatchewan, 692 (348); Alberta, 934 (687); British Columbia, 10,572 (11,729); and Yukon Territory, 469 (443).

NOTWITHSTANDING TV: The National Film Board has made an interesting analysis of the impact of television on the distribution of informational films for non-theatrical showings in Canada. It shows that in the field of non-theatrical showings, NFB distribution has held up remarkably well.

To illustrate, here are the Canadian distribution figures for the past five years:

	Showings	Attendance
1951-52	151,196	11,610,232
1952-53	183,205	13,250,227
1953-54	200,901	14,084,322
1954-55	200,829	14,143,786
1955-56	205,985	14,469,686

NFB non-theatrical distribution increased 12.4 per cent in terms of showings and 9.2 per cent in attendance during a five-year period of peak expansion in the television industry. During the same period, to non-governmental purchasers, 16mm print sales in Canada by NFB increased 24.2 per cent.

The Board also noted the growth of film councils, organizations whose primary function is the utilization of 16mm non-theatrical films. At the end of March 1954, there were 419 film councils with 10,478 member organizations. Two years later at the end of March 1956, there were 496 councils with 11,791 member organizations. It is reasonable to conclude from these figures that public interest in non-theatrical films remains strong.

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EGG PRODUCTION UP: Production of eggs increased 4.8 per cent in 1956 to an estimated 401,611,000 dozen from 383,210,000 in 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. December's output increased 8.4 per cent to 39,073,000 dozen from 36,058,000. Production was larger in the year and in the month for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick in both periods, and Ontario in the month.

Production in 1956 by provinces was as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 7,109 dozen (7,535 dozen in the preceding year); Nova Scotia, 17,159 (16,227); New Brunswick, 9,608 (9,951); Quebec, 61,609 (57,460); Ontario, 146,581 (144,693); Manitoba, 37,819 (34,258); Saskatchewan, 39,806 (37,481); Alberta, 49,987 (46,027); and British Columbia, 31,933 (29,778).

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MORE ROOM: The Canadian Travel Bureau reports that all across Canada tourist accommodation was on the rise in 1956, with new motel and motor courts springing up in most of the ten provinces. In Ontario alone new construction included 127 motels, 28 cabin establishments, 15 lodges, two inns and 80 cottages. Alberta added ten new motels, comprising

117 units, and British Columbia reported 600 new accommodation units. Fourteen new units were added to a Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, motel. Manitoba had 110 new motel units, and 85 tourist camp or resort units. The motel building boom continued in Saskatchewan and extensive camp building went on throughout the province, particularly in northern fishing areas. New accommodation in Nova Scotia included 105 motel units, 98 tourist home rooms and 21 cabins, while New Brunswick reported 87 new motel units. Newfoundland added 235 guest house, cabin and motel units.

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MORE STUDENTS: Enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges of full-time students of university grade at the beginning of December 1956 was estimated at 78,100, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the preceding year's estimated total of 71,600, according to an advance release of figures to be contained in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report scheduled for release next month. While enrolment has fluctuated over the years, the current 1956-57 figure is approaching the peak of 83,150 set in the 1947-48 session, and is well above the post-war low of 63,041 in 1952-53.

All main geographic areas shared in the increased enrolment of full-time students. In Quebec the total rose to 25,700 from 23,600 in the 1955-56 session, in Ontario to 23,800 from 22,500, in the Western Provinces to 20,200 from 17,800, and in the Atlantic Provinces to 8,400 from 7,700.

There were substantial increases from 1955-56 in enrolment in education, secretarial science, commerce and business administration, engineering, and arts and science. Decreases were evident in fine and applied arts, physical and health education, library science, dentistry, music, nursing, occupational and physiotherapy, and social service. Enrolment in pharmacy decreased for the fourth consecutive year (from 1,367 in 1952-53 to 1,145 at present), and in veterinary science for the third consecutive time (from 405 in 1953-54 to 356).

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MARTIAL MUSICIANS: Canada's Regular Army today boasts more fine bands than ever before in its peacetime history.

With the recent formation of the newest military (brass and reed) band--that of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)--the Army has now 12 full-fledged military bands, five pipe bands, two fife and drum and 28 trumpet and bugle bands.

Members of the 12 military bands are all highly qualified musicians, some of them having been recruited in the music-loving countries of northern Europe and the United Kingdom.

CANADA'S VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from P. 2)

Nations Emergency Force, after the withdrawal of Israeli forces, to be stationed at some point in the Gulf of Tiran to assist in the establishment and maintenance of peaceful conditions in that area. In this connection, Mr. President, may I quote, because I think that this paragraph is important and I agree with it, what Mr. Lodge said yesterday:

"We believe that it is essential that units of the United Nations Emergency Force be stationed at the Straits of Tiran in order to achieve there the separation of Egyptian and Israeli land and sea forces. This separa-

tion is essential until it is clear that the non-exercise of any claimed belligerent rights has established in practice the peaceful conditions which must govern navigation in waters having such an international interest. All of this would, of course, be without prejudice to any ultimate determination which may be made of any legal questions concerning the Gulf of Aqaba."

"I hope, Mr. President, that the agreed solution can be reached along these lines. The alternative to non-agreement is so threatening to peace and security that we are bound to put forward every effort with sincerity and determination and goodwill to reach an honourable, peaceful and agreed settlement."

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There were substantial increases from 1955-56 to 1956-57 in the number of students in the various faculties and colleges of full-time students at the beginning of December 1956 was estimated at 78,100, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the preceding year's estimated total of 76,500, according to an advance release of figures to be contained in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report scheduled for release next month. While enrolment has fluctuated over the years, the current 1956-57 figure is approaching the peak of 83,450 set in the 1947-48 session, and is well above the post-war low of 63,041 in 1952-53. All the major categories of students in the increased enrolment of full-time students in Quebec totalled 25,700 from 23,800 in the 1955-56 session, an increase of 23,800 from 22,500 in the 1954-55 session, and in the Atlantic provinces 300 from 17,800 and in the Atlantic provinces to 8,400 from 7,700.

There were substantial increases from 1955-56 to 1956-57 in enrolment in education, secretarial, science, commerce and business administration, engineering, and arts and sciences. Decreases were evident in dental and applied arts, physical and health education, library science, dentistry, music, nursing, occupational, and pharmacy, and social sciences. Enrolment in pharmacy decreased for the fourth consecutive year (from 1,367 in 1952-53 to 1,145 in 1956-57) and in veterinary science for the third consecutive year (from 405 in 1955-56 to 356 in 1956-57). Enrolment in behaviour and social sciences increased in 1956-57 to 1,145 from 1,145 in 1955-56.

MARTIAL MUSICALS. Canada's Royal Army today boasts more fine bands than ever before in its peacetime history. And the news is the result of the recent formation of the new military (grass and reed) bands that will be the Army's Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Army's 12 full-fledged military bandy five pipe bands, two rifle and drum and 28 drum and pipe bands. The 12 military bands are highly qualified ensembles, some of them having been recruited in the musicological countries of northern Europe and the United Kingdom.

Production in 1956 by provinces was as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 7,409 dozen (7,535 dozen in the preceding year); Nova Scotia, 47,522 (46,227); New Brunswick, 9,608 (9,351); Quebec, 61,609 (57,460); Ontario, 146,581 (144,893); Manitoba, 37,810 (34,058); Saskatchewan, 39,806 (37,481); Alberta, 49,987 (48,027); and British Columbia, 31,933 (29,778).

EGG PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE. Production of eggs in Canada increased 4.8 per cent in 1956 to an estimated 401,611,000 dozen from 383,210,000 in 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. December's output increased 8.4 per cent to 39,078,000 dozen from 36,058,000. Production was higher in the year and in the month for all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick in both periods, and Ontario in the month. Production in the month of December 1956 by provinces was as follows (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 7,409 dozen (7,535 dozen in the preceding year); Nova Scotia, 47,522 (46,227); New Brunswick, 9,608 (9,351); Quebec, 61,609 (57,460); Ontario, 146,581 (144,893); Manitoba, 37,810 (34,058); Saskatchewan, 39,806 (37,481); Alberta, 49,987 (48,027); and British Columbia, 31,933 (29,778).

THE CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU reports that all across Canada tourist accommodation was on the rise in 1956, with new motel and motor courts springing up in most of the ten provinces. In Ontario alone new construction included 127 motels, 28 cabin camps, 17 lodges, two runs and 80 cottages. Alberta added ten new motels, comprising