



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 12 No. 23

June 5, 1957

CONTESTS FOR 264 SEATS

A total of 868 candidates will contest 264 House of Commons seats at stake in the June 10 federal election. One seat--for the constituency of Burin-Burgeo, Newfoundland--has been decided through the re-election by acclamation of the sitting member, but at least two candidates are running in all other ridings.

The Liberal Party, under the leadership of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, has 264 candidates in the field, one of whom is running under the Liberal-Labour label. The Liberal Party elected 173 members in the last federal election in 1953, and at dissolution of Parliament last April held 168 seats.

Mr. John Diefenbaker's Progressive Conservative Party followers are contesting 257 seats. In 1953 a total of 50 Progressive Conservatives were elected, and at dissolution there were 51 Progressive Conservative Members.

Led by Mr. M. J. Coldwell, the CCF Party, which elected 22 members in 1953 and had 23 representatives in Parliament at dissolution, has 162 candidates. The Social Credit Party, under Mr. Solon Low's leadership, has entered 116 candidates, against 71 in the 1953 election. This increase represents an effort to gain popular support in Ontario, where 40 Social Crediters are in the lists, compared to only eight in 1953. The Social Credit Party to only eight in 1953. The Social Credit Party elected 15 Members in 1953 and had the same number at dissolution.

This year there are 69 candidates running as independents and under a variety of party labels. Only ten Labour-Progressive candidates are entered this year, as against 100 in 1953. Three independents were elected in 1953 and held their seats at dissolution of Parliament. Seven seats were vacant when Parliament was dissolved in March.

In 27 of the constituencies, new members will be elected regardless of the outcome of the vote. In most cases retirement of the sitting member left the field open to a newcomer, although in six ridings the Member of Parliament's death caused vacancies which were left unfilled pending the election.

Running once again in the constituency of Quebec East, Prime Minister St. Laurent is supported in this election by all but two of his Cabinet. Mr. Roch Pinard and Mr. George Prudham, retiring as ministers, have been replaced in the contest by Mr. Paul Hellyer, recently named Associate Minister of Defence, and Mr. Lionel Chevrier, named President of the Privy Council. Mr. Diefenbaker is again a candidate in his home constituency of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Mr. Low is the Social Credit standard bearer in Peace River, Alberta.

The following table compiled by The Canadian Press shows the number of candidates by provinces, (number of seats in brackets):

(Over)

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	Lib	PC	CCF	SC	Others	Total
Nfld. (7)	7	6	1	-	-	14
P.E.I. (4)	4	4	3	-	-	11
N.S. (12)	12	12	6	1	-	31
N.B. (10)	10	10	2	2	1	25
Que. (75)	75	69	22	5	45	216
Ont. (85)	84	85	60	40	10	279
Man. (14)	14	14	14	14	4	60
Sask. (17)	17	16	17	16	2	68
Alta. (17)	17	17	15	17	3	69
B.C. (22)	22	22	22	21	4	91
Yukon (1)	1	1	-	-	-	2
N.W.T. (1)	1	1	-	-	-	2
Totals	264	257	162	116	69	868

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HONORARY CONSUL-GENERAL: The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the appointment of Mr. Hallgrimur Frederick Hallgrimsson, C.B.E., a Canadian-born citizen of Iceland, as Honorary Consul-General of Canada in Iceland.

The status of the Canadian Minister to Iceland, who is also Canadian Ambassador to Norway, remains unchanged, but Mr. Hallgrimsson will take over responsibility for Canadian Consular interests in Iceland. As the Minister to Iceland normally is not able to visit Reykjavik very frequently, the presence of a resident representative will facilitate relations between the two countries as well as providing an additional point of contact between members of the Icelandic community in Canada and their country of origin.

The Canadian Commercial Counsellor in Oslo will retain responsibility for commercial relations between Canada and Iceland.

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CHEDDAR CHEESE CONTROLLED: Mr. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on May 28 that imports of cheddar cheese are to be controlled for one year under the Export and Import Permits Act. This is to implement action taken under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to support the price of cheese, by means of an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers Co-operative Limited.

The Ontario Cheese Producers have negotiated with cheese buyers and processors a price of .34 cents per pound f.o.b. factory. To maintain this price the Ontario Cheese Producers have received a price guarantee of .24 cents per pound from the Canadian Government, which is understood to be supplemented by a guarantee of .10 cents per pound from the Ontario Government.

Cheese stocks on May 1, 1957, at 28,600,000 pounds were 2,000,000 pounds greater than on the same date last year. Cheese production in 1957 to date is about 5 per cent greater than last year and is expected to continue on that level or higher for the balance of the year. In existing circumstances, imports would

seriously impede current marketing arrangements and no imports of cheddar cheese will be permitted for the present.

The Agricultural Products Board will be authorized to import cheese, if occasions arise under which it would be expedient to import cheese by bulk purchase.

It is expected that the steps now being implemented will be of material assistance to dairy producers.

An announcement was made earlier of trade discussions with respect to Canadian preferential duties on dairy products. It is expected that these discussions will be completed within the period for which the present temporary measures have been adopted.

Claims of special hardship or loss, arising from this action by the Government, will be investigated and appropriate recommendations will be considered.

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BISLEY MARKSMEN: Eight crack shots from Army Headquarters will represent the Canadian Army at Bisley, England, this summer in marksmanship competitions against teams from the Armies of the Commonwealth, it was announced recently.

Last year the Army Headquarters sharpshooters won the right to make the trip by winning the Army's unit championship in competition at the Connaught Ranges at Ottawa. The team will leave for England by sea June 13 and will return about August 1.

Standard Army rifles with service sights and without slings will be used in all events to decide the unit championship of the Commonwealth. In this regard the team has been equipped with service rifles of Canadian manufacture which have been adjusted to the best possible standard for this type of competition.

The Canadian group will compete in nine team events covering almost every phase of marksmanship. In addition they can enter individual Bisley competitions when they will be allowed to use rifles with target sights and slings.

Distinctive new shooting jackets and hats ribboned with scarlet cap bands have been presented to the team so it will be a well dressed outfit representing Canada when the events get under way early in July.

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BUILDING PERMITS: Total value of building permits issued by some 900 municipalities in Canada in 1956 amounted to \$1,827,470,000 as compared with \$1,804,606,000 in 1955 and \$1,521,185,000 in 1954, according to a memorandum released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During 1956, permits were issued for 103,609 additional residential units valued at \$901,995,000, for residential repair construction to a total of \$71,367,000 and for non-residential construction of \$854,108,000.

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH

(By E. J. White, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce)

The forests of Canada cover about 46 per cent of the total land area and have always played a vital part in the economic life of the country. Development of the forest-based industries has kept pace with Canadian expansion; today they contribute about 8 per cent of the national income and the net value of their production exceeds two billion dollars a year. Although over three billion cubic feet of wood are removed annually from the Canadian forest, current and potential utilization programmes and practices have been organized more scientifically than ever before. Through better forest inventory methods, research into forestry and forest products, and engineering improvements, the attempt is being made to secure a sustained yield of quality materials in perpetuity.

EXPORT MARKETS VITAL

The scientific development of Canada's forests is certainly desirable, but no master plan of forest management and use is practical without considering market conditions, current and potential. Since about half of total Canadian forest production (worth over \$1.5 billion in 1956) finds its way into export markets, thoughtful and continuing study of these markets is essential to the successful nationwide analysis of forestry aims and methods. The importance of this research into export markets is indicated by the fact that in recent years the annual revenue from sales abroad of Canadian forest products such as newsprint, wood pulp and lumber has accounted for one-third of our total external trade and for almost half of our total exports to the United States.

REGIONAL PATTERN

The lumber industry, which in 1956 supplied export products to the value of \$326,372,000--or 21 per cent of the total of \$1,514,832,000 for all forest products--is more sensitive to fluctuations in export demand than most branches of the industry because of the nature of the products, and the study of export outlets is particularly important to it.

The pattern of export trade in lumber reflects to a large degree the physical and economic limitations of shipping crude bulk commodities. There is, therefore, a regional pattern of world lumber trade and a relative absence of re-export trade and indirect shipping. Only in times of extreme political stress or in dealing with lumber of exceptional quality is it normal to avoid the closest regional trade connections. Marginal markets beyond the fringes of this regional area tend to limit their purchases to premium quality and specialty lumber goods. Canada,

the largest single exporter of both softwoods and hardwoods, fits into this pattern of trade flow by supplying standard bulk lumber items in volume to a relatively limited market area, while smaller quantities of special dimensions or grades find their way into many world markets.

FEATURES OF 1956 MARKET

Changing market conditions in 1956 affecting the major outlets for Canadian lumber showed certain features which could be factors in the 1956 export picture. During 1956, in addition to the almost chronic dollar shortage in many of our prewar markets, the steadily increasing strength of the Canadian dollar placed a hurdle in the way of the Canadian lumber exporter vis-à-vis his competitors. Credit restrictions, particularly in the domestic, United States and United Kingdom markets, signalled a general slowdown in residential home construction in these countries and the major demand for lumber was thereby curtailed. Sharp increases in the already high ocean freight rates resulted from the Suez crisis and delivered lumber prices spiralled out of reach of many overseas customers, who turned to sources of supply more advantageously located. The United Kingdom, in an attempt to conserve dwindling foreign exchange reserves, released for sale to the British timber trade some 270 million ft. b. m. of the 400 million ft. b. m. of softwood lumber in her strategic stockpile, thus reducing the country's requirements of overseas lumber. About 200 million ft. b. m. of this lumber was Canadian. In recent years a corresponding drop in demand in all major markets during the same year has been unusual and this reduction in 1956 was felt by the Canadian lumber industry--particularly in British Columbia, where three-quarters of production goes to export markets.

OUTLOOK FOR 1957

For 1957, total lumber exports are expected to be somewhat below those of 1956. It is difficult to predict the residential housing potential which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, is still running below 1956 levels in the United States. However, if United States credit restrictions are relaxed appreciably during the year, the pace of home construction could be stepped up to meet the reported substantial demand for housing in this major lumber market. Additional releases from the United Kingdom stockpile have reportedly exhausted most of this material, and although a considerable volume remains unsold, the desirable grades and sizes have already been consumed. Charter rates for waterborne shipments

have been falling and indications are that this major deterrent to overseas lumber sales may well be removed during the current year. These factors are significant indicators of a probable recovery from the decline in lumber exports which began in the latter part of 1956. Thus, while lumber export volume in 1957 is expected to total less than that of 1956, prospects for improvement in over-all demand appear somewhat brighter for the second half of the year.

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MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: Record numbers of new motor vehicles were sold and financed in Canada in 1956, according to revised figures in the Bureau of Statistics annual report on new motor vehicle sales and motor vehicle financing for 1956. Total sales increased 7.2 per cent to 499,370 units from the previous peak of 465,678 units in 1955 and the retail value rose 15.8 per cent to \$1,454,213,000 from \$1,255,890,000 in 1955 (previous high). Number financed rose 10.8 per cent to a record 663,749 units from 599,330 and was 3.6 per cent above 1953's record 640,512. Value of financing jumped 26.6 per cent to \$910,833,000 from \$719,328,000 a year earlier and was 25.5 per cent greater than 1953's high of \$725,545,000.

Number of new passenger cars sold climbed to a record 407,710 units from 1955's previous high of 386,962 and the retail value to \$1,127,523,000 from \$1,023,351,000 a year earlier (previous peak). Number of commercial vehicles sold rose to 91,660 units from 78,716 in the preceding year but was below 1951's peak total of 109,962. Selling value reached a record \$326,690,000 compared to 1955's \$232,539,000 and 1952's high of \$278,495,000.

New vehicles financed set records for both number and value in 1956, surpassing 1953's high totals by substantial margins, while used vehicles numbered slightly less than 1953's record total but the value exceeded 1953's peak. New vehicles financed numbered 224,905 in 1956 compared to 185,127 in 1955 and 189,052 in 1953 and the amount of financing totalled \$520,944,000 compared to \$375,997,000 and \$342,247,000. Used vehicles financed totalled 438,844 against 414,203 and 451,460, and the value amounted to \$389,889,000 versus \$343,331,000 and \$383,298,000.

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SCHOLARSHIPS INCREASED: An increase in the number of four-year undergraduate scholarships in The International Nickel Company of Canada's programme for aid to higher education has been announced by John F. Thompson, Chairman, and Henry S. Wingate, President of the company.

In addition to the forty scholarships which were awarded by the company last fall for the four-year academic period ending June, 1960, 25 more will be awarded in September, 1957, and a like number each succeeding year until a

total of 100 is in effect, 25 in each class, beginning with the 1960-61 academic year.

Each scholarship will provide to the student annually the cost of tuition and fees and \$300 as a reasonable allowance for books and a portion of living expenses, and to the university a cost-of-education supplement of \$500. The total grant for each scholar will be a maximum of \$1,200.

Seventy-two of these scholarships, or 18 annually, will be awarded by the universities participating in the programme for study in engineering, geology, geophysics, metallurgy and mining. Twenty-eight scholarships, seven annually, will be restricted to children of the company's employees and will permit free choice of institution and field of study.

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EDUCATION GRANTS: Special grants from the Province of Ontario to elementary school boards have been increased by an additional \$3 per pupil of average daily attendance in 1956, it was announced recently in a joint statement by Provincial Treasurer Dana Porter, Q.C., and Education Minister William J. Dunlop. This increase brings the special grant up from \$8 to \$11 per pupil.

Premier Leslie M. Frost said this would bring the total grants to elementary schools up to \$104 million for the year, the additional \$3 per pupil grant representing an expenditure by the Province of \$3 million.

The statement made by Provincial Treasurer Porter and Education Minister Dunlop said: "This special grant is being provided in recognition of the abnormal needs and conditions which have arisen with respect to the provision of adequate teachers' salaries as well as the need for improvement in the elementary schools of Ontario."

"Beginning in 1958," the two ministers stated, "the second stage of the Province's programme, which will be based upon equalized municipal assessment, will be brought into operation. With the growth in magnitude of these grants, considerations of equity dictate improved methods of distribution."

"An exhaustive study is being made of school finances to enable the Province to shape its educational grants more in accordance with the developing needs of all municipalities. The third stage, in 1959, will be devoted to making refinements and improvements in the school grants formula."

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NEW TERMINAL BUILDING: The new Airport Building at Stephenville, Newfoundland, was officially opened for operations on May 30.

A feature of the building is the provision of facilities for the reception of Trans-Atlantic passengers, whenever occasion demands, as an alternate to Gander, although the terminal is primarily designed for handling domestic flights.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: Recent amendments to Workmen's Compensation Acts in eight provinces, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Prince Edward Island are outlined in the 1956 edition of "Workmen's Compensation in Canada" published by the Department of Labour.

During 1956, provision was made in the four provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Quebec for an increase in the percentage rate of average earnings used in the computation of compensation payments. The rate was raised to 70 per cent in Nova Scotia and to 75 per cent in the other three provinces.

Maximum annual earnings on which compensation is payable were also increased in four provinces. In Manitoba, the increase was from \$3,000 to \$3,500; in Alberta, from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and in Ontario and Saskatchewan from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The minimum permanent total disability payment was raised from \$85 to \$100 a month in Nova Scotia. The Quebec Legislature provided for a reduction from seven to five days in the "waiting period".

The monthly allowance to a widow or invalid widower was raised from \$50 to \$60 in Alberta and Newfoundland. In the same two provinces payments allowed in respect of dependent children were increased. In both provinces the increases were made applicable to all widows and dependent children in receipt of compensation. In Nova Scotia, increases in the maximum monthly payment to a widow and children and to orphans, respectively, were provided for, making the maximum amount payable in each case \$150.

NEW FESTIVAL: The Acadian flag will fly gaily this year for Nova Scotia's newest event "The Festival of Clare" which will be held from August 8 to 15 in the St. Mary's Bay region, the Canadian Travel News Letter reports.

In the 32-mile stretch of the St. Mary's Bay coastline known as the French Shore, neat little villages border the sea. Tall spires of churches mark such Acadian towns as Meteghan, Saulnierville, Comeauville, Grosses Coques, Church Point and St. Bernard's. The people are descendants of the Acadians who returned to settle the region after their tragic expulsion from Nova Scotia in 1755.

The Acadians of Clare have kept alive their French customs and are confident this new annual event will rival in time the Gaelic Mod and Highland Games of the Scots of the province.

MORE ELECTRICITY USED: The growing use of electricity in Canada is illustrated by the sharp advance in the average kilowatt hours purchased per domestic and farm customer with the national average at 3,500 kilowatt hours for 1955 compared with 1,423 in 1939.

FARM PRODUCTION: Canada's index of the physical volume of agricultural production for 1956 (1935-39=100) stood at 165.3, only fractionally below 1952's record of 166.0, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. It was more than 10 per cent above the previous year's figure of 159.9.

The increase in total agricultural production in 1956 over 1955 is largely attributable to the larger grain crops harvested in the Prairie Provinces. Contributing also to the increase were larger outputs of livestock, dairy products, poultry, eggs, sugar beets, tobacco and maple products; in the case of livestock and dairy products the gain in production was very small. Offsetting these gains to some extent were lower outturns of potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

Increased total agricultural production took place in all provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia. On a percentage basis the provincial gains ranged all the way from slightly over 2 per cent in Quebec and Ontario to nearly 33 per cent in Saskatchewan. Percentage reductions in output varied from nearly 5 per cent in British Columbia to more than 6 per cent in the Maritimes.

Provincial indexes for 1956: Prince Edward Island, 140.2 (150.0 in 1955); Nova Scotia, 87.1 (93.3); New Brunswick, 127.1 (135.9); Quebec, 147.0 (143.8); Ontario, 132.0 (128.6); Manitoba, 169.1 (127.3); Saskatchewan, 238.0 (206.7); Alberta, 166.7 (144.7); British Columbia, 125.2 (131.2).

MILITIA CAMPS: Plans are complete and final preparations are being made across the country for this year's summer camp training for some 21,000 men and women of the Militia, Army Headquarters announces.

Training will be in 21 camps and schools with men and women of all corps taking part, as the practical climax to their programme of evening and week-end work.

In the summer of 1956 a total of 20,830 Militia soldiers, members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and nursing sisters of the Royal Canadian Army Women's Corps attended summer camps. In 1955 the figure was 20,568 and in 1954 it was 16,593.

Camps will be located at Halifax, York Redoubt and Aldershot, N.S.; Utopia and Gagetown, N.B.; St. Therese, Valcartier, St. Jean, Farnham and Montreal, Que.; Picton, Petawawa, Borden, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Kingston, Ont.; Shilo, Man.; Dundurn, Sask.; Wainwright, Alta.; Victoria, Albert Head and Victoria, B.C.

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION: According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics consumption of taxable gasoline used almost entirely for automotive purposes rose 10 per cent in 1955 to a record gallonage of 2,227,000,000 from 2,021,000,000 in 1954.

AID TO SHIPPING: Evaluation tests on Canada's eastern seaboard are underway, under authorization of the Department of Transport, of a continuous radio position-fixing system for shipping, known as the Decca Navigator, according to an announcement made May 30 by Transport Minister George C. Marler. The first of four chains of Decca Navigator ground stations, named "Moose West", located on the south coast of Newfoundland, is already in operation. The second chain, "Moose East" located near Gander, Newfoundland, is due to commence operating in approximately one month. These have been established, as an aid to shipping, with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Two other chains, "Caribou East" and "Caribou West" to be located in the vicinities of Halifax and Quebec giving coverage to Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence River, are expected to go into operation early in August. Each system consists of a master transmitting station and three slave stations located approximately 80 miles apart and each giving continuous navigation coverage to areas of about 200,000 square miles.

Mr. Marler said that the Department of Transport was hoping for the installation of receiving equipment in a large cross-section of shipping so that the evaluation test period would be as informative as possible. He said that the Department of Transport had authorized these tests and urged all potential users to avail themselves of this opportunity to make their own trials of its usefulness. Receiving equipment was available on a rental basis, and some trans-Atlantic liners and cargo vessels were now equipped with Decca receiving sets which were used in European waters.

The new Decca continuous navigation system for shipping is described as a high precision navigating system calculated to give accurate, reliable and continuous position fixing for every type of ships. The chain of land-based transmitting stations provides a pattern of standing low frequency position lines, effective from the ground level up to all altitudes. The chain of four stations continuously transmits radio signs which, through the medium of the receiver aboard ship give numerical readings which are plotted on gridded charts.

Mobile chains of Decca position-fixing system have been in use in Atlantic coastal waters since 1955 for test and evaluation by the Royal Canadian Navy and the Hydrographic Service of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The Grand Banks fishing ground was expected to be within the range of the "Moose" and "Caribou" chains which would be beneficial to any fishing vessel equipped with the required receivers.

ALBERTA AT CHICAGOLAND: Alberta's industrial, natural and tourist assets will be displayed to thousands at the annual Chicagoland Exposition at Chicago this month. The Exposition is a gathering for industrialists, travel authorities, government representatives and others, as each displays in exhibits the resources of his firm, government or services. Alberta's display will show in picture and material samples a few of the resources and attractions of the Province. A vertical outline map of North America will illustrate Alberta's geographical position in an effective central table display. Princess Crowfoot of the Blackfoot Indian tribe will be in attendance in full regalia at all times to answer enquiries about the Province. The display is arranged by the Provincial Department of Economic Affairs.

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PATRICIAS ON PARADE: Lady Patricia Ramsay will take the salute when the Canadian infantry unit which bears her name performs the ancient ceremony of trooping the colour in West Germany June 15.

The 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, commanded by Lt.-Col. Thomas Defaye, of Winnipeg, will perform the trooping at Fort MacLeod, near Hemer, West Germany. It will be the second time the 1st PPCLI has staged the colourful military spectacle in the West German Republic.

The regiment's colonel-in-chief, Lady Patricia Ramsay, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, could not attend last year's trooping because of ill health, but her presence this year will add an unforgettable touch to the pageantry of the trooping which is considered the most impressive and exacting of any military ceremony in the Commonwealth Armies.

The "Patricias" were born in August 1914 when Brig. Hamilton Gault proposed their formation to the Government of Canada and donated \$100,000 towards organizing and equipping the new unit which was to bear the name of Princess Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General of Canada.

In the Great War, 1914-18, the Patricias had the distinction of being the only unit among the Commonwealth forces to carry their colours into every action.

The original colour—the "Ric-a-Dam-Doo"—which was personally sewn by Princess Patricia, was shelled, buried, tattered and had its staff broken in the conflict. It now rests in a place of honour at the regiment's home in Western Canada.

During the Korean campaign, the 2nd Battalion of the PPCLI became the first and only Canadian unit to win a United States Presidential Citation for its stand against the Chinese at Kapyong in 1951.