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ROYAL COMMISSION ON ENERGY

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons October 15 that the Governor in Council had that day established a Royal Commission to inquire into, and to make recommendations concerning, a number of matters relating to energy and sources of energy that fall within the jurisdiction of Parliament.

The Prime Minister said that the Commissioners—Mr. Henry Borden, Q.C., of Toronto; Mr. J. Louis Levesque, of Montreal; Mr. George Britnell, of Saskatoon; Mr. Gordon Cushing, of Ottawa; Mr. Robert Howland, of Halifax, and Mr. Leon Ladner, of Vancouver, —had been empowered to enquire into and make recommendations concerning:

- (a) the policies which will best serve the national interest in relation to the export of energy and sources of energy from Canada;
- (b) the problems involved in, and the policies which ought to be applied to, the regulation of the transmission of oil and natural gas between provinces or from Canada to another country, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the regulation of prices or rates to be charged or paid, the financial structure and control of pipe line corporations in relation to the setting of proper prices or charges, and all such other matters as it is necessary to in-

quire into and report upon, in order to ensure the efficient and economical operation of pipe lines in the national interest;

- (c) the extent of authority that might best be conferred on a national energy board to administer, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, such aspects of energy policy coming within the jurisdiction of Parliament, as it may be desirable to entrust to such a board, together with the character of administration and procedure that might best be established for such a board;
- (d) whether, in view of its special relationship to the Northern Ontario Pipeline Crown Corporation and the nature of its financing and control, any special measures need be taken in relation to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, in order to safeguard the interests of Canadian producers or consumers of gas; and
- (e) such other related matters as the commissioners consider it necessary to include in reporting upon the powers that I have already specified.

Mr. Diefenbaker said there was a special clause in the Order in Council appointing a Commission to ensure that the establishment of it and the conduct of its inquiries shall not in any way delay the negotiations relating to waters crossing the International Boundary.

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GROWTH OF CIVIL AVIATION

During the past ten years, the number of passengers and tons of goods and mail carried by air have increased by more than seven fold, the number of pilots has increased from 3,800 to 10,182, the number of aircraft from 1,800 to 3,330, and the number of airports from 270 to 519, according to the Department of Transport.

The trend toward expansion was apparent soon after the Second World War at which time the rapid growth in civil aviation was imminent. In order to provide the necessary control and services and to keep abreast of this ever-increasing workload, the Department carried out an extensive programme of decentralization in 1948. This affected the whole of Air Services, including Civil Aviation. A Superintendent of Airways and a Superintendent of Air Regulations, with necessary staff, were established in each of the six districts, with headquarters at Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia. At that time each of the six districts was given authority to license personnel and airports and to endorse licenses over a wide range of conditions. Subsequently, authority to issue Certificates of Registration and Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft was delegated to the Districts.

Along with a steadily increasing personnel establishment in the Civil Aviation Branch came the necessity for specialization. Units have been set up to specialize on the licensing of personnel and registration of aircraft; special units for air carrier inspection; another for accident investigation; one unit for airways and aids to navigation; another

supervises airports, including financial aspects of administration; et cetera.

The growing volume of traffic and the increasing intricacy of traffic control is evidenced by the fact that, in 1956, Traffic Control was made a Division of the Air Services Branch while, formerly, it was a Section under the Superintendent, Airways and Airports. In 1946, there were 110 Traffic Controllers and at the end of 1956, there were 416.

The expansion of airport construction necessitated the establishment of an independent Construction Division in 1954. This unit had been part of the Civil Aviation Division. In 1956, Construction became a Branch as did Civil Aviation.

Forty pilot-inspectors were employed by the Department in 1946, and, today, the establishment is 92, including executive and helicopter pilots.

In 1946, the Department operated 18 aircraft and now 32 aircraft are in operation, including four helicopters. The aggregate flying time for the fleet during the past year was over 9,000 hours. In 1956, the Flight Operations Division was organized and is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the fleet.

The expansion of airline traffic has necessitated the establishment of a special unit to carry out airline inspections and the instrument rating of airline pilots.

Because of the increasing size and complexity of airports, responsibility for maintenance and administration has been divided between two units, one technical and the other administrative.

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HIGHER EARNINGS: Wages and salaries of men and women in manufacturing establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual survey of earnings and hours of work showed increases in 1956 over the preceding year, with the overall gain for men at nearly 6 per cent and for women at nearly 5 per cent.

Average weekly earnings of wage-earners during the last week of October rose to \$63.97 from \$60.53, and of salaried employees to \$85.23 from \$80.57. Average earnings of male wage-earners climbed to \$70.67 from \$66.86, and of females to \$39.29 from \$37.52. Male salaried employees earned an average of \$99.05 in the week versus \$93.50, and females an average of \$49.31 versus \$47.02.

Average hours worked in the week by wage-earners declined to 41.8 from 42.0, the average for men falling to 42.5 from 42.7 and for women to 39.2 from 39.4. Salaried employees worked an average of 38.9 hours versus 39.1, the male average falling to 39.4 from 39.6, and the female average remaining unchanged at 37.9.

CANADA-BELGIUM AGREEMENT: During her visit to Ottawa Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II gave her assent to an Order-in-Council authorizing the signature of an agreement between Canada and Belgium for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. The Order-in-Council gives the Secretary of State for External Affairs authority to execute and issue an instrument of full power authorizing the Minister of Finance to sign the agreement.

The agreement is intended to provide generally that each country retains the right to tax income leaving that country while at the same time undertaking to grant relief from taxation on income in respect of which a tax has already been imposed in the other country. A pattern of this type has already been established in the double taxation agreements which Canada has made with the United States, the United Kingdom, and a number of other countries. It is expected that the agreement will be signed in Ottawa at an early date.

ASSISTANCE TO TRINIDAD

Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, has announced that the services of the Department's chief legal adviser, Mr. Robert E. Curran, Q.C., have been made available to assist the Government of Trinidad in revising its public health legislation. Mr. Curran has recently completed a preliminary survey of the situation and will return to the West Indian island later in the year to begin work on the assignment.

The Health Minister stated that the Government was pleased to be able to assist Trinidad in this important undertaking. "It is surely a compliment to this country that in approaching the World Health Organization for help in this matter, Trinidad asked particularly for a Canadian. Mr. Curran is one of our leading legal experts in the field of public health legislation and I know that he will carry out this new assignment with the same distinction he has exhibited in tackling other tasks in the domestic and international health spheres."

Mr. Curran, who has been in the Department of National Health and Welfare for some ten years, is the author of "Canada's Food and Drug Laws" and is honorary solicitor to the Nation-

al Heart Foundation, the Canadian Cancer Institute and the Canadian Association of Radiologists. He has also been instrumental in the incorporation of many nation-wide voluntary health agencies. On the international scene, Mr. Curran has represented Canada at a number of U.N. Conferences. His most recent activity in this field was serving as chairman of the Drafting Committee charged by the Narcotic Commission with the codification of existing international conventions.

In his announcement today, Mr. Monteith described the loan of Mr. Curran's services to Trinidad as being in line with the Government's efforts to promote closer Commonwealth ties. Trinidad is slated to become a unit in the West Indies Federation next year. "The Government particularly appreciates this opportunity of sharing Canadian experience in the matter of health legislation with our partners in the Commonwealth. In so doing, we hope to provide concrete evidence to the people of Trinidad, not only of our genuine interest in their well-being but also of the friendly spirit of co-operation that prevails within this great family of nations."

NEW YORK APPEARANCE: Twenty Canadian actors, veteran members of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in Canada, will form the first travelling company of the Festival Foundation embarking on a three month tour in February 1958, which will take them from London, Ontario, to New York. The tour will feature two proscenium style productions, a German comedy, "The Broken Jug" by Heinrich Von Kleist, adapted by Canadian actor-author Donald Harron of Toronto, and William Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona". Both productions will be directed by Michael Langham and designed by Tanya Moiseiwitsch. Sets and costumes will be produced by the Festival Foundation.

Opening at the Grand Theatre in London, Ontario, February 12 for a four day run, the company moves to Toronto February 17 for a two week appearance at the Royal Alexandra. From March 3 to March 15 they are scheduled to play at Her Majesty's Theatre in Montreal, going straight from there to New York. The company is being presented in New York in association with the Phoenix Theatre, where they play a six week engagement, March 17 to April 26.

As yet the playing dates of each particular play have not been scheduled, but it is expected that during the longer runs they will alternate weekly. Tickets may be purchased in advance from the theatres in which they are housed. Discussing the first touring appearance of the Canadian Festival Company, noted for its summer productions on the open stage at Stratford.

VACATION DATA: Paid vacations for Canadian workers are more widespread, of longer duration, and require shorter relative qualifying periods than ever before in Canada's history.

This information was brought out as a result of the 1956 annual survey of working conditions conducted by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch. The survey covered firms in most branches of industry with total employment of more than 1,600,000 workers. Of this total about 75 per cent were non-office and 25 per cent office employees.

The most notable developments in regard to vacation practices in Canada have been, first of all, the growth in their incidence, particularly for non-office workers; secondly, the extension of annual vacations to two and three weeks per year, in some cases to four weeks; and thirdly, the reduction of service requirements for entitlement to vacations of various lengths. Also a feature is the growing similarity, in most industrial groups, in vacations for non-office and office workers.

In 1949, 97 per cent of office workers in manufacturing had paid vacations of two weeks while only 81 per cent of non-office employees had two weeks. However, in 1956 the corresponding percentages were 99 and 92 respectively. Similarly, in 1949, 42 per cent of office workers could become eligible for vacations of three weeks, compared with only 30 per cent of non-office workers, while in 1956 these figures had become 72 and 63 per cent respectively.

RISE IN EXPORTS

Canada's domestic exports increased about 2 per cent in August to \$428,700,000 from last year's corresponding total of \$420,300,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its regular monthly summary. The January-August value was also slightly higher than a year earlier at \$3,154,000,000 versus \$3,114,500,000. Volume accounted for the August rise, prices being relatively unchanged on average.

Both August and January-August totals were larger than in 1956 for the United States, Latin American countries, and "other" foreign countries. Exports to the United Kingdom were slightly larger but eight-month shipments were smaller. Shipments were smaller than in 1956 to the rest of the Commonwealth and Europe.

Exports to the United States rose in August to \$268,958,000 from \$262,264,000 a year earlier and in the January-August period to \$1,873,331,000 from \$1,840,047,000. Six of the nine main commodity groups moved up in value in August, chief gains in animals and products and iron and products. In the eight-month period, increases in iron and products, non-ferrous metals and products, non-metallic minerals and products, and miscellaneous commodities offset decreases in the other groups.

Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in August to \$69,458,000 from \$68,151,000, but the eight-month total fell to \$476,772,000 from \$512,727,000. Six of the nine main commodity groups moved up in value in August, chief gains being in the wood and paper and iron and products groups. In the cumulative

period, five groups were lower in value and four were higher, main decreases being in agricultural and vegetable products.

Exports to the rest of the Commonwealth declined to \$16,294,000 in August from \$18,072,000 a year ago and to \$148,160,000 in the eight-month period from \$166,349,000. Among major markets, exports were larger in August to Jamaica, India, Australia and New Zealand, but smaller to the Union of South Africa. In the eight months, exports were smaller to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand, but larger to Jamaica.

Shipments to Latin American countries climbed in value in August to \$19,033,000 from \$12,925,000 and in the January-August period to \$153,000,000 from \$109,141,000. Exports were larger in both periods in Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

Exports to European countries dropped in value in August to \$35,335,000 from \$40,308,000 a year earlier and in the eight-month period to \$351,721,000 from \$359,075,000. Both August and January-August values were larger for France, Italy and the Netherlands but smaller for Norway and Switzerland. Values were smaller in August but larger in the eight months for Belgium and Luxembourg, and Federal Republic of Germany.

Exports to all other foreign countries rose in August to \$18,097,000 from \$17,680,000 and in the eight-month period to \$137,329,000 from \$115,086,000. Japan accounted for a large part of the total in both periods.

PEI FISHERIES: Value of fishery products in Prince Edward Island increased 36 per cent in 1956 to a record \$5,245,800 from 1955's total of \$3,840,800, according to advance Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures. Total catch weighed a record 42,200,000 pounds with the landed value touching a new peak of \$3,948,700 in the year, these totals being 17 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, greater than a year earlier.

Lobster catch climbed 12 per cent in weight to 9,701,000 pounds from 8,329,000 in 1955 and the landed value 17 per cent to \$2,725,800 from \$2,324,100. Groundfish landings rose to 21,333,000 pounds from 15,164,000 and the landed value to \$583,600 from \$405,600. Crop of oysters was heavier and worth more at 2,507,000 pounds and \$203,500, respectively, compared to the year-earlier totals of 2,234,000 pounds valued at \$139,200. Value of lobster products at \$3,139,700 accounted for 60 per cent of the total value and the groundfish products increased to \$1,107,700 from \$854,700.

Value of capital equipment employed in primary operations of the province's fisheries was \$3,352,900 versus \$3,293,600 in the pre-

ceding year. Number of fishermen employed in the primary operations was up to 2,967 versus 2,863.

SHRINE TRICENTENNIAL: The 300th anniversary of the erection of the first chapel at Ste-Anne de Beaupré near Quebec City will be marked next year and plans are already being made for the celebrations. The opening solemnities will take place May 4 and the occasion will be marked by an international pilgrimage for world peace. It will be attended by delegations from many countries.

The first of three great new bells for the belfry of the ancient shrine has reached the famed basilica dedicated to Saint Anne. It will toll for some 3,000,000 pilgrims expected to flock to Beaupré during the summer of 1958.

The 8,000 pound bell is the smallest of three which will be installed for the tricentennial celebrations. They will add 43,687 pounds to the total weight of the six bells already in the belfry. The new bell will be called "Maria" and will ring a B2 note. It was made by the famous family of churchbell makers in France, the Paccards.

TRADE MISSION TO UK: It was announced October 17 that Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will head a trade mission to the United Kingdom next month. The mission will arrive in the UK on November 22 and will visit industries and interview business executives until December 18.

Mr. James S. Duncan, Ontario Hydro Commission chairman, will be deputy leader of the mission, whose membership will comprise some 50 persons representing labour, business, agriculture and other primary production.

Object of the mission is to explore means whereby Canada can make more of its overseas purchases in the United Kingdom.

BRIEF VISIT: Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of the United Kingdom will spend a few hours in Ottawa October 25 on his return from Washington, where he will hold talks with President Eisenhower. Mr. Macmillan will fly to Washington on October 22.

POPULATION GROWTH: Canada's population increased at a record rate in the first eight months of this year, rising 401,000 to an estimated 16,745,000 at September 1 from 16,344,000 at the start of the year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics quarterly estimate. This compares with a January-August increase of 274,000 in 1956, 268,000 in 1955, and 304,000 in 1954.

Over the 12 months (September 1, 1956 to September 1, 1957), Canada's estimated population growth was the largest ever at 552,000 (3.41 per cent), comparing with 390,000 (2.47 per cent) in the 1955-56 period, 394,000 (2.56 per cent) in the 1954-55 period, 443,000 (2.96 per cent) in the 1953-54 period, and 398,000 (2.73 per cent) in the 1952-53 period. The population growth was 664,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000, and 2,736,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

EUROPEAN MIGRANT RATE: Delegates to a recent session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration were told that ICEM had enabled 148,566 persons to migrate during the first eight months of this year, as compared to 172,172 for all of 1956. This brings the grand total of ICEM movements since its founding in 1952 to 717,918.

While the Migration Committee was originally set up to assist "normal" overseas migration from overpopulated European countries, it also moved 59,018 refugees under special programmes during the eight month period: 53,646 Hungarian escapees (chiefly from Austria and Yugoslavia), 3,799 Jewish, Italian and Greek refugees from the Middle East, and 1,573 refugees of European origin from Hong Kong.

Commenting on ICEM's role in the Hungarian crisis, Dr. B.W. Haveman, Chief of the Netherlands Delegation, said: "It would have been impossible to keep this emergency situation in hand if ICEM had not existed. From the political point of view it has prevented confusion, and operations have been carried on at the lowest possible cost. ICEM, by writing this chapter in its history, has proved that it possesses a unique value for countries of the free world".

Among receiving countries during 1957, Canada led with 42,922; Australia was next with 29,976, followed by the United States with 23,057. The leading Latin American immigration countries during the period reported were: Argentina, 12,577; Brazil, 7,208; and Venezuela, 5,663. The Committee also assisted in the movement of 8,657 refugees to Israel, most of them from the Middle East.

DELEGATION TO GATT: The Canadian Delegation to the Twelfth Session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which opened in Geneva October 17, is headed by Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris.

The twelfth session is one of the regular sessions of GATT which are held annually to administer the Agreement and to seek solutions to particular trading difficulties between member countries.

At their current session, in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement, the contracting parties will also be considering the treaty for the establishment of a European Economic community - the Common Market Treaty. This treaty has been signed by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands and is expected to be ratified by all of the six countries and to come into effect by early next year.

Mr. C.M. Isbister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Twelfth Session of GATT, and will be replaced as Vice-Chairman during the Session by Mr. S.S. Reisman of the Department of Finance. Other officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Finance, External Affairs, National Revenue and Agriculture are included in the delegation.

FRUIT CROPS LARGER: Larger crops of all fruits this year, except pears and strawberries, are indicated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics third estimate of commercial fruit production. Output in Nova Scotia was smaller for all fruits except raspberries, which were unchanged from last year, while in New Brunswick output of apples was larger but production of strawberries and raspberries was smaller. A larger raspberry crop was indicated in

Quebec but apple and strawberry crops were smaller. Ontario reported increased crops for all fruits except apples, pears, strawberries and raspberries, while British Columbia reported gains for all fruits except plums and prunes.

Estimated production of chief commercial fruit crops follows: apples, 13,510,000 bushels (12,422,000 in 1956); pears, 890,000 bushels (1,400,000); plums and prunes, 582,000 bushels (534,000); peaches, 2,675,000 bushels (1,667,000); apricots, 284,000 bushels (84,000); sweet cherries, 139,000 bushels (96,000); sour cherries, 322,000 bushels (292,000); strawberries, 15,420,000 quarts (19,112,000); raspberries, 10,559,000 quarts (6,656,000); loganberries, 1,026,000 pounds (279,000); and grapes, 87,038,000 pounds (80,274,000).

Estimated planted commercial acreage of vegetables rose in 1957 to 211,710 acres from 197,610 in 1956, larger acreages being reported for all vegetables except cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and onions. Estimated acreages were: asparagus, 3,910 acres (3,770 a year earlier); beans, 11,810 (9,170); beets, 3,970 (3,770); cabbage, 6,450 (6,930); carrots, 9,420 (8,720); cauliflower, 2,020 (2,570); celery, 2,410 (2,430); corn, 48,830 (44,400);

lettuce, 4,800 (4,840); onions, 5,850 (5,890); peas, 58,030 (54,280); spinach, 1,110 (1,100); and tomatoes, 53,100 (49,740).

INDIAN HONOURED: For the first time in history a native Indian chief is serving as president of a church conference. Dr. Peter Kelly, a chief and the son of a chief, ordained a United Church missionary 41 years ago, this year was elected president of the British Columbia Conference of the United Church of Canada.

More than 500 delegates, meeting in Vancouver, accorded the honor to the 72-year-old churchman.

Dr. Kelly's pastorate is at Nanaimo, B.C., where he lives with his wife, Gertrude, a Haida princess. He was ordained in 1916.

Dr. Kelly will be spiritual head of the United Church in British Columbia for a year until the next annual elections.

A son, Thomas Reginald Kelly, is an administrative officer with the Indian Affairs Branch in Ottawa. At one time the son was Secretary of the British Columbia Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs and -- like his father -- was a former schoolteacher.

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