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FRANKNESS, A MEASURE OF FRIENDSHIP

Pointing out that frankness, in good spirit, is a measure of friendship, President Eisenhower of the United States, referred in his address June 9 to Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons to problems confronting Canada and the United States in their relations with one another.

The President said that differences which from time to time are expressed "never affect the similarity of purpose which binds our two countries together".

Commenting on the United States surplus wheat disposal policies, Mr. Eisenhower said in part:

"I do not think anyone can quarrel with our purpose though some of our methods may seem unorthodox by traditional standards. Simply stated, our wheat disposal programme has three aspects.

"In times of local famine or disaster we give wheat away. We have also bartered it for strategic materials. Finally, we sell wheat for local currency to countries which cannot afford to purchase it commercially. In these cases our policy is to lend back to the Government in question most of the proceeds for local economic development. Our intent is not to damage normal commercial markets and in this I think we have been generally successful.

"I know that in the past there was criticism of certain aspects of these programmes and particularly of our barter arrangements. I believe that the basis for these objections

has been largely removed. Increasingly close consultation between officials of our two Governments has ironed out many misunderstandings respecting our surplus disposals. Your Government knows in detail what we are planning. I assure you that it is our desire and intention to keep the doors of consultation fully open. There must never be a final word between friends.

"In several respects, despite inconvenience and even occasional damage in the past, Canada stands to benefit from our moving some surplus agricultural commodities into consumption overseas. First and most evident of all, many hungry people around the world have had food which they otherwise would not have had. Secondly, had these products remained in dead storage they would have had a depressing influence on the world market and world prices. Finally, the funds which we have been enabled to make available to recipient countries should in the long run help to raise standards of living and create enlarged markets for all of us."

Turning to the question of the imbalance of trade between Canada and the United States, the President said:

"First of all, the United States and Canada are not state traders. All the products of industry manufactured in the United States and sold to customers abroad are sold through the enterprise of the private seller. These articles come to you here in Canada only because of the desire of the individual Canadian con-

sumer to buy a particular piece of merchandise. The United States Government does not place goods in Canada as part of a state-directed programme.

"This aspect of our trade is the natural consequence of two private enterprise economies working side by side and trading with each other.

"Then, we should also remember that the free world represents a multi-lateral trading community. To try to balance our books once a month or once a year with every nation with which we trade would stifle rather than expand trade. I assume that Canada is as interested as we are in the expansion of world trade rather than in its artificial re-direction. Both our peoples want to buy and sell in a climate of economic vigor and expansion. An imbalance in trade with one country, in such a climate, is usually balanced or largely offset by the state of the accounts with other trading nations.

"This is the case with Canadian trade. Your export deficit to the United States is offset by export surpluses to other countries and by the flow of investments to Canada. The promotion of healthy multi-lateral trade, as opposed to artificial bilateral balancing, is an important objective of the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which both Canada and the United States belong.

"I want to address myself as well to the other side of the trade equation, namely your exports to the United States. Here you can rightly say that, through quotas and tariffs, our governmental policies can either expand or restrict your opportunities to sell to us. The same is of course true of actions taken by your Government which can affect the volume of our exports to Canada.

"Neither of our countries is a 'free trader' in the classical economic sense. Each of us feels a responsibility to provide some protection to particular sectors of our economies which may be in distress or are for other reasons deserving of governmental assistance. We have taken some actions of this sort. So has Canada.

"Oil imports into our country contribute a case in point. We believe that to insure adequate supplies of oil in an emergency, it is necessary that exploration to develop oil reserves be carried forward with vigor. A healthy domestic oil producing industry is vital to our national security. We recognize that our security and yours are inseparable. We have been keenly sensitive to that fact in considering the nature of the voluntary restrictions on oil imports that have been put into effect by oil companies in the United States, and have minimized their impact on your economy.

"Our restrictive action with respect to oil is not in any sense reflective of a change in the fundamental trade policy of the United

States. Such actions must be viewed in perspective.

"For example, since the so-called 'escape clause' was incorporated in our trade agreements legislation in 1951, there have come from industry in the United States a number of requests for the imposition of quotas or higher tariffs. In about a dozen cases Presidential approval for some relief has been granted. In only one of these cases was Canada directly affected as an exporter. We have always conscientiously sought to take account of your interests as well as our own in seeking the best remedy to these problems. I am sure that a study of the record will bear this out."

On the matter of US investment in Canada, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"The flow of investment funds from the United States into Canada has led to expressions of concern on your part. These funds have been attracted to your country by the business opportunities Canada offered. Though they may raise questions in specific cases respecting control of an industry by American citizens, these industries are, of course, subject to Canadian law. Moreover, these investments have helped you to develop your resources and to expand your industrial plant at a far faster rate than would have been possible had you relied wholly on your own savings. They have thereby helped to provide employment, tax revenues and other direct benefits. These funds have also helped Canada to finance with ease its recent surplus of imports from the United States, a fact that is testified to by the premium of the Canadian dollar over the United States dollar.

"I am confident that if there are some defects in this investment process, ways will be found to correct them. That is in the interests of both our countries."

Of the foreign trade policy of the United States, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"In 1934 the United States took an historic decision to embark on a positive policy of fostering trade with the launching of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements programme. This policy we continue to support and practice. The Government of the United States, after a public searching of soul at times of renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, has consistently reaffirmed this policy. Have no fear that the United States will abandon so well established a policy. The problems I have been discussing concern our economic lives. Our points of economic contact are varied and numerous, as they of necessity must be under our chosen system of private enterprise.

"Our governments have a responsibility to compose difficulties, but we must not forget that thousands of individual citizens of Canada and the United States must themselves find in their diversified activities the answers to many of these problems.

POPULATION PASSES 17,000,000

Passing the 17-million mark some time about mid-April, Canada's population reached 17,048,000 at June 1 this year, showing a rise of 459,000 or 2.8 per cent over last year's total of 16,589,000, according to the annual Census date estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The year's increase was below the record gain of 508,000 or 3.2 per cent for the twelve months from June 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957, the smaller total being due to a decrease in immigration and an estimated rise in emigration that outweighed an estimated rise of about 24,000 in natural increase. However, it was still well above the high average increase of 414,000 for the five previous years between the Censuses of 1951 and 1956. Gain in the two years from the total of 16,081,000 shown in the latter Census was just 33,000 short of a million.

Ontario had again the largest numerical gain among the provinces during the year with an increase of 181,000 or 3.2 per cent to 5,803,000 from 5,622,000. Quebec was also again second with a rise of 126,000 or 2.6 per cent to 4,884,000 from 4,758,000. British Columbia followed with a growth of 57,000 or 3.8 per cent - the largest percentage gain among the provinces - to 1,544,000 from 1,487,000. Alberta was next with an increase of 41,000 or 3.5 per cent to 1,201,000 from 1,160,000, being the only province of the four largest to show a greater gain than in the previous twelve months. In contrast with a decline the

previous year, Saskatchewan had an increase of 9,000 or 1.0 per cent to 888,000 from 879,000.

Population estimates for the remaining provinces, all showing increases, are: Newfoundland, 438,000 (426,000 at June 1, 1957); Prince Edward Island, 100,000 (99,000); Nova Scotia, 710,000 (702,000); New Brunswick, 577,000 (565,000); Manitoba, 870,000 (860,000). Population of the Yukon Territory is put at 13,000 (12,000) and of the Northwest Territory at 20,000 (19,000).

On the basis of the latest estimates the proportion of Canada's total population in Ontario was up to 34.04 per cent from 32.82 per cent at the time of the 1951 Census, in British Columbia to 9.06 per cent against 8.32 per cent, and in Alberta to 7.05 per cent against 6.71 per cent. The proportions were lower in all the other provinces and were as follows: Quebec, 28.65 per cent (28.95 per cent); Saskatchewan, 5.21 per cent (5.94 per cent); Manitoba, 5.10 per cent (5.54 per cent); Nova Scotia, 4.16 per cent (4.59 per cent); New Brunswick, 3.38 per cent (3.68 per cent); Newfoundland, 2.57 per cent (2.58 per cent); and Prince Edward Island, 0.59 per cent (0.70 per cent).

The Bureau's population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

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POLIO - T.B. DECREASE

Less than half as many cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported in 1957 as compared to 1956, while the incidence of new cases of tuberculosis declined about 3 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Reported cases of all types of poliomyelitis declined 55 per cent in 1957 to 273 from 607 in 1956 and the rate per 100,000 population of new cases of paralytic poliomyelitis dropped to 1.0 from 2.3 in the preceding year. Alberta had the highest rate at 2.7 versus 3.1 in 1956, Saskatchewan was next with 2.3 against 0.8, followed by British Columbia with 1.7 against 2.6, Ontario with 1.0 against 2.3, New Brunswick with 0.9 against 1.3, Manitoba with 0.9 against 1.8, Quebec with 0.6 against 2.7, and Newfoundland at 0.2 against 0.7. No cases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Yukon in 1957 compared to rates of 3.0, 1.3 and 8.2, respectively, in 1956.

Reported cases of influenza climbed steeply in the year to 255,292 from 11,177 a year earlier, reflecting the epidemic of Asian influenza in the fall of 1957. Other diseases

reporting more new cases in 1957 included: diphtheria, 142 (135 in 1956); dysentery, 1,179 (611); hepatitis and jaundice, 3,006 (2,937); and meningococcal meningitis, 345 (285). The increase in dysentery was due to a sharp rise in the number of bacillary cases reported in Alberta in the year's first three months.

New cases of tuberculosis reported in the year declined to 9,108 from 9,377, chicken pox to 32,138 from 36,499, infectious encephalomyelitis to 33 from 46, measles to 49,612 from 53,986, mumps to 22,386 from 28,112, rubella to 16,652 from 52,028, scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat to 8,693 from 11,672, typhoid and paratyphoid fever to 279 from 455, undulant fever to 120 from 141 and whooping cough to 7,459 from 8,513. The sharp decrease in the number of reported cases of rubella reflects the epidemic of this disease in Quebec in the first half of 1956.

Cases of rare diseases reported in the year were: leprosy 3; malaria 1; psittacosis 15; tetanus 9; and trichinosis 24.

Death rate per 100,000 population for a selected group of ten notifiable diseases has dropped 89.9 per cent to 9.6 in 1956 from 95.2 in 1931.

VITAL STATISTICS

Record numbers of births and deaths and the second highest number of marriages on record were registered in Canada during 1957, according to the preliminary annual vital statistics report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Other noteworthy features of the year's vital statistics were a record 332,514 persons added to the population by natural increase (net difference between births and deaths) and a record high natural increase rate (per 1,000 population) of 20.1; the second highest birth-rate (28.3 per 1,000 population) on record; a record number of children born in hospital (9 out of every 10); and new record low infant and maternal death rates.

During 1957 a total of 469,093 infants were born alive or at the rate of almost one a minute. Record high totals were also registered in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; 1957 birth rates (per 1,000 population) in Ontario and British Columbia were the highest on record in those provinces at 26.8 and 26.1; in all other provinces, except Saskatchewan, the 1957 rates were above those for 1956 but slightly lower than the immediate post-war records of 1946 and 1947. Sixty-two percent of Canadian births were to residents of the two central provinces, Ontario (150,923) and Quebec (141,708); Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had the higher birth rate. Among the 10 provinces Newfoundland had - as for many years - the highest birth rate in the country at 36.0 (per 1,000 population), followed by Alberta (30.8), New Brunswick (30.1) and Quebec (29.8); rates for other provinces ranged from a low of 26.0 in Manitoba to 27.5 in Nova Scotia.

Almost 409,500 of the 469,093 infants born in 1957, or 9 out of every 10, were born in hospital, the proportion varying from just over 75 per cent in Quebec to 98.5 in British Columbia. Before World War II less than 40 per cent of all children were born in hospital compared with over 67 per cent at the end of the war and 79 per cent in 1951.

The second highest number of marriages on record were registered in 1957, a total of 133,186 compared with 137,398 in 1946 and 132,713 in 1956. Following the record achieved in 1946 the number of marriages gradually declined until a level of 128,029 was reached in 1955; since that time the numbers have moved upward but the rate has dropped from 8.3 in 1956 to 8.0 in 1957. One of the reasons for the recent declines in the marriage rate has been a temporary reduction in the supply of potential brides and grooms due to the small crop of depression babies born during the 1930's and now reaching marriageable age, thus producing a second-generation effect on the current marriage rate.

Canada's overall death rate at 8.2 per 1,000 population is one of the lowest in the world and compares favourably with a rate of 11.5 for the United Kingdom and 9.6 for the United States. Since 1921 Canada's rate has been reduced from 11.6. There were 136,579 deaths in 1957 but had the 1921 rate prevailed there would have been over 192,000 deaths; thus, over 56,000 deaths were postponed in 1957 because of the improvement in mortality since 1921. Provincial death rates per 1,000 population varied from a low of 7.1 in Alberta to a high of 9.3 for Prince Edward Island and 9.2 for British Columbia. In five provinces the rates were slightly higher than in 1956, in three provinces slightly lower and unchanged in two provinces.

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AGRICULTURAL FLYING

Canadian farmers are taking to the air to keep pace with the times.

Today airplanes are used for many things, from chasing ducks from swathed grain to making a quick trip to town for implement parts.

Yet the first flight for agricultural purposes was made just 38 years ago at Lake Timiskaming, Ont., the same year as the first plane flew from Halifax to Vancouver.

Since 1920, agricultural flying has snowballed to the point where last year 203 craft logged a total of 15,435 hours, according to a study conducted by L.E. Philpotts, of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mainly the airplane was used for spraying and dusting. But the story goes further -- much further.

GUARD AGAINST FROST

A unique mission saw planes flying low over flax, vineyards and other special crops, raising the dawn temperatures so that frost would not damage the crops.

From the air, strayed and injured cattle were spotted and other cattle counted and rounded up. Fences, windmills and other facilities were checked and repaired if needed, and salt blocks dropped for grazing livestock.

A check was made on watersheds, run-off conditions, flooded areas and drainage and irrigation systems.

Weed and crop growth, crop damage, pasture conditions, orientation of field layout, and general field conditions including the time for seeding and summerfallowing, came under survey.

HUNT COYOTES

Other purposes included hunting coyotes, foxes and other predatory game, timber cruising, surveying farm land before purchasing, watching for fires, and taking photographs.

Many farmers now use the airplane in place of a car or small truck. They can transport

workers to remote farm areas, and even supply them with meals by air. They can fly to meetings of farm organizations that previously they didn't have time to attend. And they can go hunting, fishing, visiting, or sightseeing.

Veterinarians use aircraft in some areas, particularly in the winter when roads are blocked. Some farm machinery salesmen make the rounds by air. Even clergymen and missionaries use this method to cover quickly rural parishes and circuits.

In the Prairie Provinces last year, 399,143 acres of grain were sprayed or dusted for control of weeds, buck brush and insects.

TOBACCO SPRAYED

In Ontario, 22,800 acres of tobacco were sprayed and 1,050 acres fertilized; 2,200 acres sprayed for brush control; 4,000 acres of spruce trees sprayed; many Christmas tree plantations dusted; and thousands of acres sprayed for control of flies and mosquitoes.

In New Brunswick, 3,300 acres were sprayed for brush control.

The Department of Agriculture report, first of its kind, showed that indirectly World War II spurred agricultural flying, as young airmen left the RCAF to swell the ranks of flying farmers.

Too, the report gave credit to the Department of Transport for allowing greater scope to farmers who owned private aircraft and thus giving the mushrooming business a further shot in the arm.

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SEA EXERCISES

HMCS Crusader (destroyer escort) sailed from Halifax July 15 for the United Kingdom to carry out a series of exercises with units of the Royal Navy.

The Crusader and RN units will be operating both in the United Kingdom waters and in the Gibraltar area. She will return to Halifax September 30.

The Crusader has been in the Atlantic Command since her transfer from the west coast early in 1955.

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COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

A Joint Canada-United States Cabinet Committee on Defence was established last week during President Eisenhower's visit to Ottawa.

Canadian members are Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Donald Fleming, Minister of Finance, and Mr. George Pearkes, V.C., Minister of National Defence. Their United States counterparts are Mr. John Dulles, Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Neil McElroy, Secretary of Defence.

The Committee will consult on matters bearing upon the common defence of the North Ame-

rican Continent which lies within the North Atlantic Treaty area. It will, in a supervisory capacity, supplement but not supplant existing joint boards and committees.

There are three groups already in existence on defence co-operation, below the cabinet level. These are the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, the Military Study Group, and the Military Co-operation Committee.

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BC CENTENNIAL

Scarlet coated mounties, an armada of sleek warships and a beautiful princess will bring British Columbia's centennial celebrations to a dazzling climax during July.

More than 300 events are scheduled for that month, many of them centered around the visit of HRH Princess Margaret.

The RCMP Musical Ride and Band begin their five-week B.C. tour on July 22. The Ride is to make 17 appearances in 12 centres and the Band is booked for 30 concerts in 28 places. For 10 engagements they will appear together.

Canada's first naval review takes place July 15 with 32 ships anchored in Royal Roads near Victoria. Princess Margaret will review the ships from HMCS Crescent. After the naval review, ships will move to Vancouver for a three-day goodwill visit.

The Canadian National Railway's Museum Train, six antique coaches pulled by an old wood burning engine, puffs its way into the interior of the province. The Museum Train brings back much of the gas-lit glory of early railroading days in British Columbia.

Vancouver's ambitious International Festival opens on July 19, with Canadian contralto Maureen Forrester and the Festival Orchestra under the direction of Bruno Walter. The world première of Lister Sinclair's play "The World of the Wonderful Dark", is scheduled for July 21. The play, commissioned by the B.C. Centennial Committee, will go on a province-wide tour after its Vancouver première.

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REMINDERS OF PAST

Vivid reminders of past associations and Second World War camaraderie greeted President Eisenhower last week during his four-day visit to the Canadian capital.

The U.S. Chief of State and former Allied Supreme Commander was greeted at Ottawa's Uplands Airport by a 100-man Guard of Honour from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment, and the RCR Regimental Band.

The following day, President Eisenhower officiated at a wreath-laying ceremony at Canada's National War Memorial. More than 250 members of the Navy, Army and RCAF lined streets adjoining the site on Ottawa's Confederation Square. Also in attendance at the

FRANKNESS, A MEASURE OF FRIENDSHIP

(Continued from P. 2)

"Finally, there is no cause to be surprised or disturbed to discover that occasionally differences arise between us. The distinguishing character of the peoples of the free world lies in the fact that differences between them can develop, be expressed and amicably resolved.

"We in the United States have no more desire than you to seek in our relations with others the silent, sullen unity that elsewhere has been purchased or imposed. The hallmark of freedom is the right to differ as well as the right to agree."

In concluding his address, the President said:

"I have spoken to you today in the knowledge that through you I address a nation strong in the tradition of freedom and vigilant in its defense. You and we are alike convinced, by our history, our religious faith and our common heritage of freedom, that economic well-being and political liberty both depend upon the efforts of individuals and on their willingness to accept the responsibilities of freedom. Today, I assure you once more of the pride and gratification that we of the United States feel in our long and friendly association with you, our sturdy Northern neighbor.

"We stand together at a pivotal point in history. All that we Canadians and Americans, and those who went before us, have built, all that we believe in, is challenged as it has never been challenged before. The new horizons of competition range from the polar areas, and extend to the infinity of outer space.

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REMINDERS OF PAST

(Continued from P. 5)

ceremony was the band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Upon the departure of President Eisenhower from Canada July 11, a 100-man Guard of Honour from the RCAF formed up at Ottawa's Uplands Airport, along with the RCAF Central Band.

During both his arrival and departure a 21-gun salute was fired by Ottawa's 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery.

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PRINCESS ARRIVES

HRH Princess Margaret arrived in Vancouver July 12 to open a visit which will take her across Canada from the West Coast to Halifax, where her stay in Canada will end August 11.

"It is for us to bring to the challenge a response worthy of ourselves and our nations."

"As we do, we shall know the satisfaction of having built, in friendship, a safer and ampler home here on earth for this generation and those that shall come after us."

In his address of welcome to the President, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said, in part:

"...Mr. President, our two lands have a glory of their own - the glory of two peoples moving forward together, not complacently, but with a humble pride, and joined in fraternal association extending through a century of tragedy and storm.

"We may thank God that our nations know nothing of ancestral animosities or fears and above all desire that the peaceful and cooperative relations between us will become the portion of all mankind..

"The peoples of other nations ask what is the secret of the dedication of these two nations to neighbourliness and mutual respect? The answer, we know, is that we trust each other in a union of hearts based on common ideals and resting upon the abiding principles of freedom and the rights of men. Our peoples are North Americans, the children of geography, products of the same hopes, faith and dreams -- the forms of expression nurtured and enriched in the traditions and common heritage of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and Habeas Corpus...

"I salute you as the wartime commander under whose leadership the legions of freedom marched when liberty was under seige and no man knew where salvation lay. I greet you as one whose wisdom, humanitarianism and prestige are once more humanity's hope for freedom and peace."

In British Columbia the Princess was scheduled to open bridges across the Peace River and Lake Okanagan, and to review about 30 warships from Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, and Mexico. On July 25 she will receive an honorary degree from the University of British Columbia.

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ROYAL INSPECTION

Outstanding Army cadets from coast to coast attending a National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta, from July 20 to August 9 will be inspected by HRH Princess Margaret.

A total of 235 Royal Canadian Army Cadets have been selected by the Army's five commands across Canada to attend the special camp near Cascade Mountain, in world-renowned Banff National Park.