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THE UN AND THE IDEA OF BROTHERHOOD

The following is a partial text of notes prepared for delivery by Prime Minister Diefenbaker at a Temple Emanuel dinner in Montreal on February 14:

"...Fellowship, though it may begin at home, can never end there. The world revolutions of 'rising expectation' and 'colonial liquidation' have brought new forces, new peoples and new demands, contending on the stage of contemporary history. Newly arising nations are viewing themselves afresh as they contrast their economic and social condition with the more favoured sectors of mankind, to which Canada belongs. These newcomers to world politics and world history want to achieve their hopes for well-being and equal participation now. They are peoples in a hurry, who will not wait for history to move as slowly for them in the future as it has in the past.

"There is a global demand for recognition of brotherhood and an end of discrimination.

"In many quarters, questions are being raised anxiously about the continuing usefulness of the United Nations organization. Concern has been expressed as to the direction in which recent developments have been leading, and the varying standards applied by some members.

"It is obvious that the organization cannot prevent great-power conflict. Its membership must negotiate their way out of the maze of differences which divide them. In recent weeks, cracks have begun to appear in the cold war ice which has chilled East-West relations since May 1960.

"A few days ago, I received a new proposal from Mr. Khrushchov for a head-of-government meeting on the all-important issues of disarmament. These signs are always welcome, even though such Soviet initiatives must be, and are being, carefully considered by the Western powers in consultation. The Western desire for peaceful solutions cannot be misled or diverted by tactical manoeuvring for momentary advantage.

"That is why it is essential to look carefully at Mr. Khrushchov's letter to determine whether it constitutes a realistic approach. The forthcoming disarmament talks at Geneva on March 14 will start from a base of agreement on broad principles. The occasion should be seized to convert these principles into practical measures of disarmament.

"The presence of the foreign ministers of the members of the Committee at the outset of the negotiations would ensure the direction and guidance required for the early work of the Committee. Should it appear at any stage that a meeting at heads-of-government level would facilitate further progress on disarmament, such a meeting should be held.

EXTINGUISHING FLASHPOINTS

"While the areas of East-West conflict are being explored for avenues of improvement, the flashpoints of international tension must be smothered. The United Nations has demonstrated its ability to deal with local wars, those sparks in remote areas which hold the terrible threat of world conflagration.