



CANADA

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## SOVIET POLICY--A FRESH LOOK

Addressing the Men's and Women's Canadian Club in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on November 14, 1959, Prime Minister Diefenbaker made the following remarks on current Soviet attitudes in the international sphere:

"All plans for economic prosperity within Canada depend on the maintenance of international peace.

"There are some signs of a new spirit in the relations between the Western world and the Soviet Bloc. The discussions between Prime Minister Macmillan, President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchov have contributed in large measure to a reduction of world tension.

"On the Soviet side, threats, abuse and suspicion appear to have given way to an attitude of greater moderation and understanding. Many different interpretations have been placed on the new Soviet approach. There are those who see it as reliable evidence of a genuine determination on the part of the Soviet Union to negotiate settlements of outstanding differences. There are others who cannot bring themselves to believe that Mr. Khrushchov's words of moderation are anything but a deceitful cloak for continued Soviet pursuance of aggressive aims. It is difficult to decide where the truth really lies, but it is necessary for the Western nations to keep under constant review the policies and tactics which are best calculated to advance the cause of greater international stability.

## NO BASIC CHANGE

"Nothing which emerged from Mr. Khrushchov's visit to the United States and nothing he has said publicly since that time justifies the conclusion that any of the basic Soviet positions have been abandoned or modified. The Soviet hold on Eastern Europe has not been relaxed. The German problem is as intractable as ever. There are no signs of a falling-off in Soviet Defence preparations. There is still much room for scepticism as to the real substance of Soviet disarmament proposals. We should not leap to the conclusion that the differences we have lived with for more than a decade are on the point of being swept away, or that trouble may not arise again in areas which are at present in a state of quiet.

"If these things are true, what then has changed and what basis for optimism or hope exists? I believe that, so long as we do not suffer from the illusion that Soviet foreign policy has undergone a basic change, it is possible to identify and to welcome certain modifications in the Soviet approach to international problems. There has been some recent concrete evidence to support this view.

"It was a positive gain that out of the talks which Mr. Khrushchov and President Eisenhower held at Camp David in September, the Soviet Government undertook to remove the

(over)

pressure of a time element from the Berlin situation. It is now possible for the parties concerned in this dispute to approach a new stage of negotiation free from the shadow of an ultimatum. While no substantive advance towards a settlement of the Berlin issue was made, the Soviet Government evidently considered that it would be in its interest to remove a sore spot in its relations with the Western nations.

"In his appearance before the United Nations, Mr. Khrushchov brought forward sweeping proposals on disarmament. Time alone will serve to test the real significance of that much advertised presentation, which left many questions unanswered. It may, however, be of some importance that in subsequent public statements Mr. Khrushchov has sought to counteract the impression that the Soviet Government would not agree to a realistic system of control and inspection in the implementation of disarmament measures. Progress on disarmament cannot be anything but slow but we should not disregard the fact that the U.S.S.R. has agreed to participate in a committee of ten nations, including Canada, which will begin after the new year to examine the whole range of disarmament problems. More recently the Soviet Government has agreed to co-operate in technical studies of United States data on the problem of detecting underground nuclear tests.

#### SOVIET MOTIVES

"What is one to think of these developments in the field of disarmament? Perhaps the Soviet Government wants only to avoid being revealed as the stumbling block in negotiations. But again, the Soviet leaders now have the opportunity to demonstrate in concrete terms their desire for progress towards a world disarmament system.

"Another example of the new atmosphere is to be found in Premier Khrushchov's speech of October 31 reporting to the Supreme Soviet on foreign affairs. Compared with previous Soviet statements on foreign policy, it was remarkable for its moderation. Four times Mr. Khrushchov acknowledged the need for mutual concessions if any progress was to be made in solving international problems. Once he went so far as to state that the Western nations had themselves already made concessions to U.S.S.R. This speech contained only commendation of President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and President de Gaulle for their peaceful intentions. Even on Algeria, a favourite subject of Soviet vilification of France, Premier Khrushchov commented on the difficulties of the French position and spoke favourably of President de Gaulle's proposals for self-determination.

"Again, it must be recalled that Premier Khrushchov has not weakened any position of Soviet power by making these statements. Past experience with the Soviet Union will warn us

that we should not assume uncritically that these sentiments are proof of a change of heart among the Soviet leaders.

#### INFLUENCE OF KHRUSHCHOV SPEECHES

"It is an open question in a totalitarian society such as the Soviet Union how much importance should be attached to public statements. Some people claim that such statements mean nothing because the Soviet leaders do not have to take account of public opinion. I believe that this is too superficial a view. Although public opinion in the Soviet Union does not have the powerful force it has in Canada and other Western countries, it cannot be denied that Premier Khrushchov is circumscribed by what he says in public.

"When he publicly urged India and Communist China to settle their frontier differences, could the Communist leaders of China consider that they were being fully backed by the U.S.S.R.? And what have been the Chinese reaction when, in Peking, Mr. Khrushchov seemed to imply the possibility of compromise with the United States as a long-term solution? One thing seems clear--that these views reveal that the Soviet Union has vested interests which do not always coincide with those of Communist China.

"One could speculate indefinitely on Soviet motives for desiring a relaxation of tension. It seems clear that one of Mr. Khrushchov's main concerns is to modernize Soviet society and to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people. To this end he no doubt requires the assurance of a long period of peace, with some relief from the burden of armaments production and with time to broaden and consolidate the Soviet economy.

#### BASIS OF NEW ATTITUDE

"Mr. Khrushchov is a realist. He knows that modern war is self-defeating and cannot be employed in the traditional way to back up the aims of foreign policy. The thought of nuclear war is no less appalling to Mr. Khrushchov than it is to the West. Perhaps too, he has discovered in his talks with President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan a reflection of the longing for peace which imbues the Western nations. In other words, it may have come home to Mr. Khrushchov as a result of his talks with Western leaders, that, despite long years of Soviet propaganda to the contrary, the launching of a war is not the intention of the West.

"The fresh look which Mr. Khrushchov has given to Soviet foreign policy arises primarily from a deep-seated Soviet fear of nuclear war and its consequences. It might be influenced by possible Soviet concern about the long-range implications of the policies of Communist China. It accords better with the image of benevolence and reasonableness which the Soviet Union hopes to project in the underdeveloped world. Of more direct concern

(Continued on p. 6)

## CIVIL DEFENCE ROLE OF ARMY

Mr. George R. Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, emphasized recently, in reply to numerous inquiries, that the army, in carrying out its duties in survival operations in the event of nuclear attack on Canada would need the co-operation of many thousands of trained civil defence workers.

"Since the announcement earlier this year of the assignment to the army of various duties in the field of civil defence", Mr. Pearkes said, "many people seem to have drawn the conclusion that trained volunteer civil defence workers and the help of experienced local fire, police and other services would no longer be required. This is not so. Careful study of what would be needed in the event of a nuclear attack has shown clearly that the armed services could not possibly handle alone the tasks which will have to be undertaken helping to ensure national survival. The re-entry into damaged areas, the monitoring of radiation hazards, decontamination, the rescue of the injured, furnishing of first aid, and the other tasks assigned to the army will all require large numbers of trained civilians working with regular and reserve members of the armed services, or in separate groups co-operating under the general direction of the army in the damaged and hazardous areas.

"In addition to those working with the army on re-entry tasks, many others will be required to assist provincial and municipal authorities to carry out tasks assigned to them in areas affected though not requiring re-entry operations undertaken by the army.

"The most practical means of recruiting and training civilians for these important duties in time of war is through the provincial and local organizations for civil defence. For this reason, the Dominion Government is giving its full support, financial and technical, to these provincial and local organizations. This effort cannot succeed, however, without local initiative and a willingness on the part of many individual Canadians to devote some time and effort in peace to preparations to enable them to do vital work if war should occur...."

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## EDUCATIONIST LAUDS TV TEACHING

Television might be the answer to the problem of teaching languages in elementary schools, says Dr. Robert Gauthier, Director of French Studies for the Ontario Department of Education. He came to this conclusion after watching the new "Tan-Gau" system of teaching French, as it is used on the CBC-TV programme "Chez Hélène."

Although the CBC designed the programme for pre-school children, at least seven public schools -- two in Oakville, one in Espanola, Ontario, one in Nova Scotia and three in Montreal -- have already installed television

sets expressly to show "Chez Hélène" in the classroom.

Co-originator of the "Tan-Gau" system (his name provides the Gau in "Tan-Gau"), Dr. Gauthier expressed delight at the use of the system on television.

"Television could be the answer to the shortage of French teachers, and to the many school boards who have not been able to offer French lessons because they haven't sufficient fully-qualified French teachers," Dr. Gauthier said.

In "Chez Hélène", Montreal actress Hélène Baillargeon converses in French with two children and a puppet in the studio. Her role as "teacher" reduces the need for a fluent French instructor in the classroom.

"The classroom teacher is not really replaced," explained Dr. Gauthier, "but she need not be as fluent in French as the teacher on television. She would require to know only enough French to be able to answer any questions put to her by her pupils."

Dr. Gauthier said he thought the Tan-Gau system could be used to teach English to French-Canadian children, and again television could be helpful in solving the shortage of teachers.

"In the Tan-Gau approach we are following the same system as learning the mother tongue," he said.

The system does not require a great deal of concentration, just plenty of exposure. For this reason, the programme is presented for 15 minutes each day, Monday to Friday.

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## PRIZEWINNING PLAY

A satirical comedy with a Quebec and Toronto setting, "To the Canvas Barricade," by Donald Jack, of Oakville, Ontario, has been judged the winner in a play-writing competition sponsored by the Stratford Festival Foundation and the Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

The contest, open to all Canadians living at home or abroad, attracted 185 scripts, all submitted under pseudonyms so that the judges would have no idea of the identity of the authors. Out of the total, 10 were chosen for final consideration.

Second prize of \$1,000 was awarded to "Walk Alone Together," by Patricia Joudry, now living in London, England.

The judges were Peter Ustinov, British actor, director and playwright; William Inge, U.S. playwright; Robert Whitehead, Canadian-born Broadway producer; Michael Langham, artistic director and general manager of the Stratford Festival; and Herbert Whittaker, drama critic of the *Globe and Mail*.

By the rules of the contest, Mr. Jack's play is to be given a production by the Stratford Festival company with royalties to the author over and above his \$2,500 prize money. Michael Langham has scheduled it for the

Festival season of 1961. One year after the first performance the rights will revert to the playwright.

In casting an enthusiastic ballot for "To the Canvas Barricade," Peter Ustinov called the play "authentically original and often very funny." Robert Whitehead agreed that it had "wit and vitality."

Mr. Jack, whose parents were an English doctor and a Canadian-born nurse, was born in Manchester, England, but came to Canada in 1951. A veteran of the RAF, in which he served from 1943 to 1945, he first worked in Canada as a magazine salesman, shipping clerk in a department store and a surveyor in Alberta. During this time he did considerable writing and in 1953 and 1954 had two plays, "Minuet for a Brass Band" and "Flanacue Serenade," produced by the Canadian Theatre School in Toronto. As a full-time writer he has had plays produced by the CBC in the On Camera, Folio and GM Presents television series.

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## ESKIMO RESCUE

Two Eskimo hunters were returned to their homes on November 2 after spending four days on an ice cake in Foxe Basin, in the Canadian Arctic.

Squadron Leader Keith Ball, of Milford Bay, Ontario, who directed the four-day air search over 48,000 square miles, said the two men were in fair condition. He identified them as Amimiyu, 55, and his son Usak, 25.

S/L Ball, serving as RCAF military commander of one of the Distant Early Warning Line stations, said the men left their village on Wednesday, October 28, on a walrus-hunting trip. They had two teams of ten dogs each, very little food, and no water.

After the hunters departed, a severe storm with 50-mile-an-hour winds hit the area. When they did not return to their village that night, another Eskimo hunter told S/L Ball he had seen the pair on a large piece of ice drifting in the bay. The ice cake had apparently broken away from the coast.

S/L Ball was directed by the RCAF Search and Rescue Centre at Winnipeg to conduct an air search for the missing pair in the Foxe Basin area.

The branch of the Federal Electric Corporation that maintains and operates the DEW Line for the USAF, under the supervision of the 4601 squadron support wing (DEW) Air Defence Command, released one of its chartered aircraft to be used for the search.

The aircraft combed the area for several hours on Friday, Saturday and Sunday before the two hunters were spotted. They were some 200 miles south of their village.

The search was conducted in high winds and poor visibility, which on occasions forced the plane to return to its base.

## REPORT ON AGING WORKER

What part do older workers play in the Canadian economy?

The status of older workers, particularly those over 65, in the economic scheme of Canada is revealed, in part, in a report, "The Aging Worker in the Canadian Economy", recently released by the Department of Labour.

Carried out by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, this study is chiefly concerned with people of 65 and over and their place in the economy, although there is a good deal of information about the 45-64 group. It should prove useful to those private and public agencies interested in the problems of Canada's older people.

The report indicates that caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the available statistics, since national and regional statistics frequently obscure local problems. Older workers, particularly those of 65 and over, are the least geographically-mobile part of the labour force and are thus affected by local situations. Local pockets of unemployment or poverty among older people that may constitute major problems in the areas affected tend, in national statistics, to be merged in an average with more favourably-situated areas.

According to the report, although the number of people over 65 will continue to increase, the growth in the proportion of those over 65 in the population will, in all probability, not be as great in the next half century. The report, of course, does not speculate on the effects of dramatic future medical advances, such as the possibility of discovering ways of eliminating cancer and heart disease as killers. If the present forecasts of Canada's economic future are realized, the task of finding employment for older persons and of providing for older people who are unable to work should be easier in relation to the resources, both financial and professional, that will be available for these purposes.

The study points out that, for some years, the percentage of persons, especially men, aged 65 and over who are economically active has been declining and that an increasing number of those retiring are better off than those who retired years ago because of more and better pension plans and because of the population's increasing ability to save for old age.

A section of the report dealing with the industrial distribution of older workers shows that, compared with other age groups, male workers aged 65 and over are quite heavily concentrated in own-account activities (self-employment) and in the service occupations. It is also probable that there is a good deal of movement of older workers from other occupations into the service industries.

Although it was difficult to obtain adequate statistics on the unemployment of workers aged 65 and over, the study concludes that it is probable that the average duration of unemployment tends to be longer for the older age groups.

In the area of income maintenance for the population of 65 and over, the report indicates that the problem would be eased if it were possible to extend the employment of people in this age group without greatly depressing wages. It states that the extension of employment would depend on the availability for employment of a fairly large proportion of the group aged 65 and over who are not now in the labour force, and that the statistics presented on the incidence of disabilities in Canada's older population suggest that the addition of workers from this source might be quite modest in size.

Commenting on workers aged 45 to 64, the report states that an examination of age ceilings on "help wanted" advertisements in newspapers is sufficient to indicate that the worker in this age group, who for some reason is obliged to seek employment, is likely to find his opportunities considerably limited in some occupations.

Despite the progressive narrowing of job opportunities with age, the proportion of persons in this age group who are labour force members does not fall much below the maximum levels for men until about the age of 60. The proportion of women aged 45 to 64 who are labour force members has been continually increasing, and is now almost up to the level of women aged 25 to 44.

The report points out that the incidence of unemployment among workers of both sexes between 45 and 65 is among the lowest of all age groups. Further, the median income of this age group does not appear to be significantly lower than that of younger people. However, older workers experience more difficulty in regaining employment once unemployed, and many workers in their 40's and 50's have passed the age of maximum earnings, although this tends to be offset on the average by other workers whose earnings increase until retirement. The report says that for many workers, family and other responsibilities reach a peak in this age group and that this situation makes the problem for those whose income is falling particularly critical.

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### CANADIAN SHIPS FOR WEST INDIES

The Prime Minister, Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, announced recently that construction of two passenger-cargo ships for operation in The West Indies would be proceeded with at an early date.

The Prime Minister said that these vessels would be built for The West Indies under the

Canadian-West Indies Aid Programme, which had been announced at the time of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September, 1958.

The two ships will eventually cost a total of approximately \$6 million. They have been designed to specifications set forth by the Government of The West Indies. They will have an over-all length of 298 feet, a beam of 51.6 feet, a loaded draught of 15'6" and will have a speed of 12.5 knots.

Each vessel will have accommodation for 50 cabin passengers and 200 deck passengers. The cargo capacity is 80,000 cubic feet, and they will each be manned by a crew of 49. Diesel engines will be installed for the propulsion of the ships.

This is the first capital project to be undertaken by Canada under the West Indies Aid Programme, and represents a substantial part of the \$10 million contribution that is being made by Canada over a five-year period to the economic development of the Federation. These Canadian vessels will help strengthen and extend the inter-island shipping service that was inaugurated by the Federation Government in 1958 and which is an important factor in the economic progress of The West Indies.

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### VICEROY PATRONIZES DDF

Governor-General Georges P. Vanier has consented to become the patron of the Dominion Drama Festival.

Said Lieut.-Colonel Yves Bourassa, Festival president:

"His Excellency is carrying on a 26-year tradition established in 1933 when the Dominion Drama Festival was founded by the Earl of Bessborough, the then Governor-General, who became its patron. Major-General Vanier has always been a strong supporter of the arts in Canada, and has taken a keen interest in the theatre.

"His appointment as patron of the Dominion Drama Festival will contribute much to the development of both the English and French-speaking theatre in Canada.

"We are indeed honoured to have the Governor-General as our patron, succeeding the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, who played such an important part in fostering the interests of theatre in Canada during the years in which he served in this high office."

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### NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, announced on November 13 that His Excellency the Governor-General had approved the issuance of a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on Thursday, January 14, 1960

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to Canada, a Soviet policy of conciliation offers a better prospect of driving wedges into the ranks of his diplomatic adversaries, of creating splits among members of NATO.

"Whatever the accurate assessment may be of Mr. Khrushchov's motives, the problem before the Western nations is to determine how to respond to and encourage these changes in the Soviet attitude and yet at the same time avoid falling into a mood of complacency or divided counsels among the nations of the Western world.

NEED FOR WESTERN UNITY

"The first requirement today is to keep striving for a high degree of Western unity. In the search for an acceptable basis for living with the Russians, the Western nations must remain true to each other, and must keep working to perfect their understanding. Earlier this month, when the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green, visited Paris and London, this was the purpose he had in mind. In speaking to French and British leaders and to the NATO Council, he emphasized the Canadian view that NATO is an alliance of partners, that there is no place in NATO for different classes of membership, and that NATO's purposes cannot be fulfilled in the absence of full and candid consultation among its members large and small.

"A distinguished Soviet visitor will be in Halifax next week in the person of the First Deputy Premier, Anastas Mikoyan, who will be stopping over for part of a day en route on an official visit to Mexico.

"The process of consultation must be a constantly flowing stream. In addition to normal diplomatic exchanges between governments and in the NATO Council, it draws periodic infusions of renewed strength from exchanges of visits between heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers, and from meetings of the NATO Council at the ministerial level.

"Another important type of consultation took place one week ago at Camp David, Maryland, at the Canada-United States Ministerial Meeting on Joint Defence.

"One month from now, the regular Ministerial Meeting of the NATO Council will be held, immediately prior to the discussions scheduled for December 19 and 20 between President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan, President de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer. In this way the four Heads of Government will have the benefit of the up-to-date views of the other members of the Alliance. Furthermore, when the so-called Western Summit Meet-

ing has been concluded, a direct and immediate report on the outcome of that meeting will be made to the Foreign Ministers of NATO. The strengthening of Western unity and understanding is a major requirement.

RIGHT CLIMATE NEEDED

"It is equally important that the Western governments should not fail to maintain the climate of conciliation achieved in recent months. The Canadian Government has consistently advocated the early beginning of a series of summit meetings between the East and West, for there is no denying the value of personal diplomacy as an element in the process of fostering mutual understanding.

"What should be the course followed by Canada in promoting the general Western effort to improve relations with the Soviet world? Subject always to the essential conditions of maintaining Western unity and preventing the growth of a mood of complacency or appeasement, there are certain general considerations which may help to guide our conduct.

"It is to the advantage of the West to encourage the development of more normal societies in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe and gradually to bring them into more normal relationships with the West. Despite the discouraging history of Western dealings with the Soviet world, the possibility exists that, in the face of modern armaments and in the light of the requirements of internal development, the Soviet leaders are truly prepared to move towards a more reasonable relationship with the West.

"There are certain specific avenues of progress which can help to increase our knowledge of the Soviet Union and Soviet knowledge of Canada and, in this way, to establish a basis for more dealings.

"The Government continues to be interested in the possibilities of increased trade with the Soviet Union. Our experience in recent negotiations has not been encouraging, but we continue to believe that trade is a stabilizing element which should be developed in the fullest measure possible.

"In general, therefore, while remaining watchful and realistic we should restrain ourselves from automatically placing the worst construction on Soviet actions. While standing united with our Allies, we should not be afraid to match gesture for gesture with the Soviet Union and to meet, on our side, any genuine move that they are willing to make on theirs, towards living together in a better atmosphere...."

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