



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 16 No. 49

December 6, 1961

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TOWARD RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

The following is the text of an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, to the First Committee of the United Nations on November 24:

"Since disarmament negotiations were broken off in June 1960 -- that is, almost a year and a half ago -- we have seen the arms race accelerated and the tensions which go with it greatly increased. Some believe increased tensions are an obstacle to disarmament negotiations. I draw a different conclusion. I believe that developments in the last few months in Berlin, as well as the breakdown of the moratorium on nuclear-weapons testing, have demonstrated more clearly than ever the urgency of resuming disarmament negotiations.

"The universal concern over this very dangerous trend has been clearly reflected in various debates right from the commencement of this sixteenth session of the General Assembly. A number of resolutions already adopted have called for action to reverse that trend. I think it is a very encouraging development that such efforts have had a positive effect. For example, Canada warmly welcomes the announcement that nuclear-test negotiations are now to be resumed. I regard this decision as the direct outcome of action which the Assembly has taken to focus attention on the dangers of nuclear-weapons testing.

"Three years of careful study at Geneva brought the three nuclear powers together on all but a few points. Now early agreement on a treaty for the permanent cessation of tests would be a major achieve-

ment in itself. It would also be a first significant step toward the goal of general disarmament.

"The action taken on nuclear testing must be reinforced by immediate steps to bring about a resumption of negotiations on the question of general disarmament. We cannot let the present Assembly go by without achieving this goal.

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

"This summer, private consultations between the United States and the Soviet Union laid the groundwork. As we are all aware, those talks brought about agreement on a set of basic principles for the guidance of future negotiations on disarmament. This Committee has already taken a practical step toward the actual resumption of disarmament talks by unanimously endorsing resolution A/C.1/L.299, which welcomed agreement on these principles and urged these two great nations to agree on a negotiating body.

"As yet there is no agreement on how these basic principles should be translated into practice. I have no desire today to gloss over the differences. Indeed, on the important matter of verification methods, we must admit frankly that the two sides are still a long way apart. I believe such difficulties can be resolved in the course of detailed negotiations. The results which the United States and the Soviet Union were able to achieve last summer are proof that conflicting viewpoints can be brought together through careful and painstaking efforts.

"The only remaining obstacle to resumed negotiations is the lack of agreement on the composition of the forum in which disarmament will actually be negotiated. To speak very frankly, I cannot for the life of me see why the problem of composition should constitute a barrier to the resumption of negotiations.

"The question, after all, is a simple one. All of us surely want to devise a negotiating group which will meet two objectives: first, to give the major military powers an opportunity for detailed discussions; second, to ensure that the interest of all states in disarmament is adequately reflected.

A PRACTICAL PROPOSAL

"At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly last year, I expressed the conviction that a group in which the two sides would face one another is a practical and effective arrangement. Our re-examination of the problem of composition in recent weeks has confirmed us in this belief. However, we are also convinced that the participation of additional countries with a fresh perspective would be of great value. It is not for me to suggest which states should fulfil this role. However, it seems clear that it would be desirable for them to be chosen from areas of the world which have not been represented on the negotiating group.

"At the last session of the General Assembly, Canada advanced proposals designed to broaden the representative character of the negotiating group and to increase its effectiveness. At that time, my delegation suggested the addition to the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee of a chairman, vice-chairman and a rapporteur -- all to come from countries other than the ten. However, strong arguments have been advanced in this debate to the effect that any additional members over and above the ten should be not officers but full participants in the work of the negotiating committee, and I agree that that would be a better plan.

"To meet the requirement for a more representative composition, provision should be made for participation by the main geographical regions not already represented, namely Africa, Asia and Latin America. We might agree, for example, on an expanded committee of 13 -- although in Canada 13 is an unlucky number, perhaps in this case it would be a very lucky one -- or 16, by adding one or two representatives from each of these areas to the ten powers which were engaged in the negotiations in Geneva.

ELECTING A CHAIRMAN

"This would still leave open the important matter of selecting a presiding officer. We have two suggestions and, of course, there may well be others. One possibility would be to appoint the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission as chairman of this negotiating group. This could be a helpful choice, not only because the present incumbent of that office is well qualified, but because an *ex officio* appointment of this kind would provide continuity. Alternatively, a chairman might appropriately be chosen from one of the delegations newly represented on the Committee, that is, from the three or six additional countries, if there should be six, added to

the ten. It would be understood, of course, that his services in this capacity of chairman would not interfere with his country's full participation in the negotiations. So much for composition.

"My delegation holds the view that, no matter what negotiating body is decided upon, it should have a close and effective relationship with the United Nations as a whole. The question of disarmament is obviously of vital interest to all members of the organization, large and small, no matter from what continent they happen to come. Whatever smaller group may be nominated to carry on detailed negotiations, there would be great value in making provision for regular reports from that body to the United Nations Disarmament Commission; and, as we know, the negotiating Committee of Ten was not set up by the United Nations but by the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Geneva.

"It might also prove desirable, as negotiations proceed, to consider establishing United Nations committees to study specific aspects of disarmament which may require examination from a regional or a specialized point of view. The establishment of such committees would not only serve to speed up the study of certain problems but would offer an opportunity for the participation of further members of the United Nations in a detailed consideration of disarmament. We believe there are various fields which could be studied by special committees of the United Nations.

COMPOSITION OF PROPOSED BODY

"I offer these various suggestions in the hope that they may assist in the search for common ground. I repeat that the problem of composition is not so difficult that it need delay the resumption of negotiations. Whatever agreement may be reached, the fundamental point is not a question of numbers but of determination to get on with the job of actual negotiations. By unanimously adopting resolution A/C.1/L.299, to which I have already referred, and which was sponsored by India, Ghana and the United Arab Republic, we have urged the United States and the Soviet Union to agree on the question of composition. The attention of all members of this Committee is focused on the talks between those two countries. We are united in the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will soon be able to report agreement on this question of composition. I think it is perfectly clear that the responsibility for the next move rests with these two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and I most honestly plead with them that they reach agreement quickly on a forum in which these negotiations could be carried on.

"The resumption of negotiations in a suitable forum would constitute only the first step, of course, on the road to disarmament. A full range of measures that will require negotiation is dealt with in the detailed proposals which have been put forward by the two sides; and we are in the position that both sides have already put in their disarmament proposals.

"I believe that one major development since disarmament was discussed in the last session of

CANADA-ARGENTINE TELEX

On November 28, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, opened direct telecommunications between Canada and Argentina over the facilities of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation. Assisted by the President and General Manager of COTC, Douglas F. Bowie, Dr. Frondizi transmitted a telex message to Buenos Aires to inaugurate this service. Mr. Bowie stated that, in addition to opening direct telex services, the Corporation simultaneously placed in service direct telegraph and telephone operations between Canada and Argentina.

PLAYERS TO TOUR UNIVERSITIES

A company from the Stratford Shakespearean Festival is to go out on a tour of 11 Eastern Canadian universities during February and March 1962. Sponsored by the Canada Council and the universities themselves, the company will present a two-part programme during two successive performances at each stop. Michael Langham, artistic director of the Stratford Festival, is preparing a script to illustrate the development of Shakespearean comedy, drawing his material from "The Taming of the Shrew," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "The Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labour's Lost" and "As You Like It."

The first part of the programme will be presented in the nature of a planned rehearsal and preparation for the second, with the actors in working clothes. The second, growing out of the first, will present excerpts from finished productions, in full costume. The audience will thus see how a play develops and how certain of the problems presented by Shakespeare's comedies are met and dealt with by actor and director both during rehearsal and in performance.

COLLEGES VISITED

Travelling throughout Ontario and Quebec by bus, the company will open at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on February 6 and 7, and will conclude its tour at Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto, on March 9 and 10. Between these two points, performances will be seen at the University of Waterloo College; Assumption University of Windsor; the University of Western Ontario, London; McMaster University, Hamilton; Laurentian University of Sudbury (provisional); Carleton University, Ottawa; the University of Ottawa; Sir George Williams University, Montreal; and Queen's University, Kingston.

Although productions at the Stratford Festival are presented on an apron stage with almost no "dressing," aside from costumes and properties, the touring company will be appearing against a background of drapery in auditoriums which have proscenium stages. In order that the production may remain standard in all its engagements throughout the university tour, a special aluminum-pipe framework, on which lights and curtains can be hung, is being constructed. Designed for quick assembling and

striking, this framework can be packed away in the company bus and be ready to move on to the next stand within a couple of hours after a performance.

The programme, Mr. Langham explains, will be aimed at adult student audiences. Whether or not the performances will be open to the general public depends on the individual college or university and the capacity of its auditorium. In any case, it is planned that the participating actors will be available during the daytime for special discussion groups with students.

NEW FORESTRY AID PROGRAMME

Mr. Hugh John Flemming, Minister of Forestry, announced recently that a new and improved programme of financial aid in forestry operation was being offered the provinces.

Under agreements at present in effect, federal financial assistance is available to the provinces until the end of March 1962 for the conduct of forest inventories and reforestation, for the purchase of capital assets needed for forest-fire protection, and for the construction of forest access roads. This aid has been provided under three separate agreements. The Federal Government has now offered to provide future assistance under a single agreement with a 50-50 sharing of costs for all approved activities except reforestation.

STAND IMPROVEMENT

One additional type of activity will qualify for federal assistance - namely, stand-improvement operations. These include the felling of damaged and dead trees, the thinning of over-dense young stands, and similar measures intended to release the more promising trees from over-crowding and to encourage development of high-quality timber. Experiments have shown that much can be done in this way to improve the forests, and work of this kind is particularly useful in providing so-called "off-season" employment.

The Federal Government is offering a total amount of \$7,910,000 for each of the next two years, to be divided among the provinces in proportion to their respective productive areas.

Those provinces who wish to take advantage of the whole of their allotment will be asked to ensure that at least 40 per cent of the total amount will be spent on the construction of access roads. With the exception of this requirement, each province will be free to distribute its expenditures among the approved activities previously mentioned in whatever way seems best suited to its particular needs. Thus a measure of flexibility will be provided that has to some degree been lacking in the current series of agreements. Other detail changes have been made on the basis of past experience to ensure that both federal and provincial expenditures on these programmes will be used to the best advantage. The Federal Government believes that these changes will be most acceptable to the provincial authorities.

NATIONAL GALLERY TRAINING

The National Gallery of Canada has inaugurated what is believed to be the first formal training programme conducted in Canada for museum preparators. The programme, which has almost reached the half-way mark in a six-month schedule of lectures and visits, is part of a career-planning programme for employees of the National Gallery.

The ten preparators on the Gallery's staff are all either artisans or craftsmen. They are involved in every phase of the handling of museum objects from the storage area to the display area. They are also responsible for the physical preparation of exhibitions, which includes the packing and unpacking of paintings, framing and matting, as well as the building of structural display units.

It is estimated that the National Gallery's preparators handle approximately \$20-million worth of paintings a year.

HIGH STANDARDS ESSENTIAL

"The importance of high standards in preparation is becoming more and more recognized," says Charles F. Comfort, the Director. "In fact, a gallery's borrowing power may well depend on its ability to handle paintings and other precious objects."

It is hoped that the information compiled from this pilot project will result in a reference manual for preparators in other Canadian galleries and museums.

The goal of the training programme is to acquaint the preparators with every phase of gallery operation - design, extension service, administration, conservation - in addition to new methods in their own field. In the earlier part of the programme the preparators were taken to several artists' studios, as well as to the Exhibition Commission of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

FIRST AID HONOURS TO CANADA

The final results of the annual International Rescue and First Aid Association competitions at Roanoke, Virginia, November 2 to 4, gave Canadian teams eight of the 11 major trophies.

The Chicoutimi Civil Defence Rescue Squad, Chicoutimi, Quebec, competing in the IRFAA events for the first time, won the International Rescue Contest; the Dominion Bridge Emergency Squad, Montreal, winner in 1960, finished second. Eleven teams sought championship honors in this event.

The Mount Orford Ski Patrol, Magog, Quebec, was the winner of the International First Aid Contest, in which 34 teams competed. The Mount Orford Patrol, a member of the Canadian Ski Patrol System, which is an association member of the IRFAA, was second in the 1960 contest at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Second place was won by the Dominion Bridge Emergency Squad, third place going to the Metro

Toronto branch of the St. John Ambulance, winner of the 1960 contest.

A special trophy was won by the CSPS Central Zone Women's Team of Toronto. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Winchester (Virginia), Rescue Squad was second. This is the first ladies' auxiliary to become a unit member of the IRFAA.

The Greenville (North Carolina), Fire Department Rescue Squad won third place in the International Rescue Contest, with Rescue 1 of Toronto taking fourth place. The fifth place trophy was won by the Riviera Beach (Maryland), Volunteer Fire Department Rescue Squad. The Waterloo County Rescue Service team, Kitchener, Ontario, was sixth.

The CSPS Central Zone Men's Team of Toronto won fourth place in the International First Aid Contest.

BALLET SURVEY BY BALANCHINE

The artistic director of the New York City Ballet, George Balanchine, will visit Canada to act as adviser to the Canada Council. Mr. Balanchine, a choreographer of international repute, has agreed to conduct a survey of the problems and requirements of Canadian ballet companies and the schools attached to them.

The Council's decision to bring in consultants from abroad was prompted by its concern at the problems of ballet in this country and by the increasing demands made upon its resources. In announcing plans to study these problems, the Council expressed the hope that impartial, experienced experts might be able to point the way out of difficulties that seem almost insoluble.

NEW LAND-USE MAP

The first land-use map of the Dunnville region in southern Ontario has been issued by the Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Acting Minister Walter Dinsdale announced recently. This sheet is the fifth to be published by the Geographical Branch since it began its land-use series in 1958. It is the first on a 1:50,000 scale; the earlier maps, three of areas in Nova Scotia and one of southern Ontario, are on smaller scales.

The physical, economic and historical factors influencing the area's development are explained in a report now in preparation.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the land-use surveys is to aid in development of a solid basis for forestry, agricultural and community planning. They are carried out in collaboration with the provinces concerned.

"Land-use mapping," says Dr. N.L. Nicholson, Branch Director, "provides a yardstick to measure

(Continued on P. 3)

change, and directs agencies responsible toward the optimum use of land within a foreseeable space of time. The important feature of this project is to put down visually the form in which land is now being utilized."

The new map uses 20 color shades to show in fine detail the distribution of industrial, commercial and residential construction, crop lands in many categories, orchards and vineyards, woodland, unproductive land, scrub, swamps and marshes.

The Geographical Branch is surveying many other areas in Canada, and several land-use sheets are in the making from information previously compiled. As a member of the International Geographical Union, the Branch employs the land-use legends laid down by the World Land Use Commission.

CANADIAN FILM INDEX

A 12-year cumulation of the *Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films, 1948-1959*, is now in the press. It is expected that the volume will be ready for distribution late in December 1961 or early in 1962.

The volume runs to about 1200 pages arranged in three columns 9" x 12". Each article is listed under the name of the author and under its topic. For articles in French, references are made from the French subject heading to the English subject heading. All material is arranged under the English subject heading, thus giving a complete view of the material published on any subject from 1948 to 1959.

MOTOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Fatalities in motor-vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) numbered 235 in September this year, compared to 252 in the same month last year. This brought the death toll in the January-September period to 2,165 versus 2,068 in the like span of 1960; August and September data for Quebec are not included for either year.

Fatalities in motor-vehicle traffic accidents in September were more numerous than a year earlier in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta and fewer in the remaining provinces except Prince Edward Island, which recorded no change. September totals were: Newfoundland, 3 (2 in September 1960); Prince Edward Island, 1 (1); Nova Scotia, 21 (16); New Brunswick, 13 (17); Ontario, 126 (129); Manitoba, 17 (14); Saskatchewan, 10 (27); Alberta, 22 (18); British Columbia, 22 (27); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1). Quebec had 88 deaths in September 1960; data for this year are not available.

January-September fatalities were: Newfoundland, 34 (29 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 5 (9); Nova Scotia, 106 (115); New Brunswick, 98 (126); Ontario, 884 (801); Manitoba, 88 (86), Sas-

katchewan, 107 (97); Alberta, 182 (194); British Columbia, 230 (214); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 5 (3). Quebec had 573 fatalities in the 1960 period; nine-month data for this year are not available.

TOWARD RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS (Continued from P. 2)

the General Assembly has been the preparation of a new disarmament programme, submitted to the Assembly by the President of the United States on September 25. Canada participated throughout in the preparation of that disarmament plan and it has our full support.

"The first stage of these new proposals contains far-reaching measures of disarmament. This is an important advance. From the outset, under those proposals, provision is made for extensive reductions of nuclear armaments and their means of delivery. Canada attaches the greatest importance to provisions to deal effectively with these most dangerous modern nuclear weapons. There are, of course, parallel measures for the reduction of so-called conventional armaments, and they are equally significant if the principle of balance between the two great powers is to be maintained.

"In addition to providing for significant measures at the earliest possible time, these new proposals accept without reservation the commitment to continue until a total programme of general disarmament has been achieved; in other words, to guard against this starting and stopping and provide for steady continuation of the negotiations. The need for a commitment of that kind was emphasized in the statement of principles adopted by the Commonwealth prime ministers last spring, and I quote the significant paragraph from the communiqué of the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting:

'Once started, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed.'

"This same obligation was also expressly recognized by both sides in the joint statement of principles on September 20.

"The new proposals also give considerable attention to effective procedures for maintaining the peace. It is a most important step forward that the requirement for effective international peace-keeping machinery has been given full recognition in the statement of principles agreed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"To the Canadian Government -- and I am sure this is true of other governments -- it is obvious that there is a close connexion between the progressive reduction of national armaments and the strengthening of international arrangements to keep the peace. We recognize that this question is one that will require much closer consideration in order to find a generally acceptable solution. Indeed, my delegation considers that it would be desirable to have all aspects of this problem studied by a special body to be set up for this purpose within the United Nations.

(Over)

In other words, while we go ahead with negotiations on disarmament let us be moving at the same time for the setting up of peace-keeping machinery.

"Finally, the new proposals represent a genuine attempt to take account of earlier Soviet positions. They have been carefully balanced to make quite certain that their adoption would not result in a military advantage for any one state or group of states. Moreover, they are not presented on a take-it-or-leave-it basis but as a contribution to constructive negotiations.

"It would not be profitable for me to go further at this time into questions of detail. My purpose in raising them today has been to emphasize once again that the foundation on which constructive negotiations can be built already exists. We have agreement on basic principles; we are easily within reach of an understanding on the question of composition; and we have detailed proposals from both sides which have a number of significant elements in common. We must seize the opportunity we now have to get down quickly to the actual consideration of a full programme of disarmament.

"Each one of us here is under a moral obligation to our own and to future generations to find a speedy and a lasting solution to this vital question of disarmament. It involves not only reducing arms and eventually getting rid of them, but it also involves putting a stop to the development of new and more deadly weapons. There are two angles to it: the disarmament and at the same time, stopping the arms race.

"I do not believe we should be discouraged. The United Nations is no place for a pessimist. Coming from Ottawa, it is very easy for me to come down here in a matter of an hour or an hour and a half; sometimes it takes longer to get from Idelwild Airport to the United Nations building than it does to get from Ottawa to the airport. It is therefore possible to come down frequently.

"I believe that the meetings of this Committee and the meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the other committees at the sixteenth session have already accomplished a great deal. Do you remember, Mr. Chairman, what terrific tension there was when we came here -- was it on September 19 -- and everyone was afraid that a nuclear war might break out overnight or over the week-end. Tension could not have been much greater than it was at that time. The very fact that the United Nations General Assembly met started the reduction of that tension.

"As the debates have gone on in the weeks which have followed, I believe there has been a steadily decreasing amount of tension, and we should not be discouraged. I think we are really getting something done which is very much worth while.

"Here, today, we are discussing what is really the key problem facing the United Nations: disarmament and stopping the nuclear weapons race. If we can succeed in that then we can get on to the dozens of other things there are to do to help people build

up their countries, to improve the lot of humanity -- all these things that are worth while and that are not destructive but are constructive. This, of course, is what we all really want. No one here wants to be wasting a lot of time talking about weapons and disarmament and all that sort of business. We have to do it because of existing conditions.

"Here, now, we have a chance on this disarmament question to get something really worth while under way and I hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will agree on a forum. After all, there is not much difference between thirteen and nineteen or twenty -- it is really a numbers game. Let them agree on that and let the rest of us offer our full co-operation. Some of us would be on the negotiating body, others would not, but they could perhaps work on a committee which was studying some particular subject, in any event it is important that whatever countries are going to do the negotiating will have the great interest and the abiding good will of all the other countries, because we all have so much at stake. As I have said here before it may be a question of whether civilization continues or whether the whole world blows up. Here is the key problem in trying to see that mankind follows the only sensible alternative of these two alternatives.

"If we take this attitude, I am confident that the results may surprise even the most optimistic delegates here today."

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CANADIAN ELECTED TO ILC

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on November 28 that Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser to the Department, had been elected to membership of the International Law Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. At an election in which 42 candidates were competing for the 25 seats of the Commission, Mr. Cadieux received 89 votes out of 103 ballots cast by the General Assembly. He had been nominated to the position by Canada, Australia and Britain. This is the first time that a Canadian has served on the International Law Commission.

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ILO EXPERT TO CENTRAL AFRICA

Mr. Nazaire Champagne, of the Regional Agricultural Co-operative, St-Casimir, Quebec, left Canada on November 6 to take up a one-year appointment, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the Central African Republic, by arrangement between the Central African Republic and the International Labour Office.

Mr. Champagne has the particular responsibility of assisting the Co-operative Service of the Republic in establishing and promoting a programme of co-operative education and training.