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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 1

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1953

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1953

ITEM 85

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—Departmental
Administration

WITNESS:

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. Bradette, Esq.

Vice-Chairman: Gordon Graydon, Esq.

Messrs.

Bater,	Fraser,	MacInnis,
Benidickson,	Fulford,	MacKenzie,
Bennett,	Gauthier (<i>Lac-Saint-</i>	Macnaughton,
Coldwell,	<i>Jean</i>),	McCusker,
Cote (<i>Matapedia-</i>	Gauthier (<i>Portneuf</i>),	Murray (<i>Cariboo</i>),
<i>Matane</i>),	Green,	Picard,
Croll,	Higgins,	Pinard,
Decore,	Jutras,	Quelch,
Diefenbaker,	Kirk (<i>Digby-Yarmouth</i>),	Richard (<i>Ottawa East</i>),
Fleming,	Lesage,	Riley,
Fournier (<i>Maisonneuve-</i>	Low,	Robichaud,
<i>Rosemont</i>),	MacDougall,	Stick.

(Quorum 10)

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

MONDAY, January 12, 1953.

Resolved,—That the following Members do compose the Standing Committee on External Affairs:—

Messrs.

Bater,	Fraser,	MacDougall,
Benidickson,	Fulford,	MacInnis,
Bennett,	Gauthier (<i>Lac-Saint-</i>	MacKenzie,
Bradette,	<i>Jean</i>),	Macnaughton,
Coldwell,	Gauthier (<i>Portneuf</i>),	McCusker,
Côté (<i>Matapedia-</i>	Goode,	Picard,
<i>Matane</i>),	Graydon,	Pinard,
Croll,	Green,	Quelch,
Decore,	Higgins,	Richard (<i>Ottawa East</i>),
Diefenbaker,	Jutras,	Riley,
Fleming,	Kirk (<i>Digby-Yarmouth</i>),	Robichaud,
Fournier (<i>Maisonneuve-</i>	Lesage,	Stick—35.
<i>Rosemont</i>),	Low,	

Ordered,—That the Standing Committee on External Affairs be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

TUESDAY, February 17, 1953.

Ordered,—That Items Nos. 85 to 104 inclusive of the Main Estimates 1953-54 be withdrawn from the Committee of Supply and referred to the said Committee, saving always the powers of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public moneys.

THURSDAY, February 19, 1953.

Ordered,—That the said Committee be empowered to print from day to day, 650 copies in English and 250 copies in French of its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Ordered,—That the said Committee be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Ordered,—That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced from 10 to 8 Members, and that Standing Order 63(1)(L) be suspended in relation thereto.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

THURSDAY, February 19, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs begs leave to present the following as its

FIRST REPORT

Your Committee recommends:

1. That it be empowered to print from day to day, 650 copies in English and 250 copies in French of its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.
2. That it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.
3. That its quorum be reduced from 10 to 8 Members, and that Standing Order 63(1)(L) be suspended in relation thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. BRADETTE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, February 19, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bennett, Bradette, Decore, Diefenbaker, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Green, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, Macnaughton, Picard, Pinard, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Riley, Robichaud.

Copies of a detailed statement of current and proposed Departmental expenditures were tabled and distributed to members of the Committee.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the Secretary of State for External Affairs would be in attendance at the meeting this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Goode,

Resolved,—That Mr. Gordon Graydon be Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*),

Resolved,—That a recommendation be made to the House to reduce the quorum from 10 to 8 members.

On motion of Mr. Fraser,

Resolved,—That permission be sought to print, from day to day, 650 copies in English and 250 copies in French of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence.

On motion of Mr. MacDougall,

Resolved,—That the Committee request permission to sit while the House is sitting.

On motion of Mr. Goode,

Resolved,—That a sub-committee on Agenda and Procedure, comprising the Chairman and 8 members to be named by him, be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Fulford,

Resolved,—That the Committee meet on Monday, February 23, at an hour to be designated by the Chairman.

At 11.30 o'clock a.m. the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTERNOON SITTING

The Committee resumed at 3.30 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bennett, Bradette, Croll, Decore, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Green, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Lesage, Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, MacKenzie, Macnaughton, Pinard, Quelch, Riley, Robichaud.

In attendance: Honourable L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mr. J. R. Barker, Executive Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Pearson who, in turn, introduced Messrs. Wilgress and Macdonnell.

Item No. 85 of the Departmental estimates was called.

Mr. Pearson answered various questions put by Committee members concerning world affairs, special attention being paid to the work of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Chairman announced that the following members had been chosen to serve with him on the Sub-Committee on Agenda and Procedure: Messrs. Coldwell, Côté (*Matapedia-Matane*), Decore, Graydon, Jutras, Lesage, Quelch, Riley.

At 4.45 p.m., the Committee adjourned until 11.00 o'clock a.m., Monday, February 23.

MONDAY, February 23, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bennett, Bradette, Côté (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Green, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Lesage, Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, McCusker, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Riley, Stick.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Asst. Under-Secretary, Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division and Mr. J. R. Barker, Exec. Asst. to the Under-Secretary.

The Chairman mentioned that Mr. Tom Goode, M.P., a member of the committee, is leaving soon for New York to attend the coming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

A letter from the Canadian Peace Congress, requesting a hearing before this Committee, was read into the record by the Chairman.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. Goode,

Resolved,—That the Canadian Peace Congress be not heard by the standing Committee on External Affairs.

Item No. 85—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was again considered.

Mr. Wilgress was called, made a general statement and was questioned on departmental matters.

At 12.30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until Thursday, February 26, at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FEBRUARY 19, 1953.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I shall now call the meeting to order. I notified you this morning that we would have the Minister at this, our first official meeting. He has to leave at 5.30 for New York. I believe it would be in order to say that we are very fortunate in being able to keep our worthy secretary for our work this year. We have two new reporters with us, so it might be in order when we speak, at the early meetings at least, to mention our names.

The first procedure will be to call item No. 85 in the Book of Estimates, at page 13, the departmental administration. Shall the item carry?

I shall now ask the Hon. Mr. Pearson to speak to the committee, but before he does so, I should also say that we have with us Mr. Dana Wilgress, and that he too is heartily welcome.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I would also like to introduce to you Mr. Macdonnell one of our Assistant Under Secretaries of State. I hope it will meet the wishes of the committee if I do not attempt to make a speech. I have done a lot of speech making on External Affairs in the last few days and I have nothing in a general way to add to what I have said in the house. But I might be of some use to the committee in trying, with the help of my colleagues from the department, to answer any particular questions which might occur to you. I would prefer it if the committee agreed to proceed in that way, rather than to try to make a general statement which would not really add to all the general statements I have been making lately. There may be some special questions you would like to bring up before I have to leave, and it may also be the desire of the committee to hear from me again when I return.

I shall be coming back, I hope, in a fortnight or so for two or three days because the General Assembly which opens early next week will, according to its present plans, merely establish one committee, the political committee, to which the remaining subjects will be allotted except those which will have to be dealt with in plenary; and as there will be only one committee functioning, or at the most, two, I may not have to spend all my time in New York. In that case I should be back in a fortnight for two or three days at which time I could appear again before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe that would be satisfactory. Is it agreed?
Agreed.

Mr. Low: There is one question I would like to have clarified by the minister arising out of something he said when he was speaking in the House on February 17. I take it that our committee could get clarification on things which have to do with international affairs?

The CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

Mr. Low: I ask for the purpose of getting it straight in my own mind: just where the United States command ends and the United Nations' command begins? I think I shall just quote what the minister said and ask him to make it a little clearer to us. This is what Mr. Pearson said:

Just to keep the record straight on this, because these are very important matters and what we say in respect of them will go far beyond these four walls, may I say that at that time the Far Eastern command was the Far Eastern command of the United States under generals who were senior to General Van Fleet. The Far Eastern command in turn got its directions from the unified command, which was the chiefs of staff in Washington. So any military action which was taken at that time or not taken at that time was in accordance with the orders of the supreme military direction of that operation, which was in Washington and under General Bradley.

I wonder if the minister could make clear to us just where the United States authority ends and where the United Nations authority begins in the direction of military efforts in the name of the United Nations?

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Low, what page are you quoting from?

Mr. Low: I was quoting from page 2004 of *Hansard*, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I think I can clear that up. The United Nations in a resolution asked the United States government to nominate a unified command to be responsible for the conduct of military operations in Korea within the ambit of the resolutions passed by the United Nations. The United States President, acting on this invitation, designated the United States Chiefs of Staff as the unified command of the United Nations in Korea. That means that the superior direction for the United Nations of military operations in Korea is vested in the United States Chiefs of Staff, and we call it the unified command.

Mr. Low: Of what?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Of the United Nations.

Mr. Low: Of the United Nations?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: The unified command of the United Nations, by invitation of the United Nations, is the United States Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Low: When are they designated as the American Chiefs of Staff and when are they designated as the unified command?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: There is no distinction in so far as their responsibility under the United Nations is concerned. The United States Chiefs of Staff have a lot of other things to do of course which are not necessarily concerned with the United Nations; but when they are acting in the control and conduct of military operations in Korea, military operations which are consequent upon United Nations resolutions, then they are the unified command of the United Nations, and the United States general commanding in Korea is an agent of the United States Chiefs of Staff who are the unified command. They have two hats, a hat for the unified command, and a hat for the United States Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Low: When would it be correct to refer to them as United Nations officials and when not? Or would it be correct at any time?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No. I was taking issue on this: when you talk about United Nations officials ordering or preventing General MacArthur from bombing Manchuria, the statement may lead to confusion. The United Nations officials as we understand them as it is understood I think pretty clearly in New York, are officials of the United Nations Secretariat.

Mr. Low: I understand that.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I thought you were suggesting that the United Nations as such, through its officials, had intervened in the conduct of military operations. General MacArthur took his military direction from the unified command who were the United States Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Low: Actually what I had in mind was the unified command and I wanted to be quite sure about it. I may have made a slip in the use of the term United Nations officials in referring to them, but that is what I wanted to get straight.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I think it would have been understood in New York at the United Nations, by anybody who read that statement of yours, that United Nations officials meant the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his officials, and they certainly had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Low: I had in mind what you described as the unified command.

Mr. QUELCH: Does the unified command take the part of the military staff committee?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No. The military staff committee is a permanent agency of the United Nations. The unified command was set up to direct only this particular operation.

Mr. QUELCH: Would they take their orders from the military committee?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, they would not.

Mr. QUELCH: Would they take their orders direct from the Security Council?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No. The unified command are bound by United Nations resolutions on Korea, but in their military direction of the campaign they do not take their orders from anybody as long as they are operating, militarily, within the resolutions that we have passed at the United Nations.

Mr. QUELCH: Under the resolution passed in October 1950 the unified command has the right to carry out their military operations anywhere within Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is right; and a good example of the relationship was the decision taken by the General Assembly two or three years ago, to cross the 38th parallel. Before the United Nations forces actually did so, a resolution was passed at Lake Success authorizing them to proceed beyond that parallel and operate in Northern Korea.

Mr. QUELCH: They would not have the power to bomb Manchurian air bases?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is a difficult question to answer categorically and I must be very careful about what I say. They would have no power to extend operations beyond Korea, I think, with this exception: if a question, for instance, of hot pursuit should arise, if there were a massive air attack from Manchuria on our forces—the United Nations forces in Korea—and the unified command, or the general in command—not in Washington but in Korea—felt that for the safety of his troops it was necessary to prevent such bombing and to pursue those bombers over the border and attack them—in other words, if it was a question concerning the immediate safety of his troops—I think it would be considered that he had that authority under the existing resolution. But he certainly would not have the authority to take any action which would extend, generally, operations beyond Korea.

Mr. QUELCH: Would that be in the resolution passed in 1950 or some other resolution?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, it would not be that resolution. It would be the United Nations resolutions giving the unified command responsibility for the conduct of military operations in Korea.

Mr. GREEN: The authority under which the unified command is working at the present time is wide enough to enable them to conduct operations anywhere in Korea, either south or north?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Their authority is wide enough to permit them to go right up to the north if military considerations made it desirable, but I would not be telling you the whole story unless I added that when any extension of military operations in a big way in Korea is planned by the unified command, an extension—even in Korea—which might have political consequences, it is now customary for those governments who have forces in Korea to consult together and to be informed by the United States government, which, of course, is the government in control of the unified command. I do not want to say anything which would interfere with military security or be politically embarrassing to anybody, but it is now understood that if there is an extension of present military operations, even though it might be authorized within existing United Nations resolutions, if there was, for instance a mass offensive to the north borders, it is now understood there will be discussion of that sort of plan among the governments concerned.

Mr. GREEN: That is, only with the nations which have troops there.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Yes, among the governments who have troops in Korea, because their troops would be involved. We meet now with the representatives of those governments, in Washington, to discuss the situation.

Mr. GREEN: Do they meet with the chiefs of staff?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: They meet with the representative of the chiefs of staff. I think there have been occasions when one of the chiefs of staff has attended, but normally there is a special representative or more than one representative of the chiefs of staff who attend the meeting.

Mr. QUELCH: Has the resolution which was passed in October 1950 been altered or is unification of Korea still the over-all objective?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is the over-all political objective.

Mr. BATER: Is the unified command made up entirely of American personnel, or are there officers of Britain and Canada acting on it?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, the unified command is the United States chiefs of staff and their officers, but about a year ago, I think it was, the United Kingdom appointed General Shoosmith, who was here on his way to Korea, to be deputy chief of staff at the United Nations command headquarters. I think he is the only high officer of any other country on that body.

Mr. QUELCH: How has article 47 been observed in this matter? Under that there should have been chiefs of staff of the members of the Security Council on the military committee.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: The reason why it was set aside is that the permanent military commission of the United Nations included the Russians. It was not realistic to ask them to participate in the control of military operations in Korea, so that agency just could not be used. That is the way it should be done in theory, but not on this occasion.

Mr. GRAYDON: I guess the Russians would have participated, but the others kept them out!

The CHAIRMAN: Have you completed your questioning, Mr. Quelch.

Mr. MACINNIS: Could I follow up Mr. Quelch's questions in regard to a unified Korea. Personally, I doubt very much if that was ever a realistic approach. What do you think about that?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: You have to put the position as it seemed two or three years ago, when we passed this resolution; it would have been very difficult for the United Nations not to have recognized the ultimate goal of a free, democratic and unified Korea at that time, and, indeed, very difficult for the United

Nations not to make that its ultimate political objective now. But Canada is not under any obligation, nor is any other member of the United Nations, to achieve that objective by force. We are under an obligation to retaliate against and to defeat aggression. You might say that that means driving the aggressor back where he came from, and that has been substantially done, but the ultimate objective of a free, democratic and unified Korea remains, and the achievement of that objective is not going to be easy.

Mr. QUELCH: Does the resolution not infer that the military forces will be maintained in Korea until that objective is reached? Section D reads:

United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea otherwise than as far as necessary for achieving the objectives specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b).

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That was put in to make sure that, once Korea was united, no one power would have undue influence in the freed and united Korea by keeping its forces there. It was put in almost for the opposite purpose than the one you mentioned, to make sure that Korea would be free and that when it became free and united again, all foreign forces would withdraw.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you finished your questioning, Mr. Quelch?

Mr. QUELCH: Yes; although I think that inference is also there.

Mr. MACINNIS: Don't you think, Mr. Pearson, that the ideal of a united Korea militates against a realistic program of making South Korea strong enough to prevent North Korean aggression, and then that the idea should be to build up a strong southern Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That may be, Mr. MacInnis, but we are more and more relying on the South Korean army to defeat this aggression. At the present time there are, I think, about twelve South Korean divisions in action. Now, it would not be of much encouragement to South Koreans in the task they are facing, and the increasing burden which they are bearing, if they were told that there is not much chance of unifying their own country. Furthermore a lot of the Koreans fighting in the South Korean divisions come from North Korea. It would be discouraging for them to be told that by the rest of us.

Mr. Low: Especially with the whole of the communist world behind the north.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: There is a problem there of Korean morale.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Chairman, this question may be elementary to Mr. Pearson, but to me it is not. He has said that there was a resolution of the United Nations appointing the unified command for action in Korea. Is it confined normally to Korea? If any action was necessary in Europe, would another resolution be asked?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: This resolution has no effect on anything but the defeat of aggression in Korea.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I want again to hearken back to the old subject, this question of Korea. Away back in 1894 and 1896 there was quite a battle in the British House of Lords between Lord Rendall and Lord Roseberry as to who was going to have suzerainty over Korea, and one favoured China and the other favoured Japan. I guess my earlier education was badly neglected, because I do not ever recall at school learning anything about Korea, which at that time was Corea. However, be that as it may, I am trying to bring about verification, or a statement by the minister—I do not know whether you would make it or not, Mr. Minister, but as long as this situation with respect to Korea continues to exist, and with the terrific drain on taxation on the free world, does the minister think that that can continue, we will say for years, without a general economic and financial breakdown of what might be termed the free nations of the North American continent particularly. Then, again, on the other

hand, if that is not plausible, I think it is fair to admit that we are in no better position, if not in a worse position than we were two years ago in Korea. Getting back to that aspect of that and repeating the sentiments expressed by General Van Fleet not so many days ago that the aggression in Korea, in his opinion, would have to be finally stopped by a real attack on the aggressor, and that by initiating this real attack on the aggressor it still would not in any wise bring Stalin into the picture.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is quite a question! On the first part of it, the economic burden on the free world of maintaining military operations in Korea indefinitely, I would only say that at the present time in Korea there are, I think, about seven United States divisions. There is also one Commonwealth division. The United States divisions include contingents from other countries and indeed Korean volunteers. Now you can judge for yourself whether the United States could maintain this force in Korea for some time, in those circumstances, without having any fatal effect on its economy. I am not suggesting that it is a desirable thing to do, but economically I would hate to think it was not possible. The intention, of course, is to build up Korean strength to a point where the Koreans will assume an even greater share of the battle than they do now, so from that point of view the economic burden is not unbearable.

The other question is a matter of opinion, whether it would be desirable to mount an offensive in an effort to drive the aggressors back to the Yalu river. General Van Fleet has only been reported in the press on this, and I think it would be well to wait until he is before the congressional committee in Washington to see what he has to say officially, but even he made it quite clear that this should not be done without greater military strength than the United Nations now possess out there. The problem, from the point of view of global strategy is not only whether an attack of that kind would invite a counter attack, because all the Chinese forces are not yet engaged in Korea. That is just one consideration. The other consideration is whether it would be desirable to reinforce the Korean front to such an extent at the expense of other places.

Mr. DECORE: Mr. Chairman, the minister the other day made some passing reference to psychological warfare. He did not dwell on it very much, and I wonder if the minister would care to elaborate now on just what the government's policy is in connection with psychological warfare, if there is a policy, and just how far we would be prepared to go with it at the present time.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is a very difficult question for me or anybody to answer. After all, Canada is only one member of this coalition and not by any means the strongest or most important member and psychological warfare, which is an important aspect of the conflict in which we are unhappily engaged, would have to be the responsibility mainly of the major members of the coalition. I am thinking of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. They do participate in this kind of warfare. I do not like to use the word "warfare" in this connection, but they do attempt to bring the truth to the people behind the iron curtain by various methods notably, of course, broadcasting. It is important to coordinate these activities so that we all say the same thing, or if perhaps not precisely the same thing, that we follow the same principles. Canada does play a part through the C.B.C.I.S. and for the purpose we keep in very close touch with the Voice of America and the B.B.C. shortwave service, so that we do not contradict each other and so that what we do in this field dovetails into a general scheme of propaganda. You will have, Mr. Chairman, an opportunity to discuss the C.B.C.I.S. in detail. I gather that those concerned with its direction will appear before you.

As regards the other question, it is a very tricky business to conduct psychological warfare in a time of cold war and through the agency of a coalition of free states I just hinted at this difficulty the other night in the House when I quoted from a commentator who said that we disagreed among ourselves in many respects and were bound to do so because every country had its own voice; and that it was notable that there was some confusion of ideas even in our own minds, which was one way of confusing the enemy!

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Confusion worse confounded.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: But there is another difficulty and that is to avoid raising, through psychological propaganda and among the many who are slaves behind the iron curtain, hopes that cannot be immediately realized. A lot of people worry about this. There is a great deal of talk about liberation. What people want is to give encouragement to those behind the iron curtain who are as anti-communist as we are, possibly more so because they are living under the communists, and to make them feel that they have not been forgotten and that we are going to try to help them. That is one thing. But to give them that feeling to the point where they expect military liberation is surely very dangerous.

In the last war when some of these people, under the rule of the Nazis, listened to clandestine broadcasts in cellars and dugouts and gathered around the B.B.C. it was possible to talk like that because we were actually fighting militarily to liberate them and they knew the time would come when they could bring their radios into the open. But, if we were to say the same thing to the people of the iron curtain countries today we might be doing them more harm than good by inviting even greater repression and retaliation on the part of their communist masters.

Mr. GRAYDON: To follow up that question involving methods, what do we offer them and what do we say as far as the international service is concerned? Is your department the boss of what goes on and what is beamed to other countries, or is Mr. McCann, or the Prime Minister, or is it a combination, or what is the situation?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: As you know, the C.B.C.I.S. is a part of the C.B.C. which comes under the jurisdiction, not of the Department of External Affairs, but of the Department of National Revenue.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is Jean Désy, the director of C.B.C.I.S., paid a salary?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: He continues to draw his salary from the Department of External Affairs because we have seconded him to C.B.C.I.S. However, his predecessor who was not seconded but who was a regular member of the C.B.C.I.S. staff was paid by the C.B.C. Mr. Désy continues to draw his external affairs salary and he gets an allowance from the C.B.C.I.S. He is in charge of the administration and executive policy of the C.B.C.I.S. and in carrying out that duty he gets policy guidance from the Department of External Affairs. We have one man who devotes all his time to that.

Mr. GRAYDON: Who is he?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We have an officer in Montreal, Yvon Beaulne. He is also seconded to the C.B.C.I.S. for the purpose of giving advice and he is in continual touch with the department. We can see the texts of their broadcasts, we discuss the broadcasts with them, and they also check their own broadcasts, after they are cleared with us, with broadcasts from New York and London. Mr. Désy has been in New York more than once discussing with the Voice of America the line they follow and that kind of thing. So there is very close coordination. I hope you will be able to go into this in some detail with the officials concerned.

Mr. GRAYDON: In other words Désy is responsible still to you?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, he is not responsible to us.

Mr. GRAYDON: Should he not be?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is arguable.

Mr. GRAYDON: After all, the policy of this country in so far as outside places are concerned rests with the Department of External Affairs. Why should officials of the C.B.C.I.S., whether seconded or not, be the ones left with the responsibility for that? When you speak about the execution of policy it would seem to me that just having somebody that I have never heard of before, although he might be a very important person in Montreal, discussing this thing with Jean Désy who is not now with the external affairs department—it seems to me to be a pretty loose way of handling something of tremendous value.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is the way it is handled in other countries like the United Kingdom and the United States where broadcasts of this kind are on a more extensive scale. The foreign office in London do not control the B.B.C. shortwave service but they work very closely with it as we do with the C.B.C.I.S. It may be that the committee in considering this matter will decide there should be some other method. We have found that from our point of view this arrangement works pretty well. For instance, every month or so I get a great stack of texts of broadcasts to countries behind the iron curtain (the only ones you are concerned with in this connection) and I try to see the line being followed and to satisfy myself it is the right line.

Mr. GRAYDON: Does the cabinet ever give consideration in a pretty general way to this matter or is it all just by yourself?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We do not discuss C.B.C.I.S. matters in cabinet—especially when the C.B.C. ask for more money.

Mr. MACINNIS: What happens when you do not see eye to eye with these broadcasts?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I would discuss with Mr. Désy the line, or trend and tone and slant; I would not do that of course on my own. We have men in our divisions who have been in Warsaw, Prague and Moscow and who have some knowledge of the people in these countries, and they are in a position to follow these broadcasts very carefully. The men the C.B.C.I.S. have in Montreal act as a channel for the expression of these views.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask you to answer the question I asked you. What do you say in a general way to these people behind the iron curtain? What do we hold out to them? Is it containment, liberation, or what is it?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, we try to give them a picture of our free way of life and to emphasize its superiority over the life of the regime under which they have to live. We also, on occasion, try to show up the absurdity and falsehood of the things which they are getting in their newspapers, in their magazines and on their broadcasts. We have a steady stream of information coming back to us from these countries and we give them convincing evidence of the falsehood and absurdity of some of the things they are being told. But, we do not normally appeal directly to their desire to free themselves because that would not be doing them a favour at this stage. I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it might be of interest to members of the committee if you had a written report on this matter from which a discussion could proceed. We would be glad to give you such a report.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: On that very subject, Mr. Chairman, is there a paramount desire in these countries to eventually be what we might term democratized? Take the U.S. government which today is spending quite a number of millions of dollars in trying to bring democracy to the Micronesian Islands.

Mr. CROLL: Where is that?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: It is one of the main islands. And evidently in spite of the money being spent there as far as the Micronesians are concerned they do not give a hoot about being democratized. They would like to be left alone. Are we wandering into the same thing in any of the other countries?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We were talking just now about countries behind the iron curtain. We do other forms of broadcasting. We broadcast to Latin America and to other friendly countries. But, confining my remarks to broadcasts directly behind the iron curtain, the people concerned are not Micronesians! The Czechoslovaks, for example, are freedom-loving people, and, whatever their form of government may be at the present time, they built up after the first war one of the most enlightened and progressive democracies in Europe. Now, these people have not changed in the last four or five years and we are not converting them to anything. We want to see them restored to freedom, rather than converted to it. They do not need conversion. The same is true of Poland. It was governing itself as a political democracy until the communists took over, and even in Russia there was the beginning of democracy when the communists took over in 1917.

Mr. DECORE: You made references to Poland. Is there any possibility of Polish broadcast?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That matter is under consideration now—whether we could extend the broadcasts to Poland if we had the funds.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is any co-ordinating body making any attempt at attaining unity of broadcasts between the Voice of America and the B.B.C.? The reason why I am asking is that the information I have is that the Voice of the B.B.C. and the Voice of America do not always follow anything like the same line and when the minister speaks about our voice here in the C.B.C.I.S. following these two it would be difficult if we tried to follow both of them. I was wondering if there was any move by Canada to form some co-ordinating committee whereby the B.B.C., the C.B.C.I.S. and the Voice of America would come to some unified policy as to what we should tell them behind the iron curtain. I am not quite certain. While the minister speaks about confusion in the minds of those who direct policies from the Kremlin, there must be great confusion over the fact that we do not always agree on what we want in the way of what kind of free world we have in mind, and I was wondering if anything had been done about that.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That should be covered in the report I mentioned. I think it would be useful if the detail in that regard were laid out. But I can say there is a very close liaison between New York, London and Paris, and Mr. Macdonnell has just come back from a conference in Paris under NATO auspices where they tried to work out policies; but I think it would be unrealistic to set up at this time one controlling authority because the NATO countries are free countries and they have their different approaches to broadcasting and to information and propaganda. The main thing is to make sure that we know each other's policies and to try to work in with each other's policies; but centralized control I think would be impractical.

Mr. GRAYDON: I could not agree with the minister more. I do not think anyone here would want to advocate that, but I would think that there would be great advantages in having some kind of a course that would to some extent in any event iron out some of the kinks that are in the thing now.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We talked about this in NATO and we are hoping that NATO can be used more in the future than in the past, without attempting any sort of central authority to make sure our ideas do not conflict.

Mr. Low: The minister spoke of communicating with the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Is it in any way clear that the people are maintaining their desire to be free or is that declining?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I would have to be pretty careful in answering or attempting to answer that question, Mr. Chairman. There is no reason to believe—Mr. Macdonnell was stationed in Prague for some time and knows more about this than I do—that the people of Czechoslovakia, for example, have lost the desire for freedom at all. But, of course, as the years pass the regime becomes more and more firmly established with its repressive machinery and its education of the children.

Mr. Low: I was thinking of Bulgaria particularly in that respect.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I would not like to think that any of these countries have lost the desire for freedom. But in some of them, especially the USSR, I doubt if they have ever known freedom as we understand it. The regime in the USSR, whatever it may have done to the people, has not failed to convince millions of them that they are better off than they were under the czars.

Mr. QUELCH: I take it these broadcasts are to show these people beyond the Iron Curtain that the life of the free nations is better than the life they have and that they have the right of a free future and in view of the fact that they have not this right now the only way they can get it is by revolt. What I want to follow up is: is there any reason for them to believe that if they take action they will gain any support from the free world—and they get that idea from some of the Americans—and as you have pointed out they are not speaking with any official understanding—but what have they a right to believe will be our action if they fight against the present form of government.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: There again I will have to be pretty careful in what I say. My own view is that to broadcast for the purpose of encouraging people now under communist dictatorship to revolt—to make that a policy of our own broadcasting—would be doing no good and might lead to tragedy and catastrophe.

Mr. GRAYDON: We could change the opinions of the leaders.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We are trying to get across to these people the fact that our way of life is better and we hope that this may have some effect on their own feelings and possibly eventually on their own actions, but we must not give them the impression that any action they might take at this time would be assisted by men and machines moving across the border of their country. Also when we talk about freedom to Russian listeners we have got to be careful that we are not talking about something they do not understand and possibly may never understand. Possibly they do not want our type of freedom. The Russians, from a study of their philosophy and history, do not necessarily feel that the type of political democracy of the western world should be for them, but if you study their history you will also find that every fifty or sixty or seventy years there has been some change in their attitude towards whatever regime they have.

Mr. DECORE: Is it the Russians we are concerned about or the minorities within Soviet Russia?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We broadcast to the USSR but the weakest point is on the periphery.

Mr. GRAYDON: Would you include the Ukraine in that?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: The Ukrainians are a separate people as Mr. Decore will tell you.

Mr. GOODE: May I speak on perhaps a different angle? We talk about this theoretical and psychological offensive—Mr. Pearson does not like the word warfare. What are we doing in a practical way in, let us take Korea? It seems the most important thing we can do there is to take care of our own. We see pictures of orphans seated alongside the road and women walking down the road, hundreds of thousands of them, with bundles on their back; and what are we doing for those people? There seems to be a type of psychological offensive we can use in a practical way if we can show these people behind the Iron Curtain that we are taking care of our own people on our own side with respect to these women and children in Korea.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: A certain amount has been done. In fact if it had not been for the United Nations relief and rehabilitation work there would have been starvation and even greater tragedy in Korea. The United Nations Korean relief agency has done a pretty good job in Korea. I forget what the total contributions have been. Last year we subscribed \$7,250,000 to it, and I think it has spent altogether about \$50 million. But, what it has spent has meant the difference between life and death to a lot of people. The unified command military relief has done much more than that. The U.S. military organization has spent great sums of money on relief, apart from the United Nations relief itself. So I think some of the United Nations have not defaulted in their responsibility in this respect, that is one element in our propaganda warfare in Korea. We are trying to tell the North Korean how the people are looked after in south Korea despite the devastation of war, and how much worse their condition is in North Korea, which is true.

Mr. GRAYDON: I don't want to change the subject if there is anyone else who has a question to ask. But I wanted to ask a question on another matter now.

The CHAIRMAN: You have five more minutes with the minister.

Mr. GRAYDON: I fancy that the feeling of everybody on this committee and in parliament, despite the various views that were expressed in connection with the policy in the far east in this debate—and there were plenty of varying expressions of opinion, perhaps not as wide as one might have expected, but there were some—I imagine that back of the whole thing is a feeling that somehow the free powers ought to have some kind of effective machinery for consultation on all these matters from one end of the globe to the other. We have it in the North Atlantic alliance so far as the North Atlantic union is concerned and I should welcome the same in connection with matters in Korea. It seems to me the one prime matter of the free world now is to have some effective machinery for co-operation of policy at high levels—not low levels, but high levels—if we are going to be able to carry public opinion in all the various units of this free alliance. And it could be done through the United Nations because it is comprised of not only free powers but others that are not free. It could be done through the North Atlantic alliance; but it does seem to me that somehow we will have to develop a free power constructive system on a high level soon in order to keep our whole free power objectives on a proper and even keel. I think that this is going to be more and more emphasized. It has happened in the United States and may happen in some other countries. I am concerned about that problem and I know the minister must be because it is one of the things the Canadian people have in the forefront of their minds now. They would like to have a say in what is going on, no matter where it is all, over the world. They may not hope to have the final say or a major say; it would depend entirely upon what we are able to contribute and what our commitments would be; but I think it is important that everybody at least has a say through

some machinery, that is effective and in which the public will have very great confidence that they will not be lost in the rush. Is there any hope of that?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I think we ought to distinguish in our mind between consultation itself in these matters, which is desirable—indeed it is essential—and any central agency for continuous global consultation on the high political level which may not be so easy. Mr. Graydon will recall that even during the height of the war we had not such central agency for political consultation. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met when it seemed desirable to meet; they met quite often, but there was no continuing agency for consultation.

There was also the combined chiefs of staff for military consultation, with which other countries were associated now, while it may be difficult to work out that kind of central political consultative agency, the fact is that consultation is going on all the time also in the case of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we have an agency for consultation. We have, also as Mr. Graydon pointed out, the Korean consultative committee in Washington, if you care to call it that. But apart from these, I do not know of any major political development that has occurred or that has been contemplated in the last two or three years where we have not in some way been informed or consulted.

After all, we have our ordinary channels of diplomacy and that is what they are for. I do not, for instance, have to rely only on this weekly committee in Washington to find out what is likely to happen in Korea. We have our Canadian Ambassador in touch with the State Department every day. We have an understanding with other governments, such as the United States, that they will tell us when they are going to initiate major policies. Occasionally they forget to do so, but they are human and so are we. But there is a daily process of consultation.

Similarly from our European missions we knew within a matter of hours what Mr. Dulles was talking about on his recent visits to Paris, Bonn, and London. We did not have to apply to any central agency. Mr. Davis for instance is a pretty active person at Bonn and he found out what was said there and the reports were on my desk almost within twenty-four hours; and the same is true in respect of our heads of mission in Paris and London. And when Mr. Dulles got back to Washington, our Ambassador got in touch with them and I received a pretty good report of what they had talked about, from the United States point of view. So, within the group of free countries, we have pretty effective consultation.

Mr. GRAYDON: I am interested in what he says because that would seem to indicate that the situation is in better shape than the public would be led to believe was the case at times. Might I ask one thing. Does the minister feel that the present system of consultation cannot be improved upon particularly, or that it is satisfactory as it stands?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: There is nothing that cannot be improved. Certainly this can be improved, and as I have said, there are times when the existing agencies of consultation do not function as effectively as they could. Very often the government which is bearing the greatest part of the burden, the United States government, feels that it must act very quickly and I would hate to think that they could not act quickly in an emergency without first obtaining the agreement of a dozen or so other countries. I would hate to think also that they would not wish to consult us before they took any important action.

Once in a while we all slip up. We actually do things in Canada, I suppose, about which we should tell others, but sometimes forget to do so.

Mr. CROLL: I think the feeling of Canadians is somewhat different from what Mr. Graydon has suggested. I think we feel that we have been consulted out of all proportion to our importance; and from what I read about what goes on in other countries, I am of the opinion that nothing happens which in any

way affects the United States or Canada without our being consulted because they want our opinions and our views. Perhaps they feel that we have opinions and views that are worth having or perhaps they merely test them out on us; but I do not think anything is done without our first being consulted.

I noticed that the Manchester Guardian and some of the other Commonwealth countries were screaming about some of the American policies. But I think they read about them after they received their slow mail, and that somebody had forgotten to wire them. I can think of nothing of importance that has gone on in the world within the time I have been in parliament here upon which we have not been consulted and upon which we have made our views known.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I say this to Mr. Croll: He may have partly misunderstood my objection. I was not referring particularly to Canada. We in Canada are pretty close to the situation and perhaps our consultation machinery is a little bit more perfect than some others. I was thinking of the free powers, and I wondered if the thing could be improved.

Mr. CROLL: Was that not the question which Mr. Diefenbaker asked you in the House today, about the United States, and you answered that the United States was conferring with the free democracies?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We have had several meetings between countries which have troops in Korea. But what Mr. Graydon said about the improvement of existing machinery makes sense. We are not, any of us, satisfied for instance, that we have worked out the best method of consultation within the North Atlantic treaty organization.

Mr. GRAYDON: I suppose you could say, with respect to this consultation business, that nothing could be done; that you have to temper whatever you do in the light of the knowledge of how practical it could be. But it does seem to me that it is important to have public opinion in this country behind what is being done.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: May I suggest one thing? In our concentration of interest over new methods of consultation, over new international agencies to be set up, we sometimes forget that we have an old and tried method of consultation through the regular diplomatic services; and in fact I will go so far as to say that in the long run it will prove to be the best form of consultation. It is very important to have it supplemented by these other agencies, but it is also important not to forget that while foreign ministers may go from conference to conference, we also have continuous diplomatic consultation and the people who take part in that form of consultation are supposed to be experts and to know their jobs. They usually do. Our best sources of information are usually the messages which we get from our representatives abroad.

Mr. CROLL: Must the minister leave now?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I have another ten minutes.

Mr. CROLL: Mr. Chairman, I recall, when I was at the United Nations last time, while we were there, someone from one of the other nations told me that protocol demanded that the group, belonging to the country of the man who was president, should visit the United Nations from time to time. Do you know whether that is right or not?

The CHAIRMAN: I hope it is right.

Mr. CROLL: Well then, please do something about it.

Mr. GREEN: Has any serious effort been made to get other members of the United Nations to supply forces for Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: They have all been approached, Mr. Green, more than once by the United Nations. There are now more than 20 countries which have made contributions of one kind or another. But I think there is a feeling in

certain quarters that more might be done by some countries. It should also be pointed out that the military authorities, from the military point of view, find it a little difficult to fit small contingents from a variety of countries into the military organization. I am not suggesting that it should not be done, but there is that military problem. There are some contingents in Korea of 250 to 500 and less and it creates a bit of a problem for them. It would be much easier, from a military point of view, if the minimum contribution were a self-contained unit such as a brigade. But efforts have been made to circularize the United Nations members to see if they are in a position to add to their contributions. That is something which is under continual review down there. The United States is, for obvious reasons, especially interested in that.

Mr. QUELCH: At the time the unified command was set up, was there any understanding or assurance given that in the event of any change in policy, that is, a change of policy within the terms of the United Nations resolution, that the participating nations would be consulted first?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: There has been an understanding from the beginning that all the members of the United Nations who subscribed to the United Nations resolutions have the right to be consulted. In fact, they must be consulted on any general change of policy, because a resolution can only be amended by another resolution, and it would have to go through the United Nations. But apart from that, within the resolution, it is understood that there will be no change made which would have major political consequences, or indeed major military consequences without consulting those members which have forces in Korea.

Mr. QUELCH: I asked the question because of continually reading about protests being made by Britain to try to get a definite assurance that the forces in Korea will not do this or that without their first being consulted.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: That is true. We always talk a good deal about that because it is something in which we are all interested. There have been one or two occasions where consultations have been inadequate; but by and large I think the understanding to consult has been pretty well carried out by the United States, which is the power with the greatest responsibility, and with whom we all want to consult. There may not be the same eagerness on their part to find out what we are doing!

Mr. MACKENZIE: Has Japan many troops in Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Japan?

Mr. MACKENZIE: Yes.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No troops.

Mr. MACKENZIE: None at all?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No. I think there are some Japanese civilians that are engaged in some form of auxiliary activity, but there are no Japanese troops in Korea.

Mr. QUELCH: Did Syngman Rhee protest against their use?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I am sure the present Korean administration would not be very happy at the return of Japanese troops to Korea. They had them there for a good many years.

Mr. DECORE: Would the Japanese authorities favour Japanese troops in Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Japan is now disarmed, and under the Japanese peace treaty it is prevented from having troops. It is entitled to have security police.

Mr. Low: Which of the South American republics have troops there?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Colombia has a contingent of troops in Korea. The Cubans, I think, sent some soldiers to Korea.

Mr. FULFORD: Santo Domingo have 5,000 troops there? Or are they just talking about it?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I think I had better supply that information later so I will not do anybody an injustice by overlooking any contribution. If you will excuse me, Mr. Chairman, I should leave now.

Mr. GRAYDON: Before the minister goes, may I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if he finds in his deliberations at the United Nations that there is anything coming that looks like a change in his status, would he come right back here while he is still a minister. We do not want to ask questions of the Secretary General of the United Nations!

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I would like to have that question put on the order paper where I could consider it as an order for return!

The CHAIRMAN: We thank you, Mr. Minister, and we wish you a very good trip and a happy return.

Just a moment, gentlemen. I do not suppose you expect the committee will hear from Mr. Wilgress this afternoon?

Mr. GRAYDON: No one would like to say no where Mr. Wilgress is involved.

The CHAIRMAN: Just one moment. I want the members to stay for just a few minutes. There was a matter mentioned in Mr. Graydon's speech, which was a good speech, too—and I say that very sincerely—on the external affairs debate. The first three items mentioned will, naturally, be referred to our committee, but the fourth—the matter of the revision of the chapter of the United Nations—I feel we should not tackle until we have fully completed our work, and then we could give further thought to it. Will that be satisfactory?

Agreed.

Mr. MACINNIS: I don't think we should touch that till we change the rules of the house.

The CHAIRMAN: The subcommittee on agenda and procedure for 1953 is composed of the following: Messrs. Coldwell, Cote (*Matapedia-Matane*), Decore, Graydon, Jutras, Quelch, Riley and myself.

Agreed.

EVIDENCE

February 23, 1953.
11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I want to praise you for coming here in such good numbers. It looks as though it is a good idea to hold meetings on Monday morning.

Before we proceed we are all pleased to see our friend Mr. Cote among us again. We hope he is permanently recuperated. We are also pleased to learn that our good friend Mr. Tom Goode is leaving this afternoon for the United Nations as a member of the Canadian delegation and will of necessity be away from our committee work for a few weeks.

Before Mr. Wilgress makes his presentation I believe it will be in order for me to read this letter. It is so important I shall leave it to the committee to decide. It was written on February 14, 1953.

Mr. J. Omar Bradette, M.P.,
Chairman of Committee on External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Bradette:

On February 3, we wired you asking for an opportunity to appear before the committee on External Affairs on the question of the conflict in Korea.

Increasing international tensions since that date and the serious concern now being given in the House to Canada's position seem to make even more necessary the hearing of all proposals making for negotiation.

We would deeply appreciate hearing from you as to a date when the committee will be able to meet with a small delegation from the Canadian Peace Congress, to present a brief on the need for an immediate "Cease-fire" in Korea, for prevention of any spread of the war, and for negotiation of differences after the fighting has stopped.

You also are aware of the deep feeling in Canada with regard to the danger of spreading the war and, we feel sure you will welcome the presentation of our point of view on the question.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd) Mary Jennison, Executive Secretary,
CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS.

My answer was the following:

Ottawa, February 17, 1953.

Miss Mary Jennison,
Executive Secretary,
Canadian Peace Congress,
289A Church Street,
Toronto.

Dear Miss Jennison:

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant I beg to state that the standing committee on External Affairs has not yet started its activities but I expect it will do so during the course of this week, and at our

opening meeting the first item on the agenda will be your request to appear before that committee and as soon as I have something definite on this matter I shall immediately advise you.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) J. A. Bradette, M.P.
for Cochrane, Ontario.

No doubt you know that the chairman of that committee is Dr. J. G. Endicott.

Mr. GRAYDON: They are making their presentation to the wrong place; they should be making their presentations to the Politburo.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion? We will go by the majority decision of the committee whether they will appear before this committee or not.

Mr. GOODE: As one individual member and speaking as one individual member sitting on this committee I would refuse to see them.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I second that.

The CHAIRMAN: Moved and seconded. All those in favour?

Mr. STICK: What is the motion?

The CHAIRMAN: That they be not allowed to appear before the committee.

Mr. COTE: Will other people be invited before the committee?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. It is always open. We had several delegations in the past.

Mr. COTE: Why not meet these people?

The CHAIRMAN: If you ask my comment you know how they would use the privilege. They will use it purely and simply for communist propaganda.

Mr. COTE: They were in the Senate committee last year. They have not changed very much, but it may have some bearing upon the country.

The CHAIRMAN: The point is with those people solid arguments do not work.

Mr. GRAYDON: You have called for a vote have you not?

The CHAIRMAN: Not yet.

Mr. MACINNIS: I think that to refuse to hear them would mean we have not got any answer to their allegations and I don't think that is correct. If they come here to make propaganda—and I am quite sure that is what they would come here for—surely we have counter propaganda. Haven't we?

The CHAIRMAN: There is this about it; it is an organization that has the right of existence—at least it is legal.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, we have our Canadian representatives in the United Nations who have taken part in discussing the proposals which are now made by these people and our representatives have taken a stand and I do not think that anyone in Canada could accuse the Canadians at the United Nations of being unfair in the approach to the problem. There has been debate there at great length and the utmost patience shown. We all know what the result has been. Now, surely it is not the purpose of this committee to allow a group of people who are, in my opinion, loyal to another country rather than to Canada, to come here and use this committee as a vehicle to spread this propaganda all across Canada. It is bound to have some effect because a lot of unthinking people will say "Oh, well, there must be something in it when we have the External Affairs Committee discussing it". Mr. MacInnis says we have the opportunity to counter that propaganda, but we have not got any such opportunity at all. They come here and make rash statements which are bound to be reported and we are not in a position to spread the same kind of propaganda, and I think it is time that representatives of the Canadian people

stop being used as dupes by these communists. They do not want to impress us, they know exactly what our attitude is. They are simply using us as a means of spreading their propaganda across Canada. I think the committee would be very unwise to allow itself to be used in that way.

Mr. GOODE: May I be allowed to speak to my motion. I fully agree with Mr. Green. This is not a propaganda committee. It has been expressed in the House many times that this is a non-political committee. I have never seen politics brought into this committee at any time I have sat on it. I support Mr. Green's submission to you that these people be not allowed to come here. My own view is Endicott and his crew wish to come here to use this committee for their own purposes and as Mr. Green says we have not the wherewithal to counteract that. These people in my opinion are not Canadians at all. They are trying to use any means at their disposal, if we will allow them to, to use this committee for bringing to the Canadian people, or those gullible enough to believe them, the Russian point of view. Perhaps this is not the proper time to say it, but if I were in Ottawa at the time this committee did see fit to see them, I would certainly not sit on this committee while they were here. I have no sympathy with them. I am quite sure this committee has no sympathy with them and if they want to come here just for propaganda purposes I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, to put my motion to a vote and see that they do not come here.

The CHAIRMAN: I just want to say this. It is right that before this committee they might spread their propaganda, but it is also right that we have the power to answer that propaganda.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): It is all right if we are as well organized as they are, but we are not.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further discussion?

Mr. DECORE: I do not think we should lower ourselves.

Mr. RICHARD: The only thing I have got to say is it is not necessary to answer such a request as this immediately. We have work to do and surely we are not going to waste our time discussing Endicott; and when we are finished our business we will discuss this matter. We would discuss the request.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the committee.

Mr. CROLL: May I make one suggestion. Mr. Graydon, I think, raised a very important point. I think there is a short answer that will suit everyone's purpose and meet any objection that some of us may have about not hearing one who is a Canadian citizen, and giving him an opportunity to state his case. They are talking to you about peace in Korea. That is the representation. I think that Mr. Pearson gave them the answer that this committee ought to give them. They should be told to use their influence and suggest to the Russians and their satellites that they support the Indian resolution at the United Nations. That is the short answer. All of us are in favour of the Indian resolution. We supported it in the United Nations as we still support it, and that is our way of bringing peace in Korea.

Mr. McCUSKER: A shorter answer is to say that we have received the application and give them the answer you have suggested and not hear them at all and waste our time.

Mr. CROLL: There is something that rubs me the wrong way about not hearing people who have something to say. I do not agree with them, but there is a strength we have that they have not got in that we hear everyone and let them say what they wish to say. They have not any real arguments that we cannot meet. We will meet their propaganda with truth and the

truth of the matter is we supported the Indian resolution before the United Nations which will bring peace in Korea. We should tell them that.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: And the truth will make you fret.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If it was told to them here it might have some effect.

Mr. CROLL: Pretty well voiced my views.

Mr. MACINNIS: We have been working with other members of the United Nations for the past two years to bring about peace in Korea. Some very constructive steps have been taken which we supported and it is not our fault nor is it the fault of the democratic countries in the United Nations that these steps have not succeeded in bringing peace in Korea. Surely we can make a constructive statement and if with all the power and influence of the government we cannot get it over to the people of Canada, there is certainly something wrong.

Mr. MCCUSKER: The only drawback as I see it is that we are giving them the recognition they are seeking. We are recognizing them as an official body putting forward claims for peace in Korea, which we know they do not want. We do not want to give them that recognition.

Mr. GRAYDON: Coming back to what I said, they are seeking to make representations to the wrong body. These people ought to be making representations to the Politburo and their friends behind the iron curtain, for that is where the real obstacles to a Korean truce lie, and if these people are as friendly as they say they are with these people behind the iron curtain those are the people to whom they ought to make representations and not to us. I do not understand why this committee should even bother about discussing the question of these people coming here because this is not the place they should come. They should go to the place where the obstacles lie.

The CHAIRMAN: I brought this matter up because it is a matter that should be dealt with by the Committee.

Mr. CROLL: Mr. Chairman, in view of the discussion this morning should we go on record on this matter? I think we have indicated to the Chairman what the reply should be. I think it would be a mistake now for us to put ourselves on record which is merely giving these people a further opportunity for propaganda. The Chairman can well deal with the matter. He knows our views. He can direct them to the appropriate body. I do not think we ought to deal with it here by way of a resolution. I see no advantage in having them go about the country saying they could not get a hearing before a Canadian public body. Why give them that opportunity, and why put ammunition in their hands? Our difficulties are resolved by directing them, as some have indicated, to the appropriate body.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I think Mr. Croll will recall that last year we had a request from the head of the Canadian Peace Congress and it came up for discussion before this committee. This committee recommended that we do not hear them and they are in the same category in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN: It is the same organization.

Mr. STICK: I do not know the wording of the resolution before the committee, but I think that if the Chairman replied saying that it could serve no useful purpose for them to appear before the committee it will answer our purpose. There is something to be said for Mr. Croll's statement. I do not want them here. If you reply pointing out the appropriate authorities and saying it will serve no useful purpose for them to appear before this committee I agree. I do not think we should have a flat refusal by this committee because, as Mr. Croll said, you give them a chance to make propaganda and say they were not heard.

Mr. DECORE: Mr. Chairman I think your reply should be that they should make representations to the Politburo.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask for the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Why waste time with these people. We have had enough of that correspondence with these people and it ought to stop with Endicott in Canada. I think we should take a vote on that motion of Mr. Goode's and stick to it.

The CHAIRMAN: If the mover and seconder do not intend to withdraw the resolution—

Mr. STICK: What is the wording of the resolution?

The CHAIRMAN: The wording of the resolution is "that the Canadian Peace Congress be not heard by the standing committee on external affairs".

Mr. McCUSKER: If we defeat that resolution it means we must hear them.

The CHAIRMAN: "That the Canadian Peace Congress be not heard by the standing committee on external affairs."

Mr. McCUSKER: I think we should give these gentlemen a little while to frame their resolution.

Mr. CROLL: Let me just say that a month ago the communist leaders made an application to be heard before the Senate with respect to the criminal code. The Senate did hear them. It did not do them much good but they were heard. Frankly the Senate rose in my estimation and I feel better about hearing them rather than not hearing them. This committee has always been a non-political body. I do not think we should go on record as refusing to hear anyone who has something to say.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): We are not in the same position as the Senate.

Mr. CROLL: I do not think we are in the same position. We would like to be in that position—some of us.

Hon. MEMBER: Speak for yourself, Dave.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I mean Endicott and his friends.

Mr. GRAYDON: I think, Mr. Chairman—and when I use this word I hope no one will take any offence—but I do not think we can afford to be in a position of hesitancy about this. I would like to see the motion made by Mr. Goode and seconded by Mr. Gauthier (*Portneuf*) put to a vote. I think we should take a stand once and for all on this and not allow people if they are communist sympathizers to use this committee for their purposes, rather than ours.

The CHAIRMAN: Those in favour of the resolution raise your hands.

Resolution carried.

Now, we will proceed with the next order of business. I suppose we should have Mr. Wilgress make his statement without interruption and then there will be questions after that.

Mr. BATER: Mr. Chairman, now that it has been decided by the resolution as far as hearing these persons is concerned, might I suggest that perhaps the committee will consider a reply to them by yourself.

The CHAIRMAN: We will take that up at the next meeting. I believe we want to hear Mr. Wilgress.

Mr. Dana Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, before proceeding to give you my introductory statement I would like your permission to deal with two matters which Mr. Pearson referred to at the meeting of the committee held last Thursday. You

will recall, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Pearson said he would have a statement prepared on the relationship of the department to the international service of the C.B.C. That statement is now in the course of preparation and I hope we shall be in a position to submit it to the committee this week.

Also, during the course of last Thursday's meeting, Mr. Pearson answered several of your questions about various countries which have troops in Korea but unfortunately he had to leave before he could answer as fully as he wished and he has asked me to fill in the rest of the picture.

Our information is supplied by the United Nations and the following is their most recent list of countries whose offers of ground forces for use in Korea have been accepted. I have asked that this list be checked at United Nations headquarters so that if there are any changes I shall be able to let you know.

The countries, in alphabetical order, are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

You will note, Mr. Low, that in answer to your specific question, the Latin American countries whose offers of ground forces have been accepted are Colombia and Cuba.

I shall now, with your permission Mr. Chairman, proceed with my introductory statement which—

Mr. CROLL: Do I understand these countries actually have forces in being in Korea?

The WITNESS: These are countries whose offers of ground forces have been accepted.

Mr. CROLL: Are the forces in Korea?

The WITNESS: According to our information they are in Korea. But as I said, Mr. Croll, our list may not be up to date and we are endeavouring to check with the United Nations.

We have just had a message that our list is up to date so that is the list of countries whose forces are at present time in Korea.

Mr. McCUSKER: Have offers from other countries not been accepted?

The WITNESS: Yes, there are other countries whose offers have not been accepted, for instance, Bolivia, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Panama and the nationalist government of China.

I will now proceed with my introductory statement. I have been told, for this is my first appearance before the standing committee, that it is customary for the Under-Secretary to make an introductory statement, drawing attention to the main features of the estimates.

I feel that my remarks can be made fairly brief this year. You have had in your hands for some days now the mimeographed statement of our estimates and expenditures that we usually give you, and you will have noticed that it has been enlarged somewhat this year to provide more detail. We have given you a short but, I think, a reasonably complete explanation of the main increases and decreases in our estimates. It might, therefore, be sufficient for me at this stage to make a few general remarks by way of furnishing the setting for the figures you have before you. Any further information which you may need can be provided in response to questions as each vote is considered in turn.

First I should like to refer to recommendations made by this committee last year—more particularly to the recommendations which had to do with the administrative aspects of the department and to figures in the estimates.

One of the recommendations was that the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly continue to urge that the budgetary contributions of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries be increased so that they will contribute in proportion to their ability to pay. Members of the committee may be aware that for the third consecutive year increases have been recommended for each country with the exception of Czechoslovakia. As a result of this increase the U.S.S.R. now becomes the second largest contributor to the administrative expenses of the United Nations. The United States' contribution for 1953 has been set at 35.12 per cent, that of the U.S.S.R. at 12.28 per cent, the United Kingdom at 10.30 per cent, and Canada at 3.30 per cent.

In the early stages of the organization the countries of the soviet bloc were given special consideration because of—and here I quote: “the temporary dislocation of their national economies arising out of the second world war”. However, as the war receded it became evident that the extensive and demonstrable improvement in the economies of these countries—an improvement which they were quick to claim in other contexts—was not reflected fully in their contributions to the United Nations. Successive Canadian delegations have been strongly critical of the low contributions paid by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites and have pressed with other like-minded countries for their increase in the hope that it would remove most of the maladjustments still evident in the scales. The progress that has been made is reflected in the following figures, which represent the:

Scale of Assessments, as percentages, recommended by the
United Nations Contributions Committee and
approved by the General Assembly.

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Byelorussia	0.22	0.24	0.34	0.43
Czechoslovakia	0.90	0.99	1.05	1.05
Poland	0.95	1.05	1.36	1.58
Ukraine	0.84	0.92	1.30	1.63
U.S.S.R.	6.34	6.98	9.85	12.28

Another recommendation of this committee last year was that the government continue to give active support to the Colombo Plan; that it give immediate consideration to strengthening Canada's official and technical representation in South and Southeast Asia; and to the provision of adequate housing for representatives already stationed in that area. I wish to say something on each of these points.

Members of the committee will have noted at Vote 102 that the customary contributions both to the Colombo Plan and to technical assistance under that plan are combined this year in one vote.

Mr. Cavell, the administrator of the Colombo Plan in Canada, who is an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, left on February 19 for South Asia where he will examine economic development projects in India, Pakistan and Ceylon and will consult with government authorities and Canadian representatives in these countries on plans for further Canadian aid. As a result of this on-the-spot survey it is expected that agreement will be hastened on useful and practical projects to complete the 1952-53 program and to work out the 1953-54 program.

Economic development is, by its very nature, a long-term process and the most useful projects usually require considerable detailed preparatory work and planning, while their actual execution and financing may cover a period of several years. In order to allow for such orderly planning of programs and the most effective use of Canadian contributions to the Colombo Plan, it

is essential that the funds voted annually by parliament should be available beyond the normal period of the fiscal year in which they are voted. It is for this reason that the final supplementary estimates this year will contain a vote for Colombo Plan aid so worded as to provide for the setting up of a special account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund which will remain available to cover expenses for projects which may take two years or more to complete. With the details of the vote on page 176 of the estimates there is a mention of this intention.

As far as strengthening our official representation in South and Southeast Asia, I can tell the committee little that is specific at this time. I am sure the members of the committee appreciate that an expansion of Canadian representation requires discussions with other governments, and that until those discussions have been completed it is not possible to make public announcements. But I can say this. Preliminary planning has been undertaken for the opening of two posts in that area. You may have noted from the explanatory material given to you, and also from the figure given on page 169 of the estimates, that a provision of money for new missions not mentioned by name has been made. Our intentions are therefore in the open; even though the actual locations are not. It is probable that further information can be made available before the committee has concluded its consideration of the estimates.

In some cases of course the necessary formalities have been completed and the opening of new offices has already been announced. You will find provision in the estimates, by name, for two new missions in Latin America—in Uruguay and Colombia—and for an embassy in Venezuela where previously there was a consulate-general. Similarly, provision is made for a small diplomatic office in Vienna and for a consulate-general in Los Angeles. I should also mention that certain of our posts have undergone a change in status or were open for only part of the present fiscal year, which means that additional funds will be needed for their operation during the coming fiscal year. In addition to the embassy in Venezuela to which I have already referred, these changed status posts include Finland, Portugal and our delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Then of course there is to be an embassy in Spain as was announced on February 21. This expansion in the operations of the department which has had to be deferred until our position as regards trained staff had undergone some improvement accounts for the major part of the increase in our operating expenses.

Having spoken about new missions, by way of enlarging on the more limited question of representation in Southeast Asia, let me return for a few moments to that area to make a few general comments on what is being done under the Colombo Plan. During the first part of our participation in technical assistance programs for South and Southeast Asia the Canadian contribution was confined mainly to making available training facilities in Canada for trainees nominated by the United Nations and by the Asian governments. It is now possible to report, however, that very specific progress has been made in the recruiting of Canadian technical experts to serve in the Asian countries. The services which these Canadian experts are providing are not restricted to advisory functions. The type of expert being recruited combines the giving of his expert advice to the recipient government with the training of people in the country who can carry on with the development projects or with the local training programs long after the expert has returned to Canada.

For example, we have lent to the government of Ceylon under the Colombo program a senior professor of agriculture who will organize the newly established Department of Agriculture at the University of Ceylon. A soil conservation expert from Western Canada has also gone to that country

as director of the newly organized soil conservation department. Offers have been made to India of a senior navigation and seamanship expert to serve as principal of the Technical and Engineering College in Bombay and of a vocational training expert to act as an adviser on vocational training to the Indian Ministry of Labour. Discussions are in progress about assistance we can give to the government of Pakistan in the setting up of an agricultural machinery maintenance depot in that country. Canadian agricultural engineers who will go out in connection with this project will train young Pakistanis who in time can take over the maintenance of agricultural machinery being provided to that country under the capital assistance programs.

In the course of advising the governments to which they have been loaned, Canadian technical experts sent out under the Colombo program may produce recommendations leading to a Canadian-assisted capital project in that country. For instance, recommendations of a Canadian fisheries expert sent to Ceylon a year ago have resulted in a project for the development of fisheries there which Canada is financing under the capital development part of the Colombo Plan. In a similar manner capital development projects in which Canada is assisting Colombo Plan countries in turn generate further requirements for technical assistance. For example, as a direct result of capital assistance Canada is giving to Pakistan, to build a cement plant, the government of Pakistan has asked that selected Pakistani workers and engineers be trained in the building and the operation of the plant as the project goes forward.

On the subject of housing, which was mentioned in the committee's recommendations last year, members may have noticed under Vote 88 that a substantial sum has been included to permit us to provide housing for our representatives abroad. Moreover, it may be recalled that our explanatory notes emphasized that priority in this matter would be given to our needs in South and Southeast Asia as your committee recommended. In Karachi the housing situation is extremely difficult: constant efforts are being made to find suitable rented accommodation, but with the over-crowded conditions prevailing there virtually none exists. We have also taken steps to be in a position to take advantage of the occasional offer for sale of suitable houses that appear on the market. Two proposals which would provide suitable living accommodation for Canadian personnel of both the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Trade and Commerce are now under active consideration. For New Delhi a proposal involving the purchase and renovation of a building in which might be constructed some half-dozen apartments for the housing of Canadian staff is also being considered; but it has not yet reached the recommendation stage.

We have asked this year for fairly heavy reappropriations of blocked currency in Vote 89 for capital developments. A substantial proportion of these are more in the nature of re-votes; for members will note from page 165 of the estimates that our estimated total expenditure under blocked currency for 1952-53 is some \$531,000 out of an appropriation of \$1,654,000. Last year, I am afraid, we were overly optimistic about the amount of progress we would make in our construction planning in Europe. The preparation and consideration of the plans for the office in The Hague, the office in Paris and the office and residence in Rome took much longer than was anticipated. It will not be until 1953-54 that the real work of each of these projects will start.

Members may be interested in the figures shown for the numbers of staff. You will note—on pages 161 and 164 of the estimates—that again this year we have reduced our continuing establishment of positions by the number which we estimate will probably be vacant because of staff turnover and delay in opening new posts. It may appear strange, for instance, that we are asking this year for 554 positions under departmental administration as opposed to 561 last year—a reduction of seven in a year when we are faced with a fairly

heavy expansion program abroad which will, of course, be reflected in headquarters work as well. As a matter of fact, we do expect things to be a bit tighter in headquarters this year, for obviously new posts will have to be staffed with experienced personnel. We can of course recruit replacements and start training them at headquarters—and we do, by the regular examination procedure of the Civil Service Commission. But, as we explained last year, there is always a lag in our staffing. We do not wish to fill our total requirements in any one year; for if we did we would have to take a good many candidates of a lower standard than is usually found at the top of each graduating class. We therefore strive to keep enough positions open to provide for the best candidates who graduate from year to year and who qualify in our entrance examinations. This policy keeps us a little bit shy of staff—but we feel that in the long run it pays dividends. We are not really as badly off as the figures might seem to indicate. Although the continuing establishment we are requesting is 554 people in departmental administration for the coming year, our actual strength is lower than this—546 persons on December 31, 1952. So that even if none were moved abroad to new posts, we would still have room for a modest intake.

The increase in the continuing establishment for representation abroad—from 753 to 836—is almost entirely accounted for by the staff needs of the new posts to be opened during this coming fiscal year.

Members of the committee may have noticed that the expenses of the Canadian section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence have now been included under the departmental administration Vote No. 85. In previous years the expenses of this board have appeared as a separate vote of \$10,000 with provision being made in it to pay a salary to the chairman of the Canadian section. As the full salary of the chairman of the board has now been placed in the estimates for the International Joint Commission there is no longer need to provide for part of his salary separately in the estimates for the board. We have therefore discontinued that vote and have absorbed the remainder of the vote—the travelling expenses of the board—in our vote for departmental administration.

That is all, Mr. Chairman, I think I need to say at the moment in a general way in introducing our estimates. My statement today and the mimeographed material which has been distributed to the committee have been intended to anticipate questions which may arise in your minds, and to explain broadly what we are requesting and why. Needless to say, I and the other officers of the department will be glad to furnish whatever further information you may need as the various votes come up for consideration.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Mr. Chairman, we have, I believe, a consul-general now in the person of Norman Senior in San Francisco. Is there a great increase in the work in that area, the Pacific northwest, that will apparently, in the eyes of the department, justify another placement in Los Angeles?

The WITNESS: Yes, we find that there is a real need for consular representation on the Pacific coast. We have a consul-general at San Francisco. Mr. Senior has been acting in that position—his rank is that of consul—but a new consul general, Mr. Eberts, is going shortly to take up his position in San Francisco. In Los Angeles there is a very large Canadian colony, and there is a great deal of work to be done to make Canada better known there, in the way of answering inquiries about Canada, in promoting tourist work, and in looking after all sorts of inquiries in addition. There was a trade office in Los Angeles under the Department of Trade and Commerce and we found that this office was receiving a lot of inquiries which did not have much to do with trade. Many of these inquiries were of a general nature which had more to do with the Department of External Affairs. So Trade and Commerce

decided to close their office and approached us, and we decided it would be unfortunate if there were no longer a Canadian government office in the Los Angeles area. We therefore decided to take the office over and turn it into a consulate-general. While there is to be a new consulate-general, it is really in a sense a continuation, under a different status, of the Canadian government office that has been there for some years.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How do you arrange with the Department of Trade and Commerce for representation? In other words, is it possible for an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce to become a consul-general?—A. It is possible, Mr. Green, and it has been done in certain places. For instance, in Manila an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce is acting as consul-general, but ordinarily it is a question as to what is our main interest in the particular post. If the main interest is trade, then it is more logical that it should be looked after by an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and if the interest is of a general character, dealing with all activities of government, then it is better for the officer in charge to be a representative of the Department of External Affairs, and that is what we have discovered to be the case in Los Angeles. Needless to say, our officers will be glad to do such trade work as they are able to, and which they can perform, by passing on to Ottawa trade inquiries and other matters relating to commerce that they receive. It is always open to the Department of Trade and Commerce, if they feel it is justified, to attach to the consulate-general a trade officer who will deal with the trade end of the work, but I think in the case of Los Angeles it will not be found necessary.

Q. Is there any reason why an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce should not be made a consul-general under the Department of External Affairs?—A. He would not be under the Department of Trade and Commerce then. If he was to be under External Affairs, we would have to take him over. We have taken over officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The former consul-general in San Francisco, Mr. Scott, had been a trade commissioner. We took him over and appointed him consul-general in San Francisco. He is now our ambassador in Havana.

Q. There is no reason why that cannot be done?—A. No it has been done in several cases.

Mr. McCUSKER: Is it customary to appoint both an ambassador and a consul to the one post?

The WITNESS: An ambassador has diplomatic functions in that he represents the government vis-a-vis the government of the country to which he is accredited. We could also have a consul general. Some countries do that, but we usually find that our embassy staff can look after consular matters, and we appoint a member of the staff as consul and he looks after the consular end of the work.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask you, Mr. Wilgress, in the number of embassies or high commissionerships Canada has throughout the world, what proportion of those holding those higher posts are definitely career men who have come up through the ordinary diplomatic channels, and how many are appointed from circles outside the department? Could you give us any idea as to the percentage?

The WITNESS: I do not think I could offhand, but we certainly could very readily make the calculation.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Unfair question!

The WITNESS: We can, of course, go over the list and very readily tell you who is career and who is not career. I think if you would allow me, Mr.

Chairman, I could make a calculation and answer Mr. Graydon's question another time.

Mr. CÔTÉ: Am I to understand that we have taken another step forward in that we do not rely any more, as we formerly did, on the British consuls in various parts of the world to do work pertaining to Canada?

The WITNESS: Yes, the opening of our consulates in the United States is really a recognition that the volume of work pertaining to Canadians has become so heavy that it is no longer fair to impose that burden on the British consuls in the United States. That has actually been the case where we have appointed consuls; the British consuls were doing the work of looking after the interests of our citizens and doing other work pertaining to Canada. That work is fairly heavy and the British consuls in the United States had a very great deal of work to do.

Mr. CROLL: In countries where you rely on British consulates, do you compensate them for the work they do, or is it a matter of courtesy that you return in some other part of the world?

The WITNESS: We do not compensate them directly, but British consuls have fees for certain services, and if the services they perform are covered by their regular fees, then they charge a fee. These are payable by Canadians as well as other British subjects to the consul, but the Canadian government does not compensate them directly.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I know we have no embassy in Indonesia, but have we any representation at lower levels in Indonesia?—A. No, we have not.

Q. I take it it would be a fair assumption, when you are filling those posts that you spoke of, that Indonesia has not been entirely overlooked. Shall I go as far as to say that?—A. I cannot make any comments on that assumption.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask Mr. Wilgress about these young university graduates he has been talking about—graduates from Canadian colleges, I take it. What are the qualifications required of these young graduates before they are taken into the service?—A. Well, there is quite a detailed list of qualifications; but the essentials are graduation from a recognized university and, if possible, post-graduate work.

Q. Is there any way by which you can help a chap to finance his course through college? Suppose a young fellow took his third year, and suppose he looked like promising material for your department?—A. No, we have no provision for that.

Q. What then do you do to encourage men to come into your department, where I would expect the salaries to be lower than in industrial life, for example?—A. We hold a competition through the Civil Service Commission. That competition is well advertised and there always are more applicants than there are positions available. The examination is held; the papers are marked, and then the successful candidates go before an oral board where they are marked further, and we take those who are at the head of the line.

Q. You say there always are more applicants for the positions than there are positions?—A. Yes, many, many more.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: What is the salary offered those applicants?

The WITNESS: The starting salary is \$3,280.

Mr. GRAYDON: I have raised this question in previous committees, and it is: why do graduates of agricultural colleges in Canada seem to be so few

in the diplomatic service? I am not sure that there are any, but there may be one or two. And it seems to me that with agriculture being the important calling it is in this country, there are a lot of technical agriculturists who come out of agricultural colleges all across Canada each year; and it would seem to me that some greater effort ought to be made to see that some of those people go into the foreign service. I think it would be of tremendous value, in some of those under-developed countries, if we had top level diplomatic representatives there who had some knowledge of agriculture. It seems to me in many of those instances the development of agricultural prospects in those countries is among the things which our plans have most in mind. I wonder if anything has been done in connection with that matter in recent times?

The WITNESS: We do not give any preference to graduates of agricultural colleges. But I see no reason why they should not be successful if they were to apply and write the examination. Certainly, we have among our representatives young men who have come from farming communities. It is true there are not many graduates of agricultural colleges because, naturally, a graduate of an agriculture college tends to follow the profession of agriculture. But if we did have a candidate who did well in the examination and was a graduate of an agricultural college, I see no reason why that fact should debar him from being a member of the service.

Mr. JUTRAS: Can it be that the nature of the Civil Service examination for those particular jobs might have a bearing on the question?

The WITNESS: Naturally the examination is intended to test the suitability of the candidates for the Department of External Affairs and the questions are framed along the line of what is going on in the world, about current affairs. Agricultural specialists might have some difficulty in answering such questions unless they had read widely on those subjects.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is there not a danger that the Department of External Affairs will get into a position where it secures almost all of the post-graduates across Canada or those who have specialized in constitutional history and international affairs? In the days ahead I think we must watch that we do not get over emphatic on this question of the specialist in diplomacy. We have got to have more than specialists in diplomacy if we are going to have good representation abroad. We must have good representatives of the general fabric of Canada, and one of the important things is with respect to agricultural college graduates. Practical people bring a tremendous amount of important knowledge to bear in any department, and I have the feeling that you will have to watch the department in the days to come to see that it does not get into the position where it is a highly technical department only. You have got to have practical considerations as well as academic considerations in any department, and I would not like to see it become overloaded at one end without consideration being given to the other end. I have no doubt that the department has that situation in mind, but I do feel that there is a definite possibility in this department if it is not very carefully watched.

The WITNESS: I think we are aware of the danger to which you draw attention, Mr. Graydon. In drawing up our examination papers we do try not to give undue advantage to the ones who have studied certain subjects. What we are trying to aim at is general, all-round knowledge and ability.

Mr. LESAGE: Is there not usually a choice in the questions asked?

The WITNESS: Yes, there is usually a choice in the questions asked. Each candidate has the opportunity of choosing questions along the line of what he has been studying. So you see, we do try to be as fair as possible to all types of candidates.

Mr. LESAGE: I recall having seen questions dealing with immigration in the agricultural field many times, and in the last examination one of the questions was on constitutional law and another question was especially on our agricultural products. You had a choice between the two, so you did not have to be an expert in constitutional law; you could be an expert in agriculture or know more about agriculture, and have the same advantage as the constitutional lawyer because there was that choice available between the two questions.

Mr. GRAYDON: There may be a choice, but the result is that there are hardly any farmers in this, as it is now.

Mr. LESAGE: We have agricultural attaches who are agronomists, that I know of.

Mr. GREEN: Is it the practice for the young men who wish to go into the diplomatic service to take special courses at the university? They probably know very well what subjects are needed, and I presume they choose their courses accordingly.

The WITNESS: Yes, many do. They choose their courses with an eye to entering the department. Quite often they consult with us and ask for our advice on what courses we think would be most suitable. But in answer to Mr. Graydon I might say that we have men in our service familiar with agriculture. Our minister in Norway is a farmer.

Mr. GRAYDON: Yes, and I know his farm very well.

The WITNESS: He has a farm in Peel county.

Mr. GRAYDON: Well, he once lived right next to it.

The WITNESS: And Mr. Hemsley who is sitting on my right is a graduate of an agricultural college.

Mr. GRAYDON: I am glad that he got his chores done so early this morning.

The WITNESS: And also Mr. Hicks. So, we do have some.

Mr. GRAYDON: You have enough to let you out of my question, but not enough to balance the others.

By Mr. MacDougall:

Q. Is not that point very well pointed up with respect to the Colombo Plan? The people down there were not concerned about graduates in political philosophy, but they requested the Federal Government, in the administration of the Colombo Plan, for practical men. I know in British Columbia that two expert fishermen went down. Certainly, and admittedly they are not there as representatives, so to speak, of the External Affairs Department. They are tied up in it as practical men and not as political advisers.—A. No, not at all. They are going under the program for technical cooperation with the governments of those countries.

Q. That is right.—A. For the specific purpose of advising the government, or training specialists of that country in this particular line of work. Of course many have gone in that connection.

Mr. MACINNIS: A fisherman needs to be a diplomat at times.

Mr. CROLL: As far as patience goes, he must have a lot of it.

By Mr. Kirk:

Q. Do I understand from the discussion that these young lads who go into the department are all university graduates. And if so, do they, by and large, or the vast majority of them, come directly from university to the department, or do they have any work experience in other fields?—A. It varies. Some of them come to us directly from university. That is, many of them have grad-

uated from Canadian universities and gone in for post-graduate work, and have come directly to the department. On the other hand, others have been engaged in some form of civilian occupation before taking the examination.

Q. But by and large, they come directly from school?—A. They may come directly from school, but they must be 23 years of age or above.

The CHAIRMAN: In your question, Mr. Graydon, did you fear that only privileged classes will get those positions? You mentioned farmers, but there are workers and craftsmen and so on, and it embraces quite a field, when we get into that discussion.

Mr. GRAYDON: My only point was that year in and year out the top students of many universities move into the Department of External Affairs. Now, I do not care whether it be agriculture or what it is, but if you get lopsided on the question of higher education in any line, you are likely to run into trouble. I think I can say that, because I am a graduate of a university myself, so it is not a question of bearing a prejudice against that type of person. But I do think that you do not always get a monopoly of common sense, good judgment, and shrewd diplomacy from those who come out of universities. I am looking at one right now.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: No, two.

Mr. GRAYDON: No, just one.

Mr. STICK: The legal profession.

Mr. GRAYDON: But I do think there is a point, whether I have made it very clear or not; and if I were going to pick out some good, shrewd people to deal with important problems in another country, representing Canada, I think I would not have them, perhaps, all university graduates in the doing of it because it seems to me there is no way of training people, sometimes, in common sense and good judgment and soundness in approach. I do not want it to be regarded as an attack on university people because that obviously would be unfair to the people that we have in our diplomatic service. But I do think we ought to have people in our diplomatic service besides those who are post-graduates of universities across Canada. I would like to see the Department of External Affairs a little better balanced up with practical, sound, common sense people along with common sense people from universities, if you like; but it does seem to me to make for soundness that there should be a balance in that respect, especially in the case of a new department, it is the natural thing that you should try to pick up the top level students from university, with high honours, and bring them into the department. I have no objection to that but I do think there should be a lot of practical people as well, because I think such people are badly needed in diplomacy today. I have attended five United Nations General Assemblies and I want to tell you this: You have got to have a balance, in my opinion, between parliamentarians and people who are technical experts in diplomacy. I think that would make for a strong team. I think the Canadian Delegation generally has recognized that fact and so have the United States. That is their approach, and if it applies in United Nations circles, it ought to apply in diplomacy generally. I have no doubt that some of those embassies across the world are manned entirely by technical people. Whether that is right or not, I do not know. I think you have got to have something more than technically manned posts. That is my point. I am not questioning it, but I do think there should be a warning and a caution given to the department that it should not want to go lopsided one way or the other. Important as it is to have brilliant people in this department—and we have got a lot of brilliant ones—I think it is important to have practical people as well.

Mr. KIRK: Is the type you speak of interested? I do believe the type you get by taking university graduates is one of the best you can get. Going back

to the question of experience, I feel that there is a danger within the Department of External Affairs that we may get too academic and technical men. Do you put any value on work experience? You say you will not take them unless they are 23 and not after 30 for the first grade and if particularly well qualified even over 30; and do you get a few more? I thought you say very few people came in who did not have experience in other fields. I have not the experience Gordon Graydon has in the United Nations but I got the impression he has.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: You understood we were recruiting young people out of colleges without training and practical experience.

The WITNESS: I think I may have been misunderstood. Certainly we do give extra marks for one who has practical experience. When the oral board is held, one of the things they do give particular weight to is practical experience, but perhaps the majority of the men we take in have not had much experience in other jobs. They come from the universities. I cannot give you the percentage, it varies from year to year. There are some who come in who have had practical experience and if they have it helps them to get a higher standing in the examination.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: In other words, a person seeking to eventually go into the department would be better off if he did not apply immediately upon his graduation from college and took some outside experience?

The WITNESS: Yes, that would be favourably considered. He would have an advantage.

Mr. MACINNIS: People make applications for positions in the civil service; you do not go out looking for people. That is the reason why you get so many young men direct from university. They take their examinations while in the university.

The WITNESS: They have to take a degree before they can qualify, but most of them take it after they have done some type of work. The minimum age is 23 so most of them have done some work after graduation.

The CHAIRMAN: There is quite a difference between Canada and the United States in the diplomatic service. In the United States they make their appointments differently from ours. I believe our system is better.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not think we should have all career men at the top or all non-career men like in the United States. I think a balance is important. I could name you half a dozen outstanding farmers—I am not especially stressing that people known perhaps better than any of our diplomats in any of the countries, because they are known because of their business and I think a top level man representing Canada in a foreign country is likely to be a show-window for the Canadian people and the result is he can do a tremendous job in selling this country and putting its best foot forward if he is the right type; and I often think it is a shame we have not had more often representing this country in some important post some of our own distinguished farmers in Canada because farming is highly important to the country, and that would apply to other industries and businesses as well. I do think there is something in my point, probably not conclusive, but I want to stress it.

Mr. STICK: Was not Ferguson a university graduate?

Mr. GRAYDON: Yes.

Mr. STICK: What university?

Mr. GRAYDON: Toronto, I think.

By Mr. Green:

Q. I suppose the diplomatic service is almost a profession today and young men are trained accordingly just as they are trained for any other profession?—

A. We do find that we must have men who have been trained in the department before we can send them abroad. Moreover, as the members of this committee I am sure are all aware, many of our heads of posts are non-career men. They are men who have followed some other vocation and been appointed heads of mission, but we do find they would be in great difficulty if they did not have assisting them at their elbow these young men we have trained who are experts in that type of work. That is very necessary. Any of the non-career men who went abroad would admit they could not function properly without that assistance.

The CHAIRMAN: We have government officials abroad who go out of their way to help people who visit their office. That was my experience and I heard that from several Canadians visiting Europe at the time.

Mr. CROLL: The Department of External Affairs has been within recent years the fastest growing department in the government and most of the universities have counsellors, personnel counsellors, and have not they been keeping an eye out for bright capable young men who have an inclination to enter government service and have been directing them towards the Department of External Affairs with the result that you have been able to get about the best there is in Canada?

The WITNESS: That is very true. I agree with every word of it.

Mr. GREEN: To what extent are young men being brought from India, Pakistan and Ceylon for training in Canada under the Colombo Plan?

The WITNESS: That is as you know quite an extensive part of the Colombo Plan program to bring men from these countries and train them in Canada.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): And young women too.

The WITNESS: I think we will have to get those figures, but we can give them to you.

By Mr. Green:

Q. In other words some young people come in that way and there are others coming from different industries in these other commonwealth nations for purposes of observation. For example, a year or two ago there were quite a few young hydro electric engineers brought to Canada I think. I don't suppose they came here for university training but mainly to observe?—A. That is still being done. That is part of the Colombo Plan technical program to observe certain fields of endeavour that can be helpful to them.

Q. Can we have a report on that?—A. Yes, we can give you the details on that later.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions on the general statement made by Mr. Wilgress.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask Mr. Wilgress for some further details?

The WITNESS: Here are some details as to the number of experts and trainees we have taken up to the 31st of December: from Ceylon 4 experts, 9 trainees; India 1 expert and 52 trainees; Pakistan one expert and 43 trainees; a total of 6 experts and 104 trainees.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Do these trainees attend Canadian universities?—A. In some cases, yes. In other cases they go to industries or they might go to some undertaking and be trained in that undertaking. There was one working at the Film Board here and there are various types of technical training.

Q. Is it the intention to extend that undertaking or have we reached the limit of it?—A. We are constantly giving attention to that side of the Colombo program.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask if any appointment as yet has been made to the Spanish embassy from Canada or is that still under consideration?

The WITNESS: That is still under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions on the statement made by Mr. Wilgress? Should we adjourn now?

Agreed.

I want to thank the members of the committee for coming early on Monday morning and in such strength. The printing of our first sitting will be delayed for three or four days because it had to be sent to Mr. Pearson. Will it be agreeable if we hold the next meeting on Thursday of this week at 11 a.m.?

Agreed.

The meeting is adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament,
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 2

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1953

ITEM 85

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—Departmental
Administration.

WITNESS:

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, February 26, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bennett, Bradette, Coldwell, Cote (*Matapedia-Matane*), Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Graydon, Green, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, MacKenzie, McCusker, Picard, Pinard, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Robichaud.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Asst. Under-Secretary, Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division and Mr. J. R. Barker, Exec. Asst. to the Under-Secretary.

Item No. 85—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was further considered.

Mr. Wilgress placed on the record answers to questions respecting:

1. The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
2. Heads of missions abroad who had previously been career diplomats or were chosen from outside the public service;
3. Persons trained under the Colombo or other plans;
and was questioned thereon.

The witness submitted tables of the number of persons trained in Canada under the Colombo and other plans. (*See Appendix "A" to this day's evidence.*)

Agreed,—That the calling of Mr. Jean Désy, Director General of the International Service of the C.B.C., be referred to the Sub-Committee on Agenda.

At 12.30 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 11.00 o'clock a.m., Monday, March 2.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

FEBRUARY 26, 1953.
11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum and we will now proceed.

As you know, we are on item No. 85, departmental administration, which gives us the opportunity to discuss matters at large. Mr. Wilgress will have the floor. He has some statements to make.

Mr. Dana Wilgress, Under Secretary of State, Department of External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, perhaps you will permit me, first of all, to take up matters arising out of the discussions of the previous two meetings. The members of the committee will recall that at the meeting last Thursday Mr. Pearson said he would have a statement prepared on the relationship of the Department of External Affairs to the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. I have this statement ready now and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I propose to read it because I think it is of general interest to the members of the committee. The statement is as follows:

During the discussion on February 19 about the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service the minister suggested and the committee agreed that a statement should be prepared in the department about the policies followed by the C.B.C.I.S. in its broadcasts to countries behind the iron curtain and about its relationships with the Department of External Affairs. I should like to give that statement to the committee.

The terms of the order-in-council establishing the International Service provide that it should work in consultation with the Department of External Affairs. Despite the physical difficulties presented by the location of the C.B.C.I.S. offices in Montreal this consultation has been constant and has developed gradually into an effective day to day liaison between us. I shall mention these arrangements in more detail later.

Members of the committee will recall the very full statement on the department's relationships with C.B.C.I.S. which the minister gave to the committee on May 30, 1951. I do not feel it necessary to retread all of the ground covered in that statement but for background purposes I should like to summarize briefly what was said at that time and then indicate how our relationships have developed since then.

The history of Canadian shortwave broadcasting falls into three periods—the first being the late war years when C.B.C.I.S. was established to broadcast to Canadian forces in Europe; the second period covering the early post-war years, when it was hoped that a period of peaceful international collaboration was in sight, and the third period which came upon us gradually with the growing threat of Soviet imperialism. In this last phase we have become more and more concerned in the "war of ideas", particularly in broadcasts to Europe.

Regarding our policy in these broadcasts, I should like to quote the following passage from the minister's statement in 1951:

"In the case of western Europe, where reliable news is readily available, it is our policy that C.B.C.I.S. should help to develop, in NATO nations, a spirit of community and the appreciation of our common heritage and destiny, and should contribute to the growth of confidence in our common cause.

"In broadcasting to audiences behind the iron curtain, a definite aim is pursued; and here our policy may be said to be, in the simplest terms, to preserve peace and check the inroads of Soviet imperialism, in an attempt to bring the truth about the west and about Soviet imperialism to those people who, actively or passively, support aggressive Moscow-directed policies; and to strengthen the morale, faith and determination of the many friends of freedom and democracy who still live behind the iron curtain but whose voices have been silenced. In these days when a Soviet-inspired opinion 'peace campaign' is being conducted all over the world, our policy is also to stress our peaceful, unaggressive purpose while demonstrating at the same time our ability and determination to defend ourselves against aggression and to win a future war, which could only be started by the Soviet regime and its obedient satellite regimes.

"As I have stated before, it is part of our program to unmask the hypocrisy of communist 'democracy' in elections, trade union and labour camps, religion, etc., and the hypocrisy of Soviet 'peace propaganda', and also to keep alive, among the oppressed peoples of eastern Europe and the Soviet union, knowledge and appreciation of liberal democracy and the civilization and code of ethics of the west.

"In our broadcasts to eastern Europe we are careful to distinguish between, on the one hand, the Kremlin and the satellite regimes it controls, and, on the other hand, all the peoples of the Soviet union and the satellites, with whom we wish only friendly, co-operative relations based on mutual respect, and whole traditions we still honour. In other words, we attempt in these broadcasts to distinguish between the people and their governments.

"From this you will see that policy guidance is the responsibility of the Department of External Affairs but the execution of this policy in the main is the responsibility of C.B.C.I.S. They are the technicians, the specialists in the field of shortwave broadcasting who are best equipped to interpret a given line in terms of a shortwave broadcasting program."

That is the end of the quotation from the Minister's statement.

This, in the main, continues to be our basic policy in broadcasts to Europe. Recently added stress has been placed on broadcasts to the "captive" peoples—those ethnic groups which have only recently passed behind the iron curtain or those which have had a long history of cultural or national identity. Here we have had to avoid any appearance of encouraging revolts, which, I think members of the committee will agree, would only serve to make the plight of these peoples even more unfortunate. We do, however, wish to do what we can to keep alive their spirit and to let them know that we have not forgotten them. As members of the committee will appreciate, this policy presents a difficult and delicate problem for C.B.C.I.S. to solve in terms of day-to-day broadcasts.

I shall turn now to other aspects of the problem of how to make our broadcasts effective. One of the things that can be done in shortwave broadcasting is to give the news, especially about international affairs, and informed comment on current events. Indeed this is perhaps the most important contribution which shortwave broadcasting can make in the "war of ideas". One need only reflect for a moment on the complete absence of reliable news in a country where the press and radio are mere branches of the state propaganda machine to realize the value that attaches to unbiased news. People who live under these conditions have almost no other way of learning what is

going on in the world. They are exposed to a stream of half-truths and distortions from their own press and radio and it is most desirable that the facts should be available to them. Thus it is important that the C.B.C.I.S. should provide a good deal of straight news and also a certain amount of commentary and opinion on the news. It has been found that listeners to these broadcasts not only want to hear about events but want to know what opinion in the free world may be about these events.

The department, therefore, believes that a good deal of emphasis should be given to news and commentaries. Without in any way slanting the news or distorting it, it is possible to counter much of what is said about us behind the iron curtain. In this way Soviet charges against the West can be answered and Soviet policies can be put in the proper perspective. It is not considered desirable to imitate the polemic tone of the Soviet and satellite radios. It is ideas and not individuals that should be attacked.

It has been indicated that some members of the committee are interested in the methods followed to ensure that there is adequate consultation between the department and the C.B.C.I.S. From the beginning it has been the practice of senior officers of C.B.C.I.S. to visit Ottawa frequently for consultation with senior officers of the department. Officers of the department have been seconded for periods of duty with C.B.C.I.S. In this way those concerned with policy at C.B.C.I.S. have been helped to familiarize themselves with the main policy objectives we in the department follow.

About a year ago a senior member of our foreign service, Mr. Jean Désy, was appointed to the post of Director General of C.B.C.I.S. and in this capacity he has been able to bring the benefits of his long and close familiarity with Canadian foreign policy directly to bear on the technical problems of broadcasting. An officer of this department also was appointed to form a full-time liaison link. This officer spends part of each week in Montreal and through him constant consultation regarding policy takes place both in Ottawa and in Montreal. He carries with him to Montreal selected policy papers and reports from our posts abroad and brings to Ottawa scripts of foreign language broadcasts for comment and criticism in the Department. Some of these scripts are sent to our posts abroad to obtain the views of Canadian representatives in the areas concerned. This officer is in a position to interpret and explain verbally to the C.B.C.I.S. the emphasis which should be placed on the policy papers, memoranda and other relevant material supplied by the Department. For its part, C.B.C.I.S. has a policy co-ordination unit in Montreal and recently has established a new unit for the preparation of commentary material to make more effective use of the information supplied by the Department. C.B.C.I.S. also now has a full-time news correspondent established in Ottawa whose office is linked directly with C.B.C.I.S. by teletype. Although this officer is not associated directly with the formation of policy, he is in touch with the Department of External Affairs and with other government departments in Ottawa and helps to ensure that C.B.C.I.S. has full access to policy statements as soon as they are made public.

It has been our practice for some time to have External Affairs officers who are going abroad and many of those returning from service in other countries spend some time at C.B.C.I.S. in Montreal for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences.

The heads of political and geographical divisions in the department and the heads of our missions abroad, as a part of their duties, devote attention to the needs of C.B.C.I.S. and, although they cannot be expected constantly to take the initiative, they do from time to time suggest lines of approach which C.B.C.I.S. might follow, or make program suggestions which are forwarded to Montreal with our comments.

Now, in the changing circumstances of the "war of ideas" we have devoted a good deal of thought to ways in which our consultation with C.B.C.I.S. might be made still more effective. We are now on the point of establishing a small section in the department which will have as its first responsibility the provision of policy guidance to the C.B.C.I.S. This section will be known as the Political Co-ordination Section and will be specifically charged with keeping C.B.C. informed of developments which should be reflected in their broadcasts. We believe that, by having a section to which the International Service can turn for guidance at short notice, the existing relationship will be improved and strengthened. Although an additional strain will thus be placed on our resources of personnel, which, as members of the committee are aware, are hardly adequate to meet our increasing commitments, we consider the establishment of such a section to be justified.

There are also other means by which C.B.C.I.S. policies are co-ordinated with those of the department and the government as a whole. These include the advisory committee of C.B.C.I.S., the chairman of which is Mr. Dunton, and includes senior officers of the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Trade and Commerce as members. There is also the interdepartmental committee on Canadian Information Abroad, the chairman of which is the head of the Information Division of the department and the membership of which includes the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the National Film Board, the Bank of Canada, the Exhibition Commission and the C.B.C.I.S. when matters likely to be of interest to the short-wave service are being discussed.

I have dealt in such detail with this matter of consultation so that members of the committee will know how we have approached the problem and how our relationship with C.B.C.I.S. has developed to meet the changing circumstances we have to face.

Members of the committee will remember that when Mr. Pearson was speaking to the committee last Thursday he agreed with a suggestion that was put forward by one of the members of the committee that it would be a very good thing for Mr. Désy to come and appear before you so that he could answer questions on the C.B.C.I.S. and any further questions you may have on the relationship that exists between the department of External Affairs and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service and on the general question of the policy guidance which we give to the C.B.C.I.S. on their broadcasts. I have spoken to Mr. Désy and he would be very glad to place himself at the convenience of members of the committee whenever you may desire to hear him.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I wonder if it would be possible, Mr. Chairman, for Mr. Wilgress to answer two questions. Possibly he may not be able to answer either of them.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, would you be ready to answer those questions, Mr. Wilgress, or would you rather have them answered by Mr. Désy?

The WITNESS: I shall be glad to answer any questions, but naturally questions which should more appropriately be addressed to Mr. Désy should be deferred till he appears before you.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: The first was in connection with a newspaper article last night that stated that Mr. Malenkov was in all probability replacing Mr. Molotov as No. 2 man in the Soviet regime. I was wondering if Mr. Wilgress would be prepared to make a statement as to whether, in his opinion or not, such a change would be beneficial or detrimental to the free world.

Secondly, with respect to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service, what is the status now of Soviet jamming of our C.B.C.I.S. programs, and is there any conceptions at all by the department of how many within the bounds of the iron curtain have radios to receive the messages that come over the C.B.C.I.S.

The WITNESS: In answer to the first question, I would say that from my knowledge of the Soviet union I would not think that one could expect any change in policies as a result of Malenkov having assumed additional responsibilities in the Soviet union.

Mr. GRAYDON: Out of the frying pan into the fire!

The WITNESS: We know that the policies of that country are largely directed by Stalin, and if Mr. Malenkov has been promoted, as the press statement seems to indicate, it might simply mean that Stalin wants to have a younger and more active man at his right hand. Moreover, one would not think that if anything should happen to Stalin there would necessarily be any change in basic policies because we know the Soviet regime is comprised of men who have been brought up and educated in a certain way and imbued with certain ideas. I would think they would continue to be guided by those ideas in framing the policies with which they direct the country.

In regard to the second question, I think that had better be answered by Mr. Désy. I have seen some statements on jamming and I know that we have a certain amount of information about the number of radios available to people behind the iron curtain: I think Mr. Désy has some information on that subject which he could give you. At this time I might simply say that one of the reasons why it seems advisable for us to continue to broadcast behind the iron curtain is that by providing another target for the Soviet jamming service to concern itself with, we are probably making it easier for the Voice of America or the British Broadcasting Corporation to put their message across to listeners behind the iron curtain.

Mr. COTE: Does the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service operate on the same pattern, for instance, as does the United States broadcasting service, the Voice of America?

The WITNESS: It corresponds to the Voice of America, of the United States, and to the B.B.C. Shortwave Service. The organizational set-up is more similar to the B.B.C. than to that of the Voice of America. The Voice of America comes directly under the State Department.

Mr. MACINNIS: Mr. Chairman, would it be possible, or is there any reason why it should not be done, that we have a script of the International Service shortwave broadcasts read to the committee or given to the members?

The WITNESS: I think that would be possible but I would like Mr. Désy to be consulted, because after all the C.B.C.I.S. is not the responsibility of our department. It is the responsibility of the C.B.C.

Mr. COLDWELL: I think there is a rather different conception between the B.B.C. and the Voice of America on what should be sent to these countries. If that is so which line do we take, for example, the Voice of America or the B.B.C.?

The WITNESS: I think we take something of a middle line between the two. The Voice of America probably carries on a more direct psychological warfare and concerns itself less with statements of facts, news, and commentaries on the news. We probably are in between the two.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Is there any co-ordination?—A. There has been an emphasis more recently in our broadcasts on waging a war of ideas.

Q. Is there any international co-ordination?—A. There is consultation.

Q. What is the set-up?—A. There is no specific organization for consultation but I think Mr. Désy when he comes before you will explain that there have been consultations with the Voice of America and with the B.B.C.

Q. But there is no set-up I believe?—A. Not formally but it was mentioned when Mr. Pearson was before you, the NATO council from time to time have information conferences at which these things are gone into. Mr. Macdonnell only recently returned from such a conference which was held in Paris.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I raise a question in regard to the practical policy that is followed now in the preparation of the broadcasting of these messages behind the iron curtain. There was a good deal of discussion at previous committees—I am not sure whether it was the last one—but in at least one committee two years ago in which the question of the closer liaison between the Department of External Affairs and the C.B.C. with regard to the international service was considered a must. From what you said, Mr. Wilgress, with respect to the present policy I would think that is a totally wrong policy to follow, if I may say so with great deference. No doubt you are following this policy after careful consideration of the various factors that enter into such a decision, but you mentioned that the mechanical distribution, or at least the mechanical broadcasting technical work in connection with it, is handled by the C.B.C., but the preparation of the general policy to be followed in respect of the material used is a matter for the Department of External Affairs and with these two things I am in entire agreement. But why in the world should we separate the C.B.C. international service by putting Jean Désy in Montreal and then having a commuter service where a man commutes back and forth once or twice a week to tell him what the Department of External Affairs wants beamed to other countries is quite beyond me. I think what we should have is a C.B.C. international service right here in Ottawa and Jean Désy or whoever is responsible for the material that goes out should be right here in the spot where consultations can continually go on instead of having some kind of a remote control of policy such as this where somebody takes a bag of stuff from Ottawa down by train or plane and then brings it back and that I think would be a great nuisance with respect to the whole set-up. There must be some reason for that but certainly that was one of the things that the committee was most concerned about when they were dealing with this matter a couple of years ago, and, while some correction has been made by appointing one of our very able diplomats, Jean Désy, to that post, still, it seems to me you still separate them from the Department of External Affairs where the policy, in the final analysis, should be made and should originate and where consultations on a continuing basis ought to exist.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Is that due to certain technical difficulties?

The WITNESS: As members of the committee are aware, the board of governors of the C.B.C. located the international service in Montreal. I think that was largely because the physical facilities were there and that seemed to be the logical center from a technical standpoint in which to locate this particular service. The responsibility as to where it should be located lies with the C.B.C. and I think that was one of the considerations that guided them.

Mr. GRAYDON: That brings me back to a point I raised in the House of Commons which is, who is boss of the international service; because it seems that in this case, because the C.B.C. needs to have their mechanical equipment in Montreal—and nobody is going to object to that, that is perhaps the proper thing to do—but there does not seem any reason why the person responsible for the preparation of that material should be in Montreal. Surely it is a simple matter to have a script of whatever is used taken from Ottawa to

Montreal instead of having a man in Montreal and having this commuter service. I think all consultations should take place here, and the mechanical services could be confined to Montreal.

Mr. COTE: What is the difference between taking a man from Montreal down to Ottawa, or a man from Ottawa to Montreal.

Mr. GRAYDON: You have not got the point.

Mr. COTE: The service is established in Montreal and if Mr. Désy, instead of being in Montreal, was in Ottawa, he would have to go to Montreal.

Mr. MACINNIS: I think Mr. Graydon has raised a very important point, if the point he has raised is the point I think he has raised, that is, what goes over the international service and shortwave broadcasts should be formulated in the Department of External Affairs.

Hon. MEMBER: It is.

Mr. MACINNIS: I think if it were in the hands of the government would we not be coming close to what we complain of in regard to broadcasts from the soviet union when nothing goes over except the propaganda which the soviet government wishes to send over? If our purpose is to give them information in regard to Canada, I think that puts a very different complexion on the question, and such things need not, and perhaps should not be directly under the direct supervision of the Department of External Affairs. I believe that the Department of External Affairs should have a general supervision, but I do not put what goes over on these broadcasts on the same basis as, say, a speech made by the Minister of External Affairs or the Canadian representative at the United Nations, or at any gathering as being of the same importance. I think we should get our minds clear on that.

Mr. GRAYDON: The fact that a political coordination section is being instituted in the department now indicates that the government has the same idea as I have, that is, that external affairs ought to have some responsibility for these broadcasts.

Mr. COLDWELL: That brings up the point I had in mind earlier. When was this change from more factual to more psychological broadcasting made?

The WITNESS: I think it has come about gradually. It has come about gradually with the intensification of the cold war.

Mr. COLDWELL: I was wondering if we could get some examples of the scripts of these factual and these psychological broadcasts, say, for December 1951 and 1952, then we could see just how that has developed and what psychological warfare means, and how we have changed from the more factual.

The WITNESS: I shall be glad to bring that request to the attention of Mr. Désy.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask, Mr. Wilgress, is there any exchange of scripts between the B.B.C. international service, the Voice of America and the Canadian international service of the C.B.C.?

The WITNESS: I cannot answer that Mr. Graydon, but Mr. Désy would be able to.

Mr. Low: Mr. Wilgress, you said that scripts were sent to officers of the Department of External Affairs abroad for their reactions and perhaps advice. Are these sent after they are broadcast or before?

The WITNESS: In some cases it would be before. In the case of a broadcast that was not urgent, the script would perhaps be sent for comment abroad and the comments would be examined. In other cases scripts are sent off for comment and criticism after the broadcasts have taken place.

Mr. FULFORD: I would like to ask, Mr. Wilgress,—some months ago there appeared in a magazine pictures of balloons being released in Munich which the prevailing winds carried to a certain altitude and at that altitude they would drop to earth many hundreds of propaganda pamphlets attached to the balloons. The idea of this was to overcome the fact that the air waves were being jammed by the Russians and with the balloons they would drop propaganda or drop the truth over the satellite nations of, say, Czechoslovakia and Poland. I presume there is a lot of waste for many of these balloons would drop over wasteland and never be seen. We do know that in the second world war the Japanese sent balloons across the Pacific Ocean and some of them dropped in the ocean, but some were picked up in the interior of North America.

It strikes me this could be a very valuable way of spreading our gospel and I was wondering first of all Mr. Chairman, whether Mr. Wilgress has a report on how effective these—I believe they were experiments—have been, and, secondly, whether our Canadian Department of External Affairs has ever considered using this method of getting our propaganda into the satellite nations and into soviet Russia itself.

The WITNESS: I have no information here on that Mr. Fulford, but I will endeavour to see if we have any information in the department and I could let the committee know. We have never considered this particular method in the department largely because our activities in this direction are necessarily on a modest scale at present.

Mr. FULFORD: The whole scheme, of course, was to overcome the jamming of the airwaves by soviet Russia.

Mr. QUELCH: Mr. Wilgress, can you tell me whether the governments behind the iron curtain have issued definite instructions to the people forbidding anyone to listen to these broadcasts, or whether it is a question of anyone being found listening to these broadcasts is placed under suspicion.

The WITNESS: I believe anyone found listening to such broadcasts is subject to a penalty.

Mr. QUELCH: They are actually forbidden.

The WITNESS: Yes. I understand the only radios on sale in these countries now are those which will make it difficult to pick up these broadcasts, but there are some radios there which can pick them up.

Mr. FRASER: I read some weeks ago in one of the New York papers that four script writers for the Voice of America were dismissed owing to the fact that they were pro-Russian. What check-up have we on that here?

The WITNESS: Naturally the antecedents of all of those engaged in this work would be investigated.

Mr. FRASER: They have been or—

The WITNESS: They would be.

Mr. FRASER: This must have been going on in the States for some time before they were checked up.

Mr. QUELCH: Are all the radios in Europe shortwave receiving sets?

The WITNESS: That I cannot answer.

Mr. QUELCH: In this country so very few people use the shortwave.

The WITNESS: I am not sure that it is the same in Europe, but is a matter on which Mr. Désy could give you information.

Mr. McCUSKER: Can you tell us, Mr. Wilgress, if the Russians are carrying on some counter-propagands?

The WITNESS: Yes, of course, Moscow radio is broadcasting constantly.

Mr. McCUSKER: Is that being picked up in this country successfully? I have tried on my own radio many times on a shortwave set to get Russia and have not succeeded.

The WITNESS: The Russians naturally are much more interested in the European audiences and they direct their attention mainly to them.

Mr. McCUSKER: That is the point I was getting at. They have stations as strong as we have and if we are not more effective in reaching them than they are in reaching us are we not wasting considerable time?

Mr. Low: You could pick up Russian broadcasts almost anytime on the Canadian shortwave.

Mr. McCUSKER: That may be so in Peace River.

Mr. Low: No, right here in Ottawa.

Mr. GRAYDON: When a script is prepared and before it is broadcast to another country, such as Czechoslovakia or the Ukraine or the like, is there any censorship or any approval given to that before that script is broadcast, and, if so, who has the final say as to whether it should go or should not, or whether it should be changed.

The WITNESS: Ultimately that is the responsibility of the C.B.C.I.S. Broadcasts are not censored, but if the director-general had any doubt about a script he would send it up to the department for comment.

Mr. Low: If there was any doubt of it being within the policy agreed upon?

The WITNESS: Yes. All we do in the department is give political guidance. That is what we consider to be our responsibility and we consider that our responsibility ends there, and the actual broadcast and the preparation of scripts is the responsibility of the C.B.C.I.S. which is under the C.B.C. itself.

Mr. GRAYDON: I know you are not in the final analysis responsible for this policy and I do not want to be critical of you. But I think the division of the authority, the division of direction, and the division of approval with respect to these international broadcasts leaves very much to be desired, and I think the government ought to give consideration right away to making sure there is one boss and one final person who is responsible for the international service broadcasts. As it is now it is certainly very confused. We have evidence before the committee that the C.B.C.I.S. is serving two masters and if there is any one thing in which you should not be serving two masters, it should be in what we are sending to other parts of the world.

Mr. GAUTHIER (Portneuf): Technically, it is serving one master, and politically serving another master. It cannot be otherwise.

Mr. GRAYDON: That is not what the evidence was.

Mr. GAUTHIER (Portneuf): You have to look at the technical side.

Mr. COTE: Concerning that point raised by Mr. Graydon, is that not a denial of the C.B.C. itself, in the government or any department of the government took over the control of the C.B.C.?

The CHAIRMAN: I believe the qualification would be better advisors than masters in cases of this kind.

Mr. GRAYDON: Somebody has to have a say and I do not think an adviser has any say. I think an adviser is only to advise somebody who has the say.

Mr. COLDWELL: Does not the Director General have the final say in the event of any difficulty arising?

The WITNESS: The Director General is the responsible official in this matter.

Mr. GRAYDON: And the Director General is under the direction of the Department of National Revenue.

The WITNESS: I may say the set-up we have in Canada is very similar to that in the United Kingdom.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Mr. Chairman, I do not like to be critical, particularly in a grammatical way, but I am wondering whether or not it is advisable for this committee, and the government, and Mr. Désy to refer to these broadcasts that are beamed behind the iron curtain as political broadcasts. Could we not substitute some word other than 'political', because I do not think Mr. Graydon or any of the other members of the opposition who are members of this committee would take offence at this, but it just might be possible that a lot of people would be likely to interpret this term as the view of one party in the house, and I think it would be well to consider the possibility of substituting another term for 'political', particularly when we are in this committee a group of members of all the various parties in the house.

Mr. COLDWELL: Isn't Mr. MacDougall taking a very narrow definition of the word? Partisan is what he is thinking of.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Well, it is still political in the minds of a lot of people.

Mr. COLDWELL: Partisan is what you are thinking of.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: No, I am thinking of political. The word 'political' is an accepted term with 90 per cent of the people of Canada. I am not taking the dictionary definition of it at all, and I am thinking it would be quite easy to substitute some other word for 'political'.

Mr. FRASER: Call it propaganda.

Mr. FULFORD: That is a bad word!

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Definitely not. The word 'propaganda' was used this morning, which I objected to.

Mr. FULFORD: Democratic?

Mr. McCUSKER: Call it educational.

The CHAIRMAN: As Mr. Wilgress has already stated, Mr. Désy will be at our disposal to answer a lot of these questions. I think we have had a very fruitful discussion on the statement made by Mr. Wilgress already. Can we proceed now?

Mr. Low: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wilgress asked us for some suggestion as to the time when it would be convenient to have Mr. Désy come before us, and I think we ought to give him an answer to that.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe Mr. Decore, a member of our committee, is quite interested in this. He came to my office this morning and said he would be away for a week. As I said, he is extremely interested in the question. Could we set a tentative date at two weeks from now? Would that be satisfactory for Mr. Désy, Mr. Wilgress?

Mr. MACINNIS: Why not leave it to the steering committee?

The CHAIRMAN: But in a general way, would not two weeks be all right?

Mr. GAUTHIER (Portneuf): Can we not ask any more questions?

The CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes.

By Mr. Gauthier (Portneuf):

Q. Suppose that you are broadcasting a program behind the iron curtain, and suppose you are sending something of interest especially to Czechoslovakia. Have you got a Czechoslovak broadcaster for that? I suppose you have many

different nationalities on the staff?—A. The C.B.C.I.S. have language sections, that is, a section for each language, and employees of these sections can speak the particular language involved.

Q. Psychologically it is very important.—A. Yes.

Mr. FULFORD: Are they born in those countries? I think that is very important.

The WITNESS: That is a question you should direct to Mr. Désy.

Mr. GRAYDON: Can I ask one final question?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: You have asked too many now.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I just wanted to know this. Mr. Désy is called the Director General, if I understand it correctly, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service. Now, I hope that I will not be misunderstood when I mention this, because I know there is no thought in anybody's mind about Mr. Désy being relieved of his position, but supposing a Director General is not giving satisfaction, what minister of the cabinet can remove him? The Department of External Affairs Minister or the Minister of National Revenue? In other words, who is the boss?—A. The C.B.C. would be the boss in that case. The C.B.C., as you know, reports to parliament through Dr. McCann.

Q. So, really the report to parliament would not come through External Affairs at all, it would come through the Minister of National Revenue?—A. On a matter of administration, through the Minister of National Revenue.

Mr. COLDWELL: I suppose advice on such a step as that would be given by the Department of External Affairs to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The WITNESS: Naturally.

Mr. GRAYDON: Or it could be given by the Prime Minister.

Mr. LOW: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wilgress did not mention the name of the official of their department who goes back and forth to Montreal.

The WITNESS: Mr. Beaulne.

Mr. McCUSKER: Is a tape recording kept of each broadcast, so that we could check to see if the actual broadcast corresponds identically with the script?

The WITNES: I cannot answer that, Mr. McCusker; Mr. Désy could probably answer that.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wilgress stated that in connection with this service there was co-operation between the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and also the Exhibition Commission. Might I ask what is the function of the Exhibition Commission?—A. The committee I mentioned as effecting this co-operation is an interdepartmental committee on Canadian information abroad; that is, it is a committee dealing with the particular question of making Canada better known in the world, and, of course, the Exhibition Commission is a very important agent for making Canada known abroad. The Exhibition Commission has to do with the mechanics of Canadian exhibitions abroad, and the advice of its officers is very valuable on this interdepartmental committee. The interdepartmental committee is a body set up to give advice to the government on the best means of projecting Canada

abroad. Of course, the C.B.C.-I.S. is one of the agencies which does this and part of its activities are concerned with broadcasts behind the iron curtain, but that is not all. The C.B.C.-I.S. broadcasts to Latin America, to Australia and New Zealand, and to western Europe. Only a small part of its services deals with broadcasts behind the iron curtain.

Q. The personnel is made up of officials of the different departments?—

A. The chairman is the head of the information division of the Department of External Affairs, and the members are officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the National Film Board, the Bank of Canada, the Exhibition Commission, and the C.B.C.-I.S.

Mr. COTE: I would like to ask a question dealing with the cultural end of these Canadian exhibitions. What is the body represented on that inter-departmental committee that is concerned with the cultural aspects?

The WITNESS: They would naturally consult with the various voluntary agencies in Canada dealing with the arts, and the National Gallery and other agencies, regarding the cultural side of projecting Canada abroad. A good illustration, I think, is the National Film Board, which consults with the various agencies on their particular work. This committee would seek the advice of non-governmental societies and organizations and also the National Gallery on the cultural side. Our information division is in constant and close touch with such organizations.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. I notice you have no representatives of the Department of Labour or the Department of Agriculture on that committee.—A. No.

Q. The Departments of Labour and Agriculture might have, I think, some contributions to make.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. In regard to these broadcasts, are they altogether just speaking or do they give music with them, and entertainment? Or is it just straight talk?—A. No, entertainment is not forgotten. Very often, for example, to illustrate Canadian interest in music, musical programs are included; descriptions of sports and other Canadian activities are broadcast. Mr. Désy considers it very important, I think, that the entertainment side of these broadcasts should not be forgotten.

Q. The way I look at it, Mr. Chairman, is that I myself would not listen to speeches being broadcast continually. My friend to my right brought it up, but we would not listen to it continually all day long, we would want something inserted in between the talks to pep up the program.

Mr. COLDWELL: I venture that Mr. Désy would not neglect the cultural side of these broadcasts. I do not think it would be neglected as far as Mr. Désy is concerned.

Mr. FULFORD: I have never heard any broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union, but I did hear some of the broadcasts beamed to South America, and I consider them very good programs, they were fairly well interspersed with music and speeches and descriptions of Canada. I was very pleased with them.

Mr. GRAYDON: Were they in Spanish?

Mr. FULFORD: The two I heard were in English, but I was told there were Spanish broadcasts of a similar nature.

The WITNESS: Broadcasts to South America are in four languages: English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Mr. GRAYDON: Before we bring Mr. Désy, I would think Mr. Wilgress should find out if it is possible to make available to us some translations of some of these broadcasts to behind the iron curtain. I think the committee ought to have them in order to get an idea of what is being done.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I second that.

The WITNESS: I would prefer that that be left till Mr. Désy appears before you.

The CHAIRMAN: And in the meantime Mr. MacDougall might make an analysis of the psychological effect of the broadcasts.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I have made my analysis, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we proceed?

The WITNESS: I have an answer to another question which was asked at a previous meeting. Mr. Graydon asked at our last meeting if we could give a percentage or proportion of our heads of missions who were career officers and those who were non-career officers. I find that of 43 ambassadors, high commissioners, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, consuls-general, and consuls who are now in charge of Canadian posts abroad, 18 were appointed from outside the department and 25 had previous service with us. That is about 42 per cent were appointed from outside the department.

The ambassadors form the largest group. There are 20 of them, and of those twenty, ten—or exactly half—were appointed from outside the department.

Now, it may interest members of the committee if I break these figures down further among the various categories. Of our high commissioners, five had previous service in the department and one was appointed from outside; of our permanent representatives, there are two and both were from the Department of External Affairs; of ministers, three were appointed from the Department of External Affairs and one from outside the department; of the consuls-general, two were appointed from the Department of External Affairs and three from outside the department; of *chargés d'affaires* there are three, and they were all from the department; of the consuls, there are three, and they were from outside the department.

One can make a further subdivision of those from outside the department by enumerating those who were appointed from some other branch of the public service and those who were not. For instance, of the ten ambassadors who were appointed from outside the department, five were appointed from some other branch of the public service and five were from outside the public service; of the high commissioners the one from outside the department was appointed from another branch of the public service; the minister appointed from outside the department was not previously in the public service; of the consuls-general, there were three from outside the department—two were from some other branch of the public service and one from outside; and the three consuls who are heads of posts were all from another branch of the public service.

Mr. RICHARD: In fact, there were very few who were not in the public service before their appointment.

The WITNESS: Seven altogether.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. What were the professions of the people who were appointed from outside the public service—professions or trades—of those who were appointed from outside the public service.—A. I can mention some of them. One was a chartered accountant; one was a newspaper man; one, I think, was engaged in the tourist trade; one was an educationalist; one had, I believe, an advertising business.

Q. No lawyers?—A. Another was a manufacturer. I am afraid I do not know the occupation of the seventh, but there are no lawyers among those appointed from outside the department. Of course there are lawyers in the department and a number of our heads of missions were lawyers.

Mr. BATER: No farmers?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, a lot of farmers' sons.

The WITNESS: The minister in Oslo, Norway, as I mentioned at the last meeting, has a farm in Peel County.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): No medical men?

The WITNESS: I cannot see a medical man here.

Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may I shall go on to deal with another question that was raised at the last meeting. I promised Mr. Green to make a statement concerning the persons trained in Canada under the Colombo and other plans.

In response to questions about numbers of people who have come to Canada for technical training under the Colombo Plan under the auspices of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, two tables have been prepared. You might wish to have them printed in the record of the meeting.

These tables show, first by fields of study and secondly by countries of origin, the numbers of persons trained in Canada through the Technical Cooperation Service which is a division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The total is 243 and the list of subjects studied is a long one running from animal husbandry to town planning, while the areas of origin extend from Antigua to Yugoslavia. It is interesting to note that the principal fields of study have been engineering with 46, public administration with 29, railways with 18 and education with 17. The main sending countries have been India with 66, Pakistan with 53, Korea and Finland with 10 each and Ceylon with 9. Of the total, 99 have come to Canada under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

I should add that insofar as the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies are concerned, these lists are not complete since they show only trainees who have been dealt with through the Technical Cooperation Service. Some of the Specialized Agencies have sent trainees to Canada independently and we do not have accurate figures about them. For example, we know that training programmes in social welfare work were arranged for some 25 persons by the Department of National Health and Welfare. We also know that approximately 60 Canada-UNESCO fellowships were awarded by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO to nationals of 14 war-damaged countries.

Altogether it seems probable that the number of people sent to Canada by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies would amount to about 260 which with the 99 Colombo plan trainees brings the total to something like 360.

It may interest the committee to know that there has been an increasing tendency under the Colombo Plan towards emphasis on training in Canada as part of a large scale project. For example, arrangements are being completed for a number of technicians to be trained in Canada in photo-survey work in connection with the aerial survey being carried out for Pakistan. Similarly, arrangements are being made to train Pakistanis in cement making in connection with the cement plant to be supplied to that country.

In administering the Colombo programme, it is now the tendency to place more emphasis on training in the area rather than in Canada. Highly qualified candidates have been nominated to meet all requests outstanding for technical experts to provide training in the area. The Technical Cooperation Service now have a roster of about 50 people selected from more than 200

who have volunteered for work as instructors under the Colombo Plan. The director of the Bureau for Technical Cooperation in Ceylon and our representatives in South Asia are endeavouring to stimulate requests in this field.

That is, we feel that more good will come of it if a Canadian expert goes out to one of these countries to train a large number of people in a particular vocation, than if we go to the expense of bringing people to Canada. The emphasis is now tending to be more in that direction.

Mr. GRAYDON: In certain cases you would have to bring them here to see what is being done in certain industries and certain lines of business. I have in mind a dietitian who came from India and visited the parliamentary restaurant and other places to see what was being done.

Hon. MEMBER: They should have sent him to a mining camp.

Mr. GRAYDON: I figure that the government would want to bring them here, I suppose in cases of that kind. They still have to have some system whereby these trainees would have to be brought here, but I suppose on the general policy it is much less expensive to train them over there than here.

The WITNESS: You are quite right, Mr. Graydon. In many cases the trainee has to be brought here because it would be difficult to provide training in his country. That is, there would not be the facilities with which to give him the same training he would receive here. But it is not very economical in many instances to bring one man here and train him because when he goes back he will probably be so engaged in the work he has learned that he will not have the time to train others, whereas if a Canadian expert goes to a country he can conduct courses and train hundreds of people. And of course we can only bring a limited number of people to Canada. So, it is more economical to emphasize the other approach, and that is being done. The emphasis is now more on sending our experts abroad but it does take a little organization.

Mr. GREEN: I am very grateful, Mr. Wilgress, for that information. I think you mentioned there were some men coming here from south Korea, and it might be helpful to the committee if you could give us a rough outline of the part Canada is taking in helping to rehabilitate south Koreans. I ask that because I was reading in the current issue of the U.S. News and World Report interview in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs for south Korea Mr. Pyun said that the plans for rehabilitating south Koreans were not working out very well at all. It was quite a disturbing interview and he said that the transportation of supplies and so on was under military control in south Korea, and as a result of this other things took second place. Military needs always come first and I am just wondering what part Canada is taking in that rehabilitation because it seems very important to me that south Koreans should receive special assistance.

The WITNESS: South Korea is receiving special assistance, but it is done through a United Nations agency, that is the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. (UNKRA) which was set up by the general assembly in 1950 to "plan and supervise rehabilitation and relief" in Korea. The government of Canada contributed \$7,250,000 (Canadian) to the work of this agency in 1951 and is at the present time the second largest contributor. The United States has so far contributed \$10 million (U.S.) as a first instalment on a pledge of \$162,500,000. The United Kingdom has approved a contribution of \$28 million (U.S.) of which \$700,000 (U.S.) has been paid. Other government contributions paid in total approximately \$400,000 (U.S.). In addition the agency has received from governments contributions in kind worth approximately \$600,000 (U.S.). It has acted as channel for other contributions

in kind to the emergency relief programme received from non-governmental organizations. e.g., the United Church of Canada, Canadian Lutheran World Relief and the Salvation Army of Canada.

Canada is a member of the advisory committee of UNKRA which also includes the United Kingdom, the United States, India and Uruguay. The principal function of this committee is to advise the agent general with regard to major financial, procurement, distribution and other economic problems relating to the agency's plans and operations. At the present time the Canadian representative is also the chairman of the advisory committee.

Because of the prolongation of the cease-fire talks, UNKRA has not yet been able to commence large-scale operations. Present relief work is undertaken by the unified command through its Civil Assistance Command (UNCACK). UNKRA, in the meantime, is engaged in undertaking field studies, hiring staff and making the necessary arrangements to go into effect when it assumes full responsibility for all rehabilitation work when conditions in Korea permit this. The advisory committee at its meeting in New York on November 24, 1952, approved the agency's \$70 million programme of relief and rehabilitation provided the agent general of UNKRA is able to obtain full co-operation from the Korean authorities in implementing the various parts of the programme. The principal items to be undertaken under the programme are: The development of projects in the fields of agricultural research, irrigation and land reclamation, rehabilitation of damaged industrial plants, increase in electric power capacity, restoration of port facilities and railroads, development of Korean coal field for local needs, initiation of a Korean housing programme and restoring schools and libraries.

The agent general of UNKRA in implementing the approved programme will consult with the unified command to ensure that none of the suggested activities under the programme will conflict with the prevailing military situation in Korea.

So you will see that the agency is dealing mostly with the long-term projects and immediate relief is being undertaken by the unified command under its Civil Assistance Command.

Mr. GREEN: I take it the statement of the south Korean foreign minister is correct. That the military authorities are the only ones doing anything. How long would it be before the United Nations step into the field, for it does seem to me it is very important that we should get the work done as quickly as possible.

The WITNESS: They are working, of course, on these long-term rehabilitation projects. They have quite a large staff in Korea and they are doing what they can. They have also acted as agents for turning over relief supplies to the Civil Assistance Command who would do the actual distribution in Korea.

Mr. GREEN: Would the scheme be broad enough to help south Korean veterans who have been discharged from the army to become rehabilitated. I am referring to many of them who were wounded and there is no provision for helping them at the present time. Is this scheme wide enough to assist work of that kind.

The WITNESS: I should think it would be broad enough to assist in a scheme of that type, its terms of reference are the rehabilitation of south Korea.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask you, Mr. Wilgress, if you can help me on this? In the returns brought down the other day in the House the member for Nanaïmo asked a question about this very matter and had the answer given by the Minister of National Defence that something over \$7 million had been

given to the appropriate United Nations fund. I was unable to find where that vote was. I could not locate it in the accounts, and I was wondering if that could be located.

The WITNESS: That was in 1951.

Mr. GRAYDON: Was it made in one bulk payment.

The WITNESS: Yes, that was \$7,250,000. The agency was having difficulty in getting going and had an urgent requirement for funds, and other governments for constitutional or parliamentary reasons could not provide the money quickly, so we stepped in and it was possible for us to provide our contribution and in effect we really got the agency going with this \$7,250,000.

Mr. GRAYDON: Was that supplementary estimates or regular estimates for 1950?

Mr. MACDONNELL (*Dept. of External Affairs*): It was supplementary estimates.

Mr. FRASER: In regard to experts sent over to these countries, how do you handle them. What, I mean is, do you give them a term of years to be there and what arrangements are made after for their return to Canada.

The WITNESS: They are engaged for whatever time is required to accomplish their work. I can give you some examples.

Mr. FRASER: That is what I would like to have. I want those who went from here over there and have been taken out of their industry here on loan to your department.

The WITNESS: I think perhaps it will answer your question if I give you some information about the experts who have been offered to south Asian countries in the programme under the Colombo plan.

For instance, an officer of a fishing concern in British Columbia has served as commercial fisheries consultant to the government of Ceylon. I do not know the period for which he was appointed, but he has been there for the last 18 months.

An officer of the Commonwealth Biological Institute last year went on a three-month mission to India and Pakistan to investigate the possibility of setting up Commonwealth Biological Institutes in these countries. As a result of his survey India and Pakistan made an application for assistance under the Colombo plan for setting up Commonwealth Biological stations. Action is now being taken to establish these stations and it is anticipated that he will be returning to the sub-continent to serve as director for the stations in both countries. It will be a contract for a term of years and he will be brought back after he has fulfilled his task.

Similarly, a professor of agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College is serving in Ceylon for a period of three years as head of the Department of Agriculture of the University of Ceylon at Peridenia.

A professor of the Soils Department of the University of Alberta has been lent to Ceylon for a period of one year as director of a soils division of the government of Ceylon.

Then, fishing captains have recently left for Ceylon where they will direct the instructional work carried on by the fishing boats "Canadian" and "North Star" under the pilot plant fisheries project.

Similarly a refrigeration expert has been in Ceylon for eighteen months in connection with the same fisheries project.

An agricultural and cooperative mission consisting of four experts has been sent to India, Pakistan and Ceylon for a period of three months to investigate what further technical assistance we can give in the agricultural and cooperative fields.

I mention these simply as illustrations because I have not got the full details with me this morning.

Mr. FRASER: What I want to find out is: they are taken out of organizations and industries like refrigeration and they are sent over there, but under our plan here we are helping them over there to manufacture, on the ground, refrigeration—are we?

The WITNESS: Not manufacture exactly. What you mean is setting up refrigeration plants which these countries can use.

Mr. FRASER: Yes.

The WITNESS: This was in connection with the fisheries project and of course training in refrigeration technique is very necessary to show them how to operate the plants.

Mr. FRASER: You have tractor experts to show them how to run a tractor, you have men qualified for that purpose?

The WITNESS: Yes, there have been tractor experts. That was a United Nations project.

Mr. COLDWELL: Are we sending model boats to Ceylon?

The WITNESS: Yes, these Canadian fishing boats the "Canadian" and "North Star" under the pilot plant fisheries project.

Mr. BATER: Isn't Professor Hardy over there in connection with that agricultural engineering from the University of Saskatchewan?

The WITNESS: I do not see his name here, but this is not a complete list.

Mr. FRASER: When these men are loaned for work over there, does the department here pay their salaries and expenses.

The WITNESS: The administration of the Colombo plan is dealt with by the Department of Trade and Commerce, so the Technical Cooperation Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce would pay their salaries and expenses and it would come out of the Department of External Affairs vote for the Colombo plan—the technical assistance part of it.

Mr. FRASER: And arrangements are made for their return to Canada and into their own positions again.

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. GRAYDON: I suppose it would not be possible for Mr. Cavell to be back in time to give evidence before the committee? How long will he be?

The WITNESS: He left on the 19th and I think he is due back sometime in April.

The CHAIRMAN: It may be possible to have him then.

Mr. COLDWELL: He gave some excellent evidence last year.

Mr. GRAYDON: If it would be possible at all to have Mr. Cavell come before us, it would be very helpful.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed that the tables mentioned by Mr. Wilgress be inserted in our record as an appendix?

Agreed.

There are no more statements to make. Is there any more questioning?

Mr. QUELCH: When we send men to the different countries where there is a degree of political unrest, does the government or the United Nations provide any form of insurance, or is that left for the individual to cover himself?

The WITNESS: There is no special provision now, but we are investigating the possibility of providing insurance.

The CHAIRMAN: Do I hear a motion that we adjourn?

Agreed.

Is it agreed that we should come back on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock?

Agreed.

APPENDIX "A"

PERSONS TRAINED IN CANADA THROUGH THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION SERVICE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
COLOMBO PLAN, UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

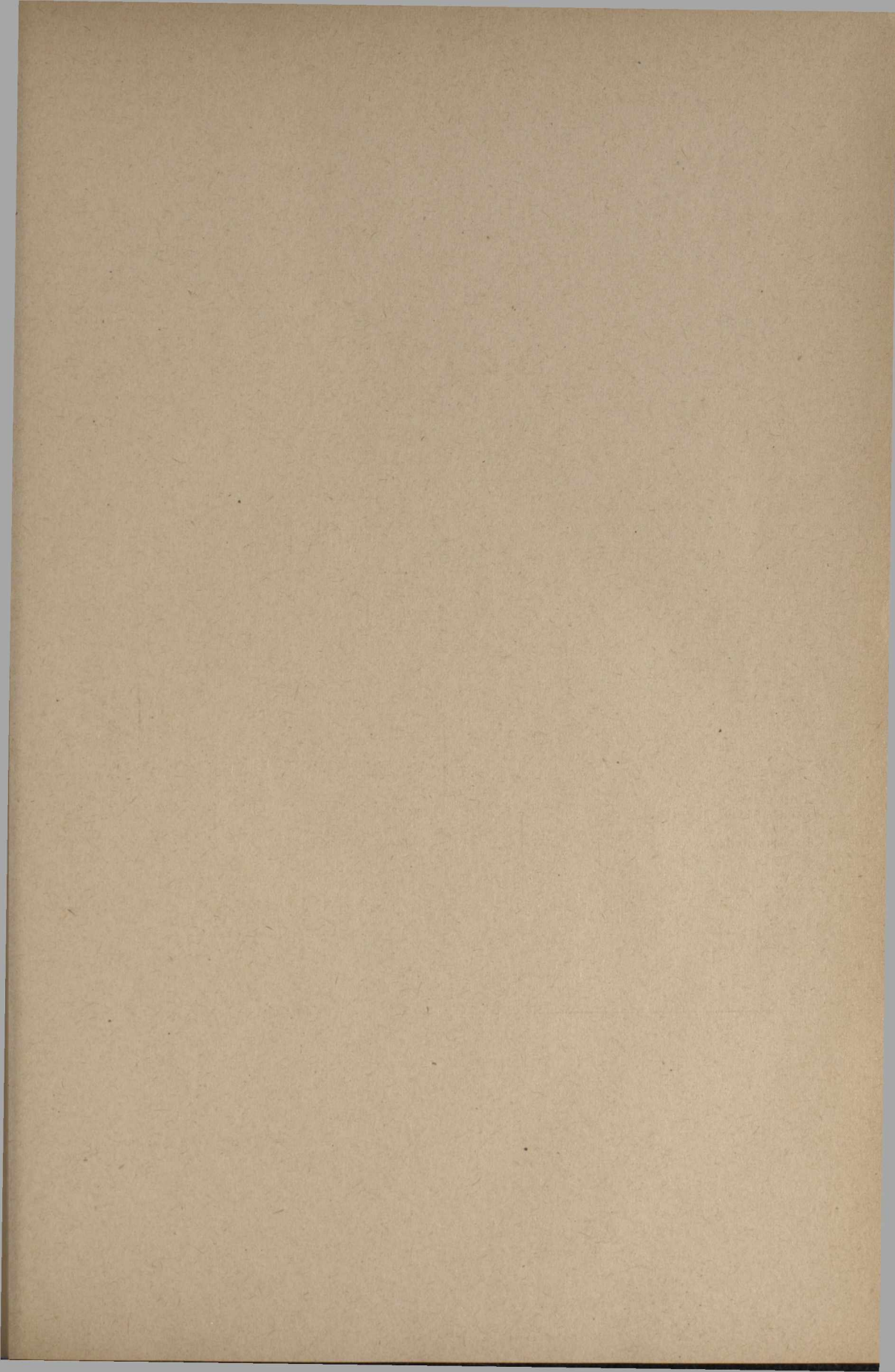
(a) by field of study

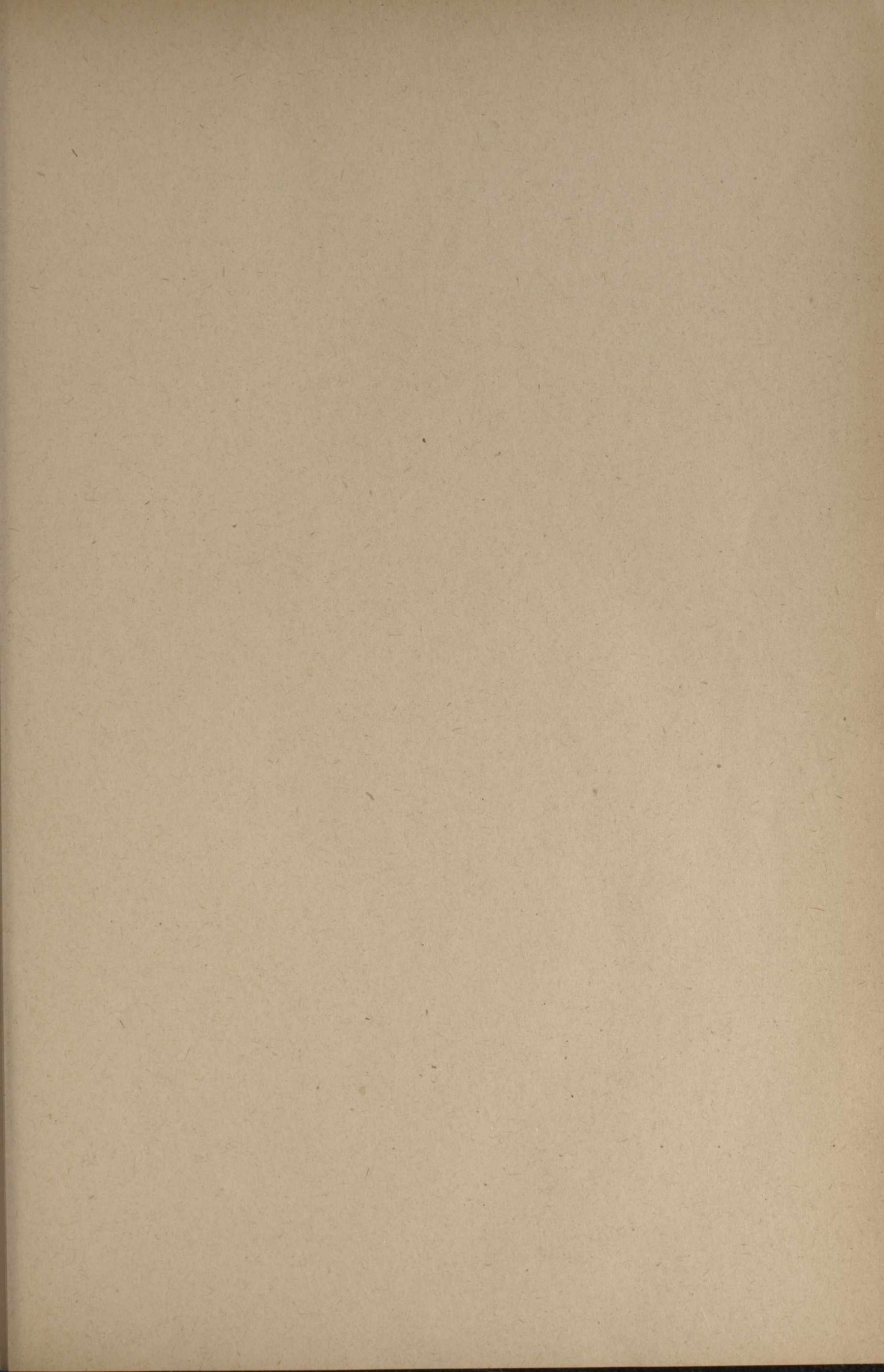
Field of Study	Colombo Plan			United Nations			UNESCO			FAO			ICAO			Total
	Fellows	Scholars	Total	Fellows	Scholars	Total	Fellows	Scholars	Total	Fellows	Scholars	Total	Fellows	Scholars	Total	
Agriculture.....	9		9							1		1				26
Animal Husbandry.....	2		2													
Chemistry.....		1	1													
Engineering.....		4	4						1		1					
Farm and Soil Mechanics.....	1		1													
Fertilizer Manufacture.....				1		1										
Meat Packing.....				1		1										
Mycology.....	1		1													
Plant Pathology.....	1	1	2													
Veterinary.....				2		2										
Accounting.....				5	1	6										6
Aviation.....													2		2	2
Biochemistry and Enzymology.....		1	1													1
Business Administration.....		1	1													1
Cement Manufacture.....				1	1	2										2
Co-operatives.....	1		1	6		6										7
Customs and Excise.....				2		2										2
Education.....	4	1	5						11	1	12					17
Engineering.....																46
Chemical.....		1	1							1	1					
Civil.....	9		10	2		2										
Electrical.....	1	1	2													
Hydro-electrical.....	10		10	5		5										
Irrigation.....	3		3													
Mechanical.....	1	4	5													
Miscellaneous.....		3	3	2	1	3										
Thermo Dynamics.....	1		1	1		1										
Film Production.....									1		1					1
Fisheries.....	2		2	1		1				1		1				4
Forestry.....	2		2	2		2				1		1				5
Industrial management and Development.....	2		2	5		5										7

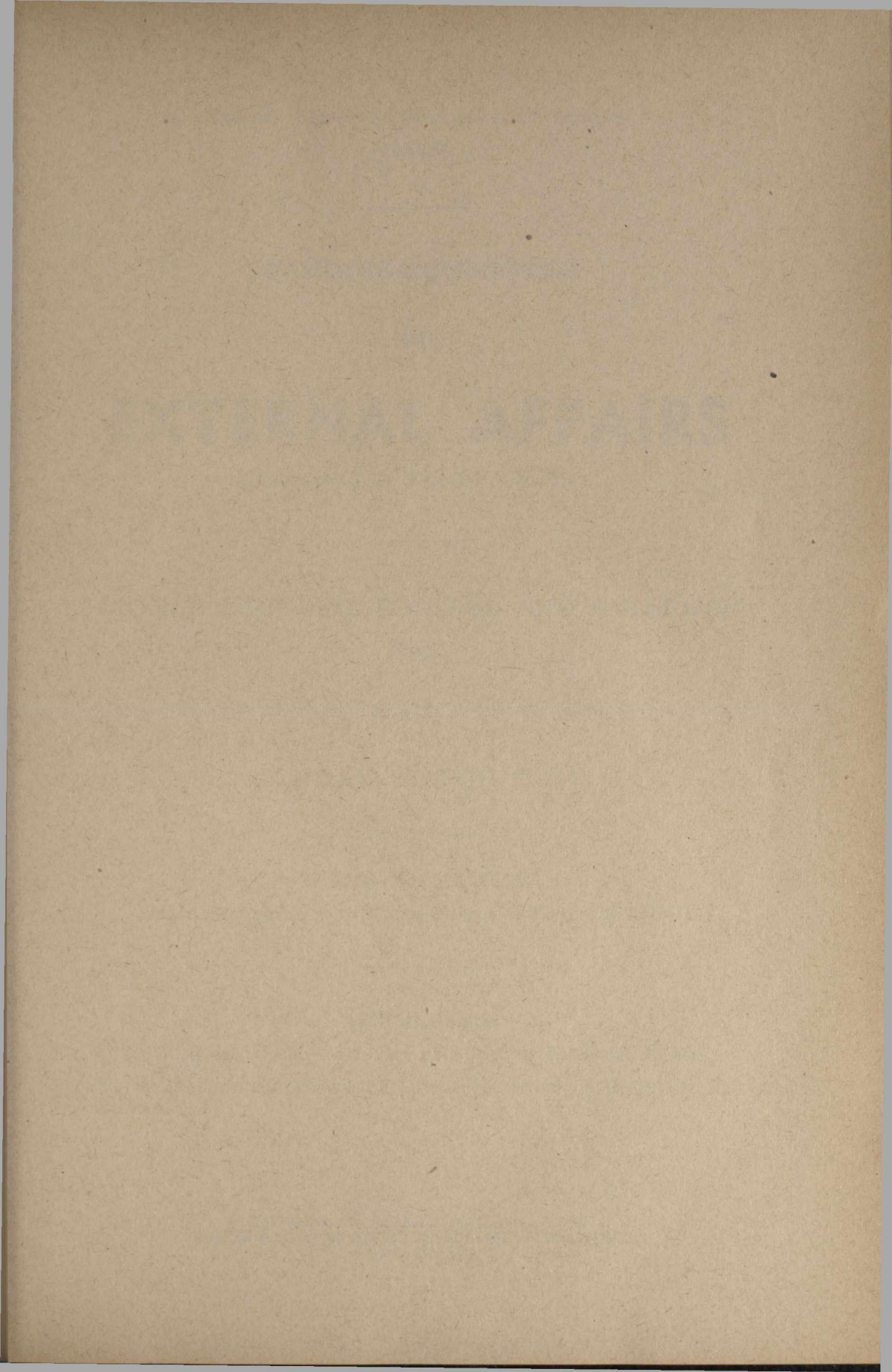
PERSONS TRAINED IN CANADA, THROUGH THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
SERVICE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COLOMBO PLAN,
UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(b) by country.

Country	Colombo Plan	United Nations	UNE-SCO	FAO	ICAO	Total
Antigua.....		1				1
Austria.....			1			1
Australia.....		1				1
Brazil.....		5				5
British Guiana.....		2				2
British West Indies.....		4				4
Burma.....		1				1
Cambodia.....		1				1
Ceylon.....	9					9
Chile.....		2				2
Columbia.....		3				3
Cuba.....		1				1
Denmark.....		2				2
Dominica.....		1				1
Ecuador.....		1	1			2
Egypt.....		4				4
Finland.....		8		1	1	10
Formosa.....		2				2
France.....		1	1			2
Gold Coast.....		2				2
Greece.....		1	1			2
Haiti.....		4	4			8
India.....	49	16	1			66
Indonesia.....		2	1			3
Iran.....		6	1	1		8
Iraq.....		2				2
Israel.....		3		1		4
Jordan.....		3				3
Korea.....		10				10
Malta.....		1				1
Mexico.....		1				1
Nicaragua.....					1	1
Nigeria.....		1				1
Norway.....		2				2
Pakistan.....	41	12				53
Philippines.....		3				3
South Africa.....			1			1
Sweden.....		1				1
Switzerland.....		2				2
Syria.....			4			4
Thailand.....		3				3
Trinidad.....		1				1
Uruguay.....		2				2
Venezuela.....		1				1
Virgin Islands.....		2				2
Yugoslavia.....		2				2
	99	123	16	3	2	243







HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament

1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 3

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1953

ITEMS Nos. 85, 86, 87

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESSES:

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, March 2, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bennett, Bradette, Coldwell, Croll, Fleming, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Graydon, Higgins, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, McCusker, Quelch, Robichaud, Stick.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary; Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division, and Mr. J. R. Barker, Exec. Asst. to the Under-Secretary.

Item No. 85—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was further considered.

Mr. Wilgress was questioned briefly and retired.

Agreed,—That Mr. Jean Désy, Director General of the International Service of the C.B.C., be heard by this Committee on Thursday, March 12.

Item No. 85 was adopted.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell was called and questioned.

Item No. 86—Passport Office—was adopted.

Item No. 87—Representation abroad—was considered.

At 12.45 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 11.00 o'clock a.m., Friday, March 6.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

March 2, 1953.

11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum, and I wish to thank you again. I see we have here this morning some members from Toronto.

Before we proceed, we would like to arrange for our next meeting. Shall we leave it to Thursday of this week?

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Friday? Will we hold it at 11 o'clock on Friday?

Agreed.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I make it quite clear that this is a very temporary arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilgress has a statement to make, so we will carry on with the first item of the Department of External Affairs estimates.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Would it meet with the approval of the committee if we reverted back to questions raised at previous meetings? We have as yet no copies of the transcript of what has transpired at the External Affairs meeting so far. A sort of slight disagreement arose with respect to this joint committee that Mr. Wilgress suggested—I think he termed it a joint political committee having to do with the co-ordination of his department with the International Service of the C.B.C. At the time this was discussed I objected to the word "political", and someone in the committee—I think possibly the chairman—suggested that we do what we could to find a more suitable word. Now, true, in the final analysis, politics is the science and art of government, but a great number of people do not understand it in that way, and I am wondering if it is an established fact that it must be a political committee, or would the committee agree to changing it to the name of Joint Educational Committee of the International Service. I would like to have Mr. Wilgress' opinion on that.

Mr. GRAYDON: Are you suggesting that we should change the names of the parties to educational parties in Canada?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Not at all, Mr. Graydon.

Mr. Dana Wilgress, Under Secretary of State, Department of External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: It was not a committee to which I referred in my statement as being known by that name: it was to be a new section of the department. It is a political coordination section in the department. I hoped I had made it clear that it was to coordinate what we, loosely, called the political divisions, that is the divisions that are concerned with questions pertaining to foreign policy. We have in the department administrative divisions and other divisions known as political divisions which have to deal with questions of foreign policy, such as the geographic divisions, the United Nations divisions, and our division dealing with NATO. This section was to obtain information from all these divisions and then pass it on to the C.B.C.I.S., so we thought that a good name for this section, which was to be a very small one, would be political coordination section, that is, it was to coordinate material on foreign policy. That was the reason we had decided to give it that name. So it was not a committee I was referring to, it was a section in the department.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: That was quite my understanding and if I used the word "committee", I used it too loosely. You feel that that is the proper nomenclature to use?

The WITNESS: It happens to suit our practice in the department because, as I said, we have been referring to these divisions in a rather loose way as administrative divisions and political divisions, and this was to coordinate material from the political divisions. That is what we had hit upon as being a descriptive name—it was a convenient term. There will be very little publicity given to this term. It is an internal matter, a matter of internal housekeeping in order to make more effective the political guidance we give to the C.B.C.I.S.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to refer to the remark made by Mr. MacDougall about our not having the printed record of our first meeting. This delay has been occasioned by the fact that Mr. Pearson left for New York the same afternoon that he was before our committee, and the transcript had to be sent to him at the United Nations in New York and it has just come back. The printing will be proceeded with immediately.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I was not complaining, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I might say the transcript is at the printer's now. I just wanted to explain the reason for the delay in printing.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, I now have only a very brief statement to make this morning. I want to correct a statement I made at the last meeting. Mr. Graydon asked if I knew whether Mr. Nik Cavell, Administrator of the Colombo Plan, was likely to be back in Ottawa in order that he might testify before this committee. I mentioned to Mr. Graydon, in reply to that question, that I thought Mr. Cavell was coming back to Ottawa the latter part of April. I now find that is incorrect, that he is not due back in Ottawa until the end of May or the beginning of June, so I fear it will not be possible for him to appear before you this year.

As I mentioned at the last meeting of the committee, I have been in touch with Mr. Desy and he said he would be very glad to come before you and do what he could to answer any questions. He is to be in Ottawa on Wednesday of this week and I am to talk over with him then as to the probable date of his appearance before the committee, and so I would like to know if it would meet the convenience of the members of the committee if he appeared before you, say, on Wednesday or Thursday of next week. I do not think it would be convenient for him to appear this week, because Mr. Decore is absent and Mr. Decore is very anxious to be present when Mr. Desy gives his testimony.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we decide, then, as a tentative date, Thursday of next week?

Agreed.

Mr. STICK: Make it the afternoon instead of the morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: Yes, because there is this clash of meetings between one committee and another. It would facilitate matters if we could have a meeting in the afternoon while the House is meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: On Thursday afternoon?

Agreed.

Mr. GRAYDON: That would be perfectly agreeable as far as I am concerned, but I think we will need Mr. Désy for more than one sitting and so perhaps a second meeting could be arranged for the evening of Thursday.

Mr. CROLL: You mean go on in the afternoon and continue in the evening?

The CHAIRMAN: We will meet in the afternoon and evening?

Mr. GRAYDON: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreed?

Agreed.

Mr. Wilgress has completed his statement. As you know, we always start on the first item, departmental administration, which allows us to have a general discussion. If there is no more general discussion or questions that you want to ask Mr. Wilgress, or if there are no more special matters you wish to bring up, then we will get on the beam and discuss other items of the department's estimates.

Mr. FLEMING: May I bring up one matter, Mr. Chairman? For reasons that have been mentioned, due to clashes of committee meetings, this is the first time I have been at the committee this session. It may therefore be that without the record being available I may be dealing with something that has already been covered. I wonder if Mr. Wilgress would make a statement concerning the position of the Baltic countries in regard to the matter of recognition now. I may say, by way of background, Mr. Chairman, that I am aware, of course, of the difficulties that confronted this country and a good many other countries when the Russians overran the three Baltic countries, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, swallowed them up and engaged in mass massacres and mass deportations of the leaders in these countries, and did everything possible to destroy their identity as nations and as peoples.

What is the position today of this country in regard to recognition of those three countries? The United States has never granted any form of recognition to Russian absorption of these three countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Before Mr. Wilgress answers that, I would like to interrupt and warmly welcome Mr. Higgins. I am glad to see him at the committee this morning, apparently in good health.

The WITNESS: In reply to the questions just asked by Mr. Fleming, I would not like to give an offhand statement in reply because it is a rather tricky question and I would like to investigate and prepare a statement which may be delivered at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. FLEMING: I do not want to take Mr. Wilgress off balance on a question like that, Mr. Chairman. I just want to say this about it by way of explanation. Whatever may have been done at the time was, I think, done in an atmosphere very different from the atmosphere that prevails today regarding Soviet Russia, and if steps were taken then to give any form of countenance to the Russian absorption of those countries, we would be interested to know what steps, if any, are open to this country, or in contemplation, with a view to withdrawal of any form of countenancing of what the Russians did at that time. It was one of the worst crimes of modern history—what the Russians did in those countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of a general nature on item No. 85?

Vote 86.

Mr. Wilgress will withdraw now.

Mr. FLEMING: Will there be any questions on item No. 87? When we discuss item No. 87 we might like to have Mr. Wilgress here.

The CHAIRMAN: There was a general statement made about representation abroad. Of course we have not got our printed record yet.

Mr. FLEMING: I was going to ask—

The CHAIRMAN: You may ask it now, then, Mr. Fleming.

Mr. FLEMING: It probably has been asked, and if so I am sorry for bringing it up again, but will Mr. Wilgress say something by way of further explanation or enlargement of the new diplomatic representation to Spain, or the exchange of ambassadors with that country. Has that been covered?

The WITNESS: This is pursuant to the gradual development of our representation abroad. We have been proceeding very slowly in rounding out our representation for two reasons: one financial, and the other personnel. The personnel factor, of course, is even more important than the financial because it takes a long time to train personnel. The department has expanded very rapidly. We had, before the war, only 32 officers; in 1945 we had 94, and now we have 277. But even with that we are very hard pressed to staff the 50-odd missions we have throughout the world, so we have had to proceed very slowly. This representation in Spain is considered desirable in order to round out our representation in the western European countries, and it should be taken, I think, in that light. That is the chief reason why we have decided to exchange diplomatic missions with Spain. I do not think this step should be regarded as having any undue significance. We have always, in a sense, recognized the present regime in Spain ever since other countries recognized it. Our interests in Spain have been looked after by the British embassy in that country. It is true that pursuant to a resolution of the United Nations passed in 1946, certain countries which had embassies in Spain withdrew their ambassadors, but pursuant to a resolution passed in 1950 those countries restored their representation. The preamble of the United Nations resolution of 1950 is as follows:

That the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors and ministers with a government does not imply any judgment upon the domestic policy of that government.

Now, this is, I think, a well recognized principle in international relations, that is, in recognizing a government you are not implying approval or disapproval of the domestic policy of that government. It is simply a means of conducting diplomatic relations with that government in the interests of both countries.

Mr. COLDWELL: While we are on the question of enlarging our diplomatic missions, has thought ever been given to representing Canada in the Far East? In Indonesia, for example. The question of our trade, and the importance of the Far East is such that you would think we should be considering some representation in that area.

The WITNESS: As the committee will recall, one of the recommendations of this committee at the last session was that we should strengthen our representation in south and southeast Asia. The department have given consideration to that whole question and when I made my statement a week ago today I referred to the fact that we hoped to make an announcement shortly on the opening of two new missions. I also mentioned that before we could make such an announcement certain discussions with the governments concerned had to be completed, and, therefore, while I could say we were going to open up new offices, I could not give the locations or the names of the countries in which those offices would be located. So, I think if you can be patient you will see before very long an announcement that Canada has decided to open two new diplomatic missions in that area.

By Mr. Robichaud:

Q. Before Mr. Wilgress leaves, may I be permitted to ask a further question? Has any further consideration been given to establishing diplomatic relations with Vatican City in Rome?—A. No, no further consideration has been given to that.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Has the proposed exchange of representatives of ambassadorial status any bearing at all on the present moves which we understand are largely

from American sources to obtain bases in Spain for NATO?—A. No, they have no relation to that at all. They are concerned with Canadian interests. We have a considerable interest in trade with Spain. That has been evidenced by the fact that the Department of Trade and Commerce have maintained a trade commissioner in Spain for some years and it is now felt that the interests of Canada in that country require representation by a diplomatic mission.

Q. How large will the mission be in total personnel?—A. It will be an ordinary diplomatic mission, consisting of an ambassador, one or two secretaries and supporting staff.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Has Spain an ambassador to Canada?—A. No, the agreement is that we should exchange ambassadors with Spain. Up until now Spain has been represented by a consul general in Montreal.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. What policy has been pursued by the department with respect to appointment of military attaches—by military I am including air and naval representatives also—to missions, say with ambassadorial status?—A. That is really a question for the Department of National Defence. They consult with us and they decide at which posts they feel it will be most advantageous for them to have military, naval or air attaches, and we make the necessary arrangements to have those attaches attached to our missions.

By Mr. Robichaud:

Q. Are they on the payroll of your department?—A. Their salaries and allowances are paid by National Defence. They are attached to the mission and as such come under the general supervision of the head of the mission but only so far as policy and disciplinary measures are concerned.

Q. Could you furnish us with a list of those missions to which military attaches are attached and the numbers of them? Would you have that within your information?—A. We would be pleased to furnish such a list showing the military, naval and air attaches attached to our missions.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. We have some labour attaches; how many are there?—A. One in Washington...

Q. I thought there was also one in London?—A. There is also a labour attache in London.

Q. Those are the only two?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. What is the future outlook for the sale of salted fish to Spain?—A. That is one of the reasons, of course, why the Department of Trade and Commerce have been taking such an interest with trade in Spain. Whether this will improve or not I do not know, but this has been a factor.

By Mr. Quelch:

Q. Are the military attaches given immunities on the same basis as the diplomatic attaches?—A. Yes, being attached to the mission they have the diplomatic privileges and immunities of a member of a mission.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I wonder, Mr. Wilgress, if perhaps we should not have the full picture. That is, military attaches attached to the various embassies here in Ottawa

from other countries as well. If that could be provided I think that would be very useful—A. That information will be provided. We have to bear in mind these arrangements are usually reciprocal. If we send a military attache to a country, that country usually wants to reciprocate.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wilgress. We are pleased to have had you with us.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now on item 86, Passport Office Administration. Is the item carried?

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Just a minute. Mr. Macdonnell, in connection with our passport office, how many passports during the last fiscal year have been cancelled or revoked for any reason and for what reasons were they cancelled and revoked?—A. I have not got the figures of the numbers of passports that have been cancelled or revoked, but we will look into that. Perhaps I could bring that to the next meeting.

Q. Yes, I would like to have that. I am particularly anxious to know what passports have been revoked and cancelled because of people using them for the purpose of going behind the Iron Curtain. That is the purpose of asking the question. I am not interested in cancellation or revocation for routine purposes. Our procedure here is quite different, as I understand it, to the procedure followed in Washington in connection with questionable people seeking a passport to leave this country and those seeking a passport to leave the United States. I understand that in Washington—and I go by a press conference which was given by Dean Acheson in June of 1951, I think, in which he details six different steps by which these passports were examined and investigated, having in mind the seriousness of the situation that each one brought forward. Do we here in Canada follow anything like that procedure, or what is our procedure when somebody makes application for a passport and you are suspicious that the passport is going to be used behind the Iron Curtain for reasons we think are not entirely Canadian?—A. That problem has been approached from a rather different angle in Canada to that used in the United States and the practice has been to issue passports but to indicate that the holders who travel to a designated list of countries, the Iron Curtain countries, must report their arrival and departure to Canadian diplomatic missions in those countries or to United Kingdom missions where there is no Canadian representation. There is a need for people to travel, for example, for business reasons to the Iron Curtain countries and in order to facilitate that travel and at the same time to have a check on all Canadian passport holders who visit those countries we have followed that practice now for some years.

Q. What good does it do to have them report when they get there?—

A. It gives us a good deal of information about their movements and the kinds of people who are travelling in that area.

Q. Well, what if a person goes to Czechoslovakia, say he goes from here to attend some kind of a suspicious peace conference or something of that kind and suppose he does not turn up at the embassy at Prague? What happens to him?—A. That fact might become known to our people—the mere fact of non-reporting. Of course there is also the fact that we have found that people do not need passports in order to make those journeys if they are sufficiently within the confidence of the regimes of those countries; they can travel without passports quite handily.

Q. Do you say some of them do travel without passports to those countries?—A. I would not like to make a definite assertion, but the indications are very much along those lines.

Q. If they did, how could they get back to Canada?—A. You don't require a passport to re-enter Canada. You simply have to establish that you are a Canadian citizen by birth or naturalization.

Q. How can they do it without a passport?—A. By a certificate of naturalization or a birth certificate, for example. It would undoubtedly mean a longer inquiry at the port of entry and perhaps some administrative delay, but I think the point could be proved so as to satisfy Canadian law.

By Mr. MacInnis:

Q. I understand that a passport is merely a document of identity. It does not carry anything beyond that?—A. That is right.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. That may be, but I have never been able to fully agree with that point of view. A passport is certainly something more than to say your name is Angus MacInnis and you look like Angus MacInnis and your signature is like Angus MacInnis'. I think that when you get a passport in other countries they regard it as more than a piece of paper saying you are such and such person and this is your picture.

Mr. MACINNIS: They act accordingly.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. It may be from a strictly technical point of view that is so, but there are other countries as I understand it that do take greater precautions than we do in the issuance of passports to these people, and I am wondering whether we have developed looseness about this and it should be tightened up. So, I think the committee should make recommendations in connection with it. We did make recommendations previously to review the whole question of passports where people are going to Iron Curtain countries. I have not been able to find any documents saying that anything has been done to tighten up regulations despite the fact that the committee has so recommended. I think it is something that this committee should investigate now.—A. Mr. Graydon, the subject has been under continued review. We have found that there are a good many difficulties in the situation. A passport is, after all, as has been said, a certificate of identity. It is not a certificate of respectability and while it is easier to travel with one, it is possible to travel without one, and the mere refusal of a passport would not, without exit controls, prevent certain persons visiting iron curtain countries since they could leave Canada on direct transportation facilities, or acquire a travel document from the country which had a particular interest in their visit; and the refusal of passports to persons visiting iron curtain countries would cause hardship in some cases since a number of travellers, for example, business men going to Leningrad for the fur sales have legitimate reasons for their visits. So, while there are abroad some travellers to iron curtain countries making false and derogatory statements about Canada and other western countries, that has not been thought to be a sufficient reason for denying them consular facilities. I think we ought to draw a distinction between the ordinary passport carried by a traveller which simply is a certificate of identity and the official passports which are issued to those travelling on government business, which, of course, mean a great deal more.

Mr. COLDWELL: Mr. Graydon mentioned the Washington practise. What is the British practise?

The WITNESS: I do not know.

Mr. COLDWELL: It might be as well to bring that too.

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. I am rather interested in persons behind the iron curtain coming to Canada. What are the regulations regarding that?—A. I cannot speak on this with authority because that, of course, is a question of our immigration laws and regulations. In general, I think it is fair to say that very careful examination is given to any people from that part of the world who wish to enter Canada either as immigrants or as visitors, and, of course, there are a few immigrants still coming from that part of the world.

Q. I am not speaking from the standpoint of immigration, but from the standpoint of people from behind the iron curtain coming to visit Canada, not to settle here. Have you any rules or regulations regarding that? What are they?—A. These regulations are administered by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and the applications are considered with great care and caution.

Q. Do you know the people coming here? Do they have to consult you at all as to why they are coming here, and how long they will be here, and is there any increase in the number of people coming here?—A. That is a matter which is administered very largely by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. We would, I think, be consulted in occasional doubtful cases, but by and large they have their rules including security rules, which they administer.

Q. Do they not have passports from their own country? Is there any regulation about them having passports coming in here?—A. Yes.

Q. Does not that come under you or is it under immigration?—A. No. The traveller obtains a passport or other travel documents from his own government and he presents it to the Canadian immigration inspectors with whatever visas or stamps may be necessary, but that would not be a matter for our department to be concerned with.

Q. The basis of my question is: I read somewhere—and I think there is some truth in it—that in the Kremlin today in Russia there are certain countries which they specify, and where permission is asked to visit these countries—and Canada I think, is in a position of being down as a priority—they have a pool there whereby people say in Czechoslovakia or Hungary behind the iron curtain who ask for permission and get permission or passports are sent to a general pool in Moscow and permission to travel to different countries is allocated by preference through Moscow. For instance, Moscow wants 10 or 15 people to come to Canada, and the priority is the United States, and they can manipulate permission or passports and send them to Canada. I think there is something in this and that is the basis of my question.

What I want to know is, has there been any increase in the number of people asking permission to come from behind the iron curtain to Canada. I would like to check the accuracy of the statement. Is there any way to get it through you or some other department?—A. We have not got the figures. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration I am sure would have figures showing arrivals. It is rather difficult to discuss these matters involving security, but I think you can be assured that very close scrutiny is given to all applications.

Q. Can you find out for this committee, if it is within the jurisdiction of the committee; if it is not I am out of order, and I could get it from the immigration department. Has there been an increase in the number who have asked for permission to come to Canada in the last year?—A. We would be glad to find out.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. You mentioned an official passport. Is that more than the ordinary passport? Technically, I believe, the only difference between the two is that one has the word "official" on it and that is very much the same as the other. There is nothing more said on the passport except the word "official".—A. Yes, and that of course means that the holder of the passport is an official representative of his government and the implied request is that he should be treated as such by other governments in the countries in which he travels.

Q. Are they issued only to direct representatives of the government or sometimes issued to, for instance, businessmen who may be going somewhere and might be asked to take a point for the government?—A. On the whole they are issued to officials of the government or people who are undertaking a mission for the government.

Mr. COLDWELL: Or a member of parliament.

The WITNESS: Or a member of parliament.

Mr. JUTRAS: Are they always issued for a temporary period or are there people who have permanent official passports?

The WITNESS: No, they are issued for the period during which the official mission is to be conducted.

Mr. HIGGINS: What routine is followed when a person like the red dean wishes to enter Canada?

The WITNESS: I hesitate to answer that question, because it is essentially a matter for the immigration branch of the Department of Citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN: It is rather difficult, I believe, for an official of the Department of External Affairs to answer for another department.

Mr. McCUSKER: When it comes to the attention of the department that a Canadian is visiting behind the iron curtain without a passport are steps taken to investigate the purpose of his visit?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. HIGGINS: What routine was followed in this particular case?

The WITNESS: I do not know, but I will make inquiries.

By Mr. Bennett:

Q. You do issue passports to all countries.—A. Yes.

Q. But people could say they were visiting France this year and use the same passport for Czechoslovakia next year and you would not know?—A. That is quite true.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. May I come back to the application for passports. Upon what grounds do you revoke passports generally?—A. I think we will find when we come to prepare the figures you asked for that very few passports have been revoked. One ground that has been found necessary to employ in denying passport facilities is this: There are people who have obtained advances from the government, people who were stranded in other countries. They have given an undertaking to repay the sum advanced, and they are not entitled under normal circumstances to passport facilities until they have wiped out that debt. It has sometimes been necessary to deny passport facilities in these cases.

Q. A passport, as you say, is just one of these papers that identifies a person or helps to collect a debt. Either it is something more than what you said, or it is not of very great importance; because if you can travel all over the

world without a passport, what is the use of paying \$5 for a passport? I cannot believe that we are not somehow or other laying too little emphasis upon this question of passports. There is something more to a passport than simply what has been said here this morning. In my opinion the fact you take a passport away from a man because he owes the country some money and leave it with a man who may be doing some subversive activities seems to me not to add up. That is the thing that bothers me.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Is it necessary for a citizen of Great Britain to have a passport to come to Canada? I do not think it is?—A. No.

Q. So citizens of Great Britain can come to visit Canada without the necessary passport?—A. If they comply with the immigration regulations.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: From France you do not need a passport.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Mr. Macdonnell, do I understand you to say to the committee that a Canadian or any person at all can obtain transportation by way of boat or air to any country outside Canada,—forgetting the United States for the moment,—to any country across the ocean without first presenting a passport?—A. I did not intend to make as broad a statement as that. What I was suggesting is that a person proceeding to iron curtain countries by selecting direct transportation, perhaps on a boat to the Baltic, a Polish vessel for example, might find the absence of a passport no handicap.

Mr. MACINNIS: One person might, another might not.

The WITNESS: In other words, if the government of a country at the other end were interested in arranging a journey for a Canadian by that route the absence of a passport would, I think, be of relatively little importance. When it comes to crossing friendly frontiers, of course, it is much more difficult if not impossible to move without a passport.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Have you a form of passport issued which is a general passport and another for a visit to a specified area or country?—A. Passports are issued to all countries.

Q. Just a general passport?—A. Yes.

Q. And if it is a general passport, a man could visit behind the iron curtain if he wanted to. He has not to specify all the countries he wants to visit.—A. Not when applying for a passport.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I think when they are applied to all countries there are certain designated countries and there is a little slip goes in the passport or is attached to it saying that certain privileges that normally would be given to Canadians cannot be expected in certain countries. I am not sure which ones these are, but perhaps you could tell us just which ones are in these cases.—A. I think, Mr. Graydon, that what you have in mind is the notice to travellers that is placed in the passports, and I might read it.

Q. Yes, please do.—A.

Owing to difficulties which may be encountered by Canadian travellers abroad, holders of Canadian passports who intend to visit Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany, or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are required before undertaking such visits to notify the

Passport Officer, 38 Bank Street, Ottawa, or the nearest Canadian diplomatic or consular officer abroad of their travel plans and of the length and purpose of their visits.

On arrival in any of the countries named, Canadian travellers are required to furnish to the nearest Canadian or United Kingdom diplomatic or consular officer particulars of their passports and home addresses together with details of their itineraries. They should keep in close touch with the appropriate Canadian or United Kingdom Officers and on leaving the country should notify the officer to whom they last reported.

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in withdrawal of passport facilities.

Mr. CROLL: It seems to me that should have another purpose. Suppose a Canadian is going to Albania. I merely take Albania as an example. Suppose this Canadian is going there to visit his father or his mother whom he has not seen for 30 years. And suppose that he gets lost there for some reason or other. This would be one method of making sure that he has someone speaking up for him in the event of his not reporting back to Canada within a reasonable time.

The WITNESS: That is true, Mr. Croll.

Mr. COLDWELL: It is protection.

Mr. CROLL: Yes, it is protection.

Mr. FLEMING: In relation to the question asked by Mr. Graydon about cases of revocation, cases in which passports have been issued, I would like to extend it to include the refusal of a passport to an applicant. Are there any cases of the refusal of passports to applicants for reasons such as were roughly indicated, that is, travel to the iron curtain countries?

The WITNESS: No. The practice has been to issue passports to all applicants and to serve this notice on them. I am not aware of any passports having been refused.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. What would be the position of a Canadian citizen who might be contemplating making a trip to Red China or to North Korea under present day circumstances?—A. I think his case is covered by this general rule.

Q. Is a passport necessary, or a requisite?—A. I think the answer is the one that was developed in answer to the previous question of Mr. Croll's, and if there were a special interest on the part, let us say, of the Chinese Communist government, to have a Canadian visitor go there without a passport, then facilities could be arranged for the journey.

Mr. GRAYDON: What about a slow boat to China?

The WITNESS: To take another case you will recall that a member of the staff of *Le Devoir*, Mr. Gerard Filion, attended a so-called "peace conference" in China, and he went via Prague, Moscow, and so on.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have no doubt that he carried an ordinary passport, not being one of those favoured individuals to whom reference was made earlier.

Mr. MACINNIS: Can a citizen of Canada normally leave Canada without a passport?

The WITNESS: So far as Canadian regulations are concerned, there is no requirement for a passport.

Mr. GRAYDON: Why are not Red China and North Korea included in that "advice" to travellers?

The WITNESS: I shall have to look into that.

Mr. MACINNIS: Would it be the case that we do not recognize these countries and that we would not issue a passport to such a country?

The WITNESS: We issue passports to all countries.

Mr. STICK: It is a general passport.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I would like to ask this question: In connection with the various so-called "peace congresses", and I am glad that you put them in quotes, which have taken place behind the iron curtain, and all these so-called "distinguished delegates" who went from Canada to attend those conferences, did they follow fully the instructions contained in those travel directions you have given in the passport in each instance? Did they call here first and tell you where they were going, why they were going, and what their itinerary was going to be? And did they go further and report to each of the Canadian representation officers in those countries when they were there?—A. We have records of quite a number of people having notified us of their intention to travel to those countries. In Czechoslovakia, for example, it was 34—to take the countries in which we have our own missions—Poland, 17; the Soviet Union, 24.

Q. Those are the people who went to the Canadian offices in those iron curtain countries?—A. Yes, or indicated their intention to the passport office here, before leaving.

Q. But your travel instructions call for both. Do you make a check to see if the same number who applied here and were given full instructions finally attended at your offices in the Iron Curtain domain, to see if the numbers tally?—A. First of all might I say that the notice asks them to report either to the passport office or to the mission abroad. I think that is important, because some people, for example, might decide, after going to Paris, to make a business trip to Prague, and they should not be penalized. But we do try to match up the totals of the people who have told us they were going there and the people whom we know have been there and they do not always tally.

Q. What actual steps do you take in conjunction with the Immigration Department to keep an eye here on those of our Canadian citizens who are on the "loose" behind the iron curtain? They may have passports apparently, but if they want to go across clandestinely, with the full consent of those other governments, what do you do about them to make sure? There must be something done to make sure that we have not got a lot of people roaming around behind the iron curtain doing as much damage to Canadian prestige as they can, without our doing something about it. What do we do?—A. We make use of every source of information that is open to us in collaboration with other friendly countries to obtain as much information as we can about their movements; and it is not an easy thing to do as you can imagine. When a visitor is in an iron curtain country and does not want his movements known to the people at home, certain facilities in the way of concealment are offered to him. But we try to find out as much as we can about him.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Suppose it is in a part of that country in which it would be impossible for our diplomatic representatives to inquire?

The WITNESS: That might well be true in the Soviet Union, for example, where we have only a small mission in Moscow and nothing elsewhere.

Mr. LOW: Suppose a lot of these Canadians on the loose find themselves in trouble in one of the Iron Curtain countries. I take it they might go to the Canadian representative there and he would help them?

The WITNESS: Such a person, as a Canadian citizen, would be entitled to protection of any Canadian diplomatic or consular office, in so far as they were able to help him.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. If the Canadian citizen who goes behind the iron curtain does not comply with the rules and regulations and gets into trouble, and then wants to have the protection of Canada, how does he fare? Do you offer him protection, or give him protection, or does he violate that protection? Suppose a Canadian citizen goes behind the iron curtain, complies with the regulations, and then gets into trouble. He can apply to the Canadian office to take up his case for him. But suppose the man goes behind the iron curtain, does not comply with all the rules and regulations, gets into trouble, and then applies to you for protection. What do you do?—A. I do not believe that a case has arisen in which the sort of person that the members of the committee are talking about has got into trouble.

Q. But let us suppose he did get into trouble and that he did not comply with the rules and regulations you have. Would that exclude him from protection as a Canadian citizen—A. No. I think it is very difficult to generalize, but if a man had got into trouble about entry regulations, or had been unjustly arrested, or something of that sort, any Canadian mission would take normal steps to help him.

Q. Whether he had violated the regulations or not?—A. Yes. I think if he had fallen out of favour with the local regime, he might be a person especially worth helping.

Q. We would be obligated to help him in any case because he had received his Canadian citizenship.

Mr. GRAYDON: On that point you would not go into an embassy behind the iron curtain and help him if he had gone there without a passport?

The WITNESS: If he could establish his Canadian citizenship, he would be entitled to the services of that office.

Mr. FLEMING: But suppose he had fallen out of the good graces of that government, then you might be glad to assist him?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. COLDWELL: I suppose a request to give him assistance is handed to the legation in the country which that person has entered?

The WITNESS: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: I take it the feeling of the committee is that we want the passport department to make travel abroad as easy as possible. On the other hand we would like to see the thing almost airtight for anybody going to a satellite country or to Russia. Mr. Filion went there, but we all know that he was not a communist. And he returned with very lengthy reports. With some of them I agreed and with others of them I did not agree. But at the same time he was not a communist. He attended in order to get some information which he thought would be useful to Canada. So, it works both ways. None of us believes in communism; but how could we have legislation which would stop giving a passport to any Canadian who wants to go over to a satellite country or to Russia and return? It would not be fair.

Mr. MACINNIS: They are opposed to communism and also opposed to iron curtains.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, and I am against that.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Chairman, does that mean that we just do nothing about the question of these Canadians who may be on subversive missions in other countries like that, that we just do nothing about that at all? I think there surely ought to be some distinction made between people who go behind the iron curtain on very suspicious missions and perfectly genuine people like the editor of *Le Devoir* in Montreal, whose mission was quite legitimate. Surely there can be a distinction made between those classes of travellers behind the iron

curtain. If we cannot make a distinction between those classes, then there must be something wrong with either our regulations or our law.

Mr. COLDWELL: Mr. Chairman, would it not be exceedingly dangerous and difficult to try to make distinctions of this description? I think that we would be heading into far more trouble in trying to make the distinctions rather than maintaining what we have already done, and allow Canadians to travel where they care to travel, and if he transgresses any of our laws when he returns, or anything else, we have legislation to deal with him. I think it is a dangerous principle to try to differentiate between the motives of people and to act on the suspicion of what they might do.

The CHAIRMAN: We all think as Mr. Graydon thinks, but I would just like to draw your attention to what will happen if we try to make it absolutely fool-proof. You remember what happened when the McCarren law was enacted in the United States last Christmas. Under that American law, the immigration authorities had to make inquiries of the crew members of all the ships coming into the port of New York, for instance. Everybody was suspect. It was not workable at all. The very moment they tried to apply it, they found it was impossible. There was no demarcation line. Everyone was under a cloud.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): How is it that they can make this demarcation in Russia and we cannot do it here?

The CHAIRMAN: That is not the question at all. A Canadian, applying for a passport, has to give to the department information as to what he is going to do behind the iron curtain.

Mr. JUTRAS: I do not think we have to go that far in connection with the application for a passport to go behind the iron curtain. It is stated in the regulations they must give the purpose of their visit. We are not asked to investigate their motives. There is their statement, and they say they are going there to do a certain thing, and so if they go there and do something else, they have infringed the regulation.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Are they given notice that some sanctions might be imposed?

Mr. JUTRAS: There is a notice that the sanction will be the withdrawal of passport facilities.

The CHAIRMAN: The officials of the passport department have the right to ask a traveller, what is your purpose and why do you want to go inside Russia.

Mr. GRAYDON: Let us have those regulations read again.

Mr. JUTRAS: Could I just ask Mr. Macdonnell this: that applies only if he has a Canadian passport?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. BATER: Well, that is not put to him if he journeys to one of these countries without a passport. He just buys his ticket and goes away.

Mr. COLDWELL: He can go to a port like Singapore with a passport, and then board a friendly ship which could take him into China.

Mr. GRAYDON: Even on one of those seven Canadian ships that fly the Canadian flag!

Mr. JUTRAS: Those individuals who go without a passport are not very great in number. We are talking now of individuals who go with a passport.

Mr. GRAYDON: Can we not have that read again? I think it is important to see what it means.

The WITNESS: The regulation reads: "Passport holders who intend to visit . . ."—the list of countries that I read out—"are required before undertaking such visits to notify the passport officer or the nearest Canadian diplo-

matic mission or consular office abroad of their travel plans and of the length and purpose of their visits”.

The CHAIRMAN: You will notice it says “travel plans”.

Mr. Low: Go ahead and read. I think we will find that there is a sanction imposed there.

The WITNESS: “On arrival in any of the countries named, Canadian travellers are required to furnish to the nearest Canadian or United Kingdom diplomatic or consular officer particulars of their passports and home addresses together with details of their itineraries. They should keep in close touch with the appropriate Canadian or United Kingdom officers and on leaving the country should notify the officer to whom they last reported. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in withdrawal of passport facilities.”

By Mr. Low:

Q. When was this directive issued, Mr. Macdonnell?—A. I think in 1951. The minister, when he attended a meeting of this committee in May, 1951, read the text of that notice.

Q. Is it not possible that this is the result of the request of the committee for some tightening up of the regulation?—A. That is right.

Mr. STICK: You say that he should do so and so, that he is required to do so and so. You do not say he must do it.

Mr. COLDWELL: He is “required”.

Mr. GRAYDON: Yes, but there is a great loophole in that.

Mr. STICK: There is a difference there in the wording, you may do so and so, and you should do so and so, and you must do it.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. The way it reads now it is simply and purely a protection for an individual who goes to those countries. It is purely a protection for him. Now, why is there a sanction if he does not comply for his own protection? I do not quite see the point there. You bring not a censure but a penalty if he does not protect himself fully before going.—A. Yes, it says that facilities may be withdrawn if there is failure to comply. In other words, the question has been left open by the government as to whether withdrawal of passport facilities should take place.

Q. My point, then, is as I thought at first, that this was for the purpose of knowing what an individual was going there for, and not asking him the motive, but at least keeping an eye on him. At least that is my impression. It is simply a protection to him in case he should get lost, because it only asks him for his itinerary and he is supposed to tell them when he is going back to Canada. Now you say if he does not tell you that he is on his way back to Canada he will be penalized.—A. This provision is intended to serve both those purposes. It is intended to help the sort of individual whom Mr. Croll mentioned some time ago, who goes back to pay a visit to his family—people travelling on legitimate business—and in those cases we want to extend every possible help that we can through our offices abroad. It is also a method of acquiring information about a rather different type of individual.

Q. Might I ask is this provision required whether he is travelling with a passport or without one?—A. This question would not be raised if the individual did not apply for a passport. It is asked of the holders of passports.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Macdonnell, I would just like to ask you this: why do you give an option to these people to either apply to the passport office or the nearest consular office in the country to which they go? Should not they all make their application and tell us here before they go what their plans

are and what they are going to do, and where they are going to go behind the iron curtain?

Mr. BENEDICKSON: To do that, wouldn't we have to have legislation for it?

Mr. GRAYDON: This committee is here to see if we should not have legislation to cover it. I do not think this committee is set up entirely for the purpose of making a review of existing legislation. We have to recommend to parliament, as we have done in the past, the making of additional legislation. Should we not have them, first of all, report here and tell their mission, and at the same time report in those iron curtain countries to our consular or ambassadorial representatives there? That is a double check. Now all a man needs to do under that is, as he is about to leave the last iron curtain country, to go to the embassy there and tell his plans as to what he was going to do in the iron curtain countries and then take the boat home. That is all he needs to do under that regulation.

The CHAIRMAN: The regulation is broad because it says "of their travel plans", and they do not need to tell of their political affiliation or ideologies, and so on. Are we going to make it in such a way that if they come and declare they are going there, and they are suspected of being communists, they will be refused a passport? If we pass such a law, nobody will ever say he is a communist. The law then will defeat itself.

Mr. GRAYDON: We have to recognize this changed approach by the communists generally, internationally. I am told that the change in approach is pretty well uniform throughout the world, that is, they are getting out from under the communist banner as such, and they are getting in under other banners. For that reason, it is becoming more difficult than ever to observe and interpret what is going on. That makes it all the more important to tighten it up as best we can. I do not want to see our individual freedom interfered with, but I do not want to see a lot of people like that on the loose. I think we ought to have our legislation sufficiently effective that we are not going to be the laughing stock of the rest of the world, letting our people do what they like carrying on subversive activities, with decent citizens being discriminated against.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. On that point of the alternative, what is the alternative? Is it to report in Ottawa or at any other mission of the government abroad outside of the iron curtain? Or it it that they are to report here, or report in Paris, or wait till they get to Moscow to report there?—A. There is an alternative. They are required before undertaking such visits to notify the passport office in Ottawa or the nearest Canadian office abroad. And, if I might make a comment on

Mr. Graydon's suggestion about a double check, it is this, that it might work unfairly in the case of shall we say a business man, perhaps a china buyer or a glass buyer who while in Paris or western Germany decided at the last moment it would be worth while making a journey to Prague, I think experience has shown that people do alter their travel plans in that way.

Q. It is not quite clear in my mind yet. You say the nearest one abroad. On this side of the curtain or the other side, and the point is do they have to report on this side of the curtain somewhere to Canadian authorities before crossing the curtain?—A. The regulation says they are to report to the nearest one abroad.

Mr. COLDWELL: If he has entered the Iron Curtain and does not report he is there, would he run the risk that he has not got the protection he would have otherwise had?

The WITNESS: That is right.

Mr. BENIDICKSON: Is this an order in council or under the section of an Act? What is the legal authority of this direction?

The WITNESS: The issuance of passports has always been regarded as coming under the royal prerogative and is dealt with in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: We all agree we should almost entirely stop people who are really communists from going to a communist or satellite country, but are we sure in our minds that there have not been abuses in that respect? We have to be careful because there is so much involved in it. Personally, I do not think there have been very many abuses, but are we to penalize some sincere and honest people because they want to know for themselves and they get a permit to go to Russia? It is a terrific problem.

Mr. COLDWELL: We are discussing a very small group.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. I was just getting at that point. I heard you say earlier, Mr. Macdonnell, there were some sixty people—of whom you had a record—of people who are behind the Iron Curtain. That seems to be a very tiny segment of the Canadian population and some of these who were “notorious” may I say advertised their going long before they ever went, particularly I recall there was notice of it in our own press, so that the problem is not a very difficult one; and on the other hand how would a man who is in Omsk—that is quite a distance from Moscow where we have our representative—how would he report? Are not you limited by a thirty-mile radius as are the Americans?—A. I think we would place some credence on a telephone call from Omsk. He could possibly not make the call, but that is one of the difficulties.

Mr. GRAYDON: You would be on a party line.

Mr. STICK: Could we have a return submitted to us say in the last five years giving the number of people who have applied to go behind the Iron Curtain, the numbers, not the names?

By Mr. Croll:

Q. I think it would be interesting. Does not our Trade Fair invite people from all countries to come to Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. And many from behind the Iron Curtain countries do come in presumably as business men and stay here for a month or two, whatever the time allotment is?—A. The Czechoslovaks for example had quite extensive stands at the Trade Fair.

Mr. GRAYDON: And quite an extensive propaganda.

Mr. STICK: Could we have the number coming from behind the Iron Curtain within the year? If you cannot give it to me it is all right.

The WITNESS: I will see what figures I can get from the immigration people.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you be in favour of passing the item subject to the questions that have been put? Is the item carried?

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Item 87, representation abroad. Subject to Mr. Graydon's questions and the answers when we meet again, shall the item carry?

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Could we have the locations of the various senior missions, that is ambassadorial experts and the high commissioners?—A. You want just diplomatic representation, not the consular offices?

Q. In other words, how many full-blown experts have we in the countries in the highest diplomatic level?—A. I think we have the figures here. There is a permanent representative to the United Nations and a permanent representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, each of whom has the status of ambassador.

Q. May I ask one question with respect to that point? We have two ambassadors in Paris. One is with the normal embassy with respect to our relations to the French people and the other with respect to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Who is the senior of those two ambassadors?—A. I doubt whether the question would arise very often because they operate in rather different fields. One is accredited to the French government and takes his place according to seniority of arrival with the other ambassadors to France, while the other is accredited to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He and the other thirteen ambassadors establish their seniority among themselves. The two fields really do not overlap.

Here we have the figures. Embassies, twenty-one. Now, that includes Uruguay which has just been opened under a charge d'affaires, Venezuela which was opened in December under Mr. Norman and Colombia which will be opened within a month or so.

Q. Does it include Spain?—A. No.

Q. With Spain it would be twenty-two and with the two you are opening up in the Orient, which Mr. Wilgress is a little shy at the moment in describing the exact location, that will bring the number up to twenty-four?—A. I think I must follow the example set by the Under Secretary in shyness about unannounced missions. The legations total eleven, and that figure includes a small office in Austria which was opened at the beginning of this year.

Q. What was that?—A. Vienna, Austria, where we have a resident charge d'affaires. The Minister in Switzerland, Dr. Doré, has been accredited to Austria as well.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. What is his status in Vienna?—A. He is minister to Austria and he will pay visits from time to time. Then, the total also includes Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg and Portugal where somewhat the same situation prevails and the man who is accredited is not resident.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. What is the difference between minister and ambassador?—A. There is a very esoteric difference which most of us have difficulty in understanding.

Mr. GRAYDON: They might have some difficulty in understanding esoteric also.

The WITNESS: It is a distinction which is becoming less and less significant all the time; the tendency is to put them on the same level.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Including high commissioners?—A. No. We have not come to using the term ambassador there. There is a special relationship between commonwealth countries and we have retained the special term high commissioner.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Has not the high commissioner the status of an ambassador?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. How many high commissioners have you?—A. Six.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. There must be quite a number of commonwealth countries without a high commissioner?—A. The only commonwealth country at present without a high commissioner I think is Ceylon.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. That makes forty-one countries with whom we exchange top level diplomatic representation. May I ask one question about our representation in Moscow? What representation have we in Moscow now? I understand Mr. Ford is the charge d'affaires, I suppose, not a minister and not an ambassador? And yet I understand the Soviet representative here is on the same basis—the charge d'affaires—that has existed ever since the espionage revelations of 1946?—A. Yes.

Q. Are the travel restrictions of our representatives in Moscow similar to the travel restrictions we impose here?—A. They are similar.

Q. Well now, can the Moscow representative go to Odessa on a trip if he so desires?—A. I would have to look up the regulations that are in force. Certain areas are barred entirely. Others are free and in some cases permission must be sought.

Q. Do those regulations apply in exactly the same way to other embassies in Moscow as they do to our own?—A. I think it would be difficult to state definitely that they apply to the missions of other iron curtain countries in Moscow although theoretically they apply to everybody.

Q. That brings up an interesting point. Has Czechoslovakia, for instance, got a legation in Moscow?—A. They have an embassy.

Q. A full fledged ambassador?—A. Yes.

Q. The same applies to Hungary and Poland?—A. In principle, yes, though I could not swear that there is an ambassador at the moment. They do maintain ambassadors as a general rule—they exchange them.

Mr. GRAYDON: That would be a sort of diplomatic facade I suppose?

Mr. BENNETT: It is the same thing in the iron curtain countries, there is a curtain between satellite countries and the U.S.S.R.?

The WITNESS: You mean as regards travel?

Mr. BENNETT: Yes.

The WITNESS: Yes, those borders are very difficult to cross for the citizens of those countries.

Mr. STICK: Would it be true to say that if our charge d'affaire in Moscow wanted to visit somewhere in Russia outside the restricted area, he would have to apply to the foreign office in the Kremlin and they would either grant permission to go there or otherwise?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: Siberia for instance.

The WITNESS: Some of our people have visited Siberia.

Mr. FLEMING: Apart from scientists?

The WITNESS: People at our embassy in Moscow within the last few years, but I do not think very recently.

Mr. STICK: A Canadian travelled a few years ago all over Siberia without a passport.

Mr. HIGGINS: Have you lost any representatives at all?

The WITNESS: We have not lost one.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. In so far as our regulations here are concerned governing the Soviet embassy, about two years ago we imposed a new set of regulations upon the

Soviets here, and I think it was a matter of either a 30 or 60-mile limit beyond which they must not go unless they made application to the Department of External Affairs for the privilege. I inquired a year ago if any applications had been granted or refused and I think at that time the regulations had been in effect only a short time, and I think I was given the answer that no applications had been made and none, naturally, refused or granted.

Q. What is the position now in respect to that same question?—A. These regulations remain in force.

Q. But have any applications been made by members of the Soviet diplomatic corps here for visits outside of the 30-mile limit or whatever it is? I do not want to hold up the committee. Perhaps it is a matter for research.—A. We will look that up.

Q. Perhaps you would for I would like to have that information.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Mr. Macdonnell, you mentioned Ceylon. What is the position with respect to representation between Ceylon and Canada?—A. There is a trade commissioner's office in Colombo which has done a good deal of work in connection with the Colombo plan and that has been the only form of direct representation.

Q. What is the extent of Ceylon's representation in Canada?—A. They have no representation here.

Q. None at all, not even trade?—A. No, they have no representation here.

Q. Has there been any proposal from Ceylon for extending representation either way?—A. There have been discussions over the years between the governments.

Q. Anything more than preliminary?—A. Well here again we are in a somewhat difficult situation. As the under-secretary mentioned earlier, on this whole question of further representation in south and south-east Asia we hope to be able to tell the committee more before very long.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. It means this, that if you are dealing with Ceylon on a higher level, it is handled through the high commissioner's office in New Delhi.—A. It would be more likely through the high commissioner's office in London.

Q. It could not come through New Delhi?—A. That would not be likely.

Q. I understand that the higher level one would go through New Delhi?—A. It could be done in any number of ways. I think that in practice our high commissioner in London and the high commissioner of Ceylon in London would discuss whatever problems come up, and of course there is the practice in commonwealth relations of direct communications from prime minister to prime minister.

In respect to your question Mr. Graydon, a number of applications for travel on the part of members of the soviet embassy have been approved.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Have any been rejected?—A. I have not a note on that.

Q. I would like to know that if I may, providing that security reasons are not involved.—A. We will see if we can provide that information.

Mr. STICK: Then you will have the question the other way. Have we made applications in Russia and have any been refused?

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Mr. FLEMING: I have questions on several items in appendix E.

Mr. LOW: I move we adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN: You heard a motion for adjournment. Shall we carry on until a quarter to one?

Mr. FLEMING: I can take this group of details rather quickly Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Then you can proceed.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. On the first page of appendix E we have a substantial increase in cost at Colombia? Has there been any explanation given previously as to the increase there, or are we enlarging representation in Colombia which shows an increase from \$85,000 last year to \$118,000 this year.—A. That is virtually a new port which we are opening.

Q. Is it a legation?—A. It will be an embassy. Mr. Turcotte is leaving within the next ten days to open that embassy.

Q. Turning to the next page, Italy, there is an increase from \$147,000 to \$371,000. What accounts for that very substantial increase?—A. That is chiefly the capital expenditures. If you look at operations you will see that for the 1952-53 estimates we asked for \$142,000. It has gone up in the 1953-54 estimates to \$155,000. The principal difference there is in the construction program.

Q. Is the construction program at Rome complete?—A. No.

Q. How far is it from being complete? Have you any estimate? If you prefer to look that up before the next meeting, perhaps I can go on.—A. If you would not mind.

Q. I would like, in order to make myself clear to know what you have expended thus far on capital account on the new embassy, and what is the estimate of the remaining expenditure? I would like also to know if this was fully covered by estimates or some fixed form of commitment before it was undertaken. In other words, I would like to know something about the contractual responsibility. But if you prefer to leave that to the next meeting, I will indicate what I want to know about two others. The next is Japan, where there is an increase from \$195,460 to \$379,667.—A. In broad terms, the answer is the same.

Q. Might I ask the same questions about that?—A. Yes.

Mr. STICK: There is a new embassy in Japan.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. And on the Netherlands there is an increase from \$193,676 to \$389,151.—A. Capital items again.

Q. Perhaps you could have some information about that, please.—A. Yes.

Q. Finally, on the next page, under the heading "new missions," we have an increase from nil to \$372,100. Does that relate only to the two mysterious missions that are in contemplation?—A. Spain is another.

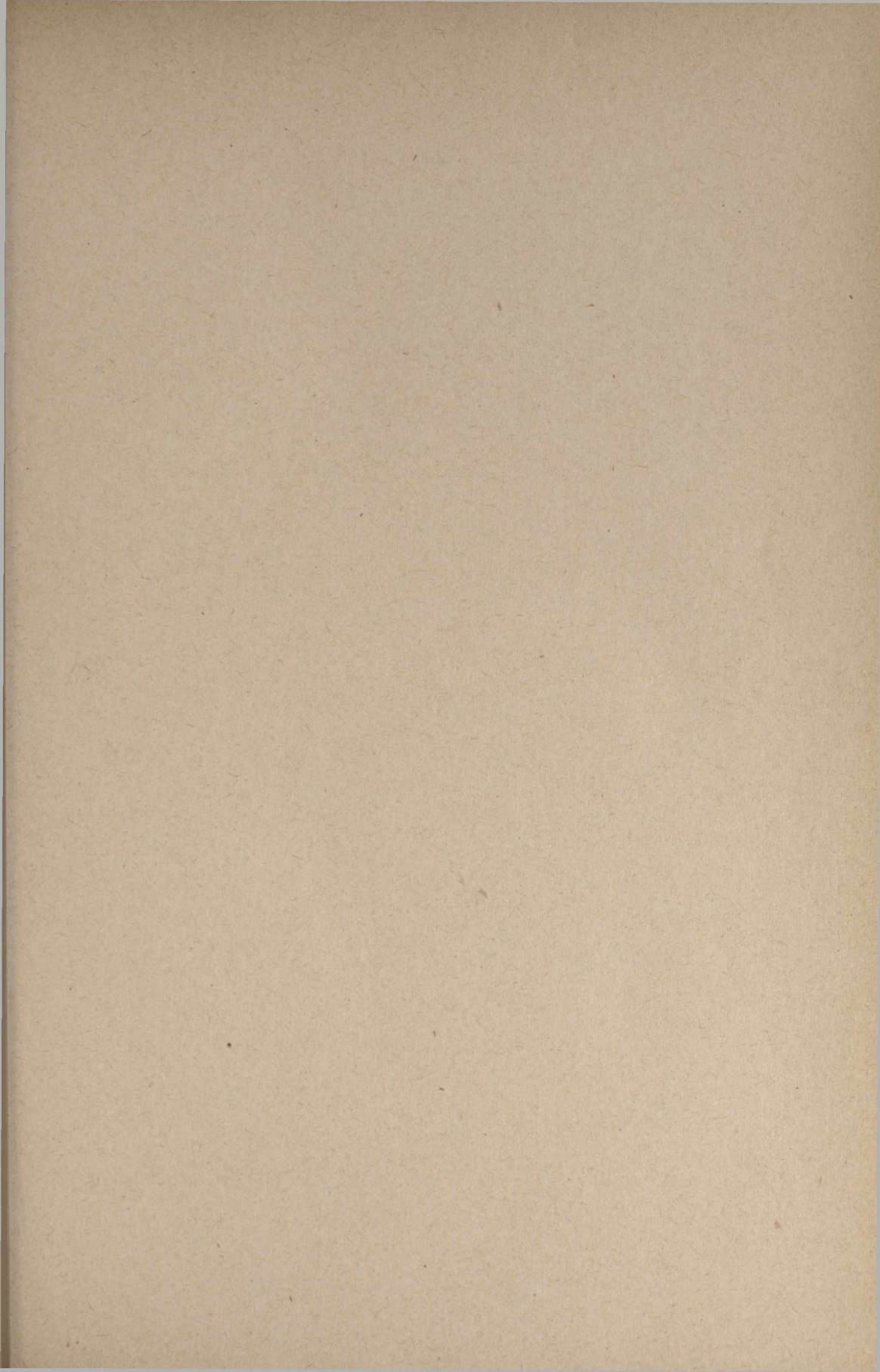
Q. Can you break that down for us and tell us how much went for Spain?—A. Yes.

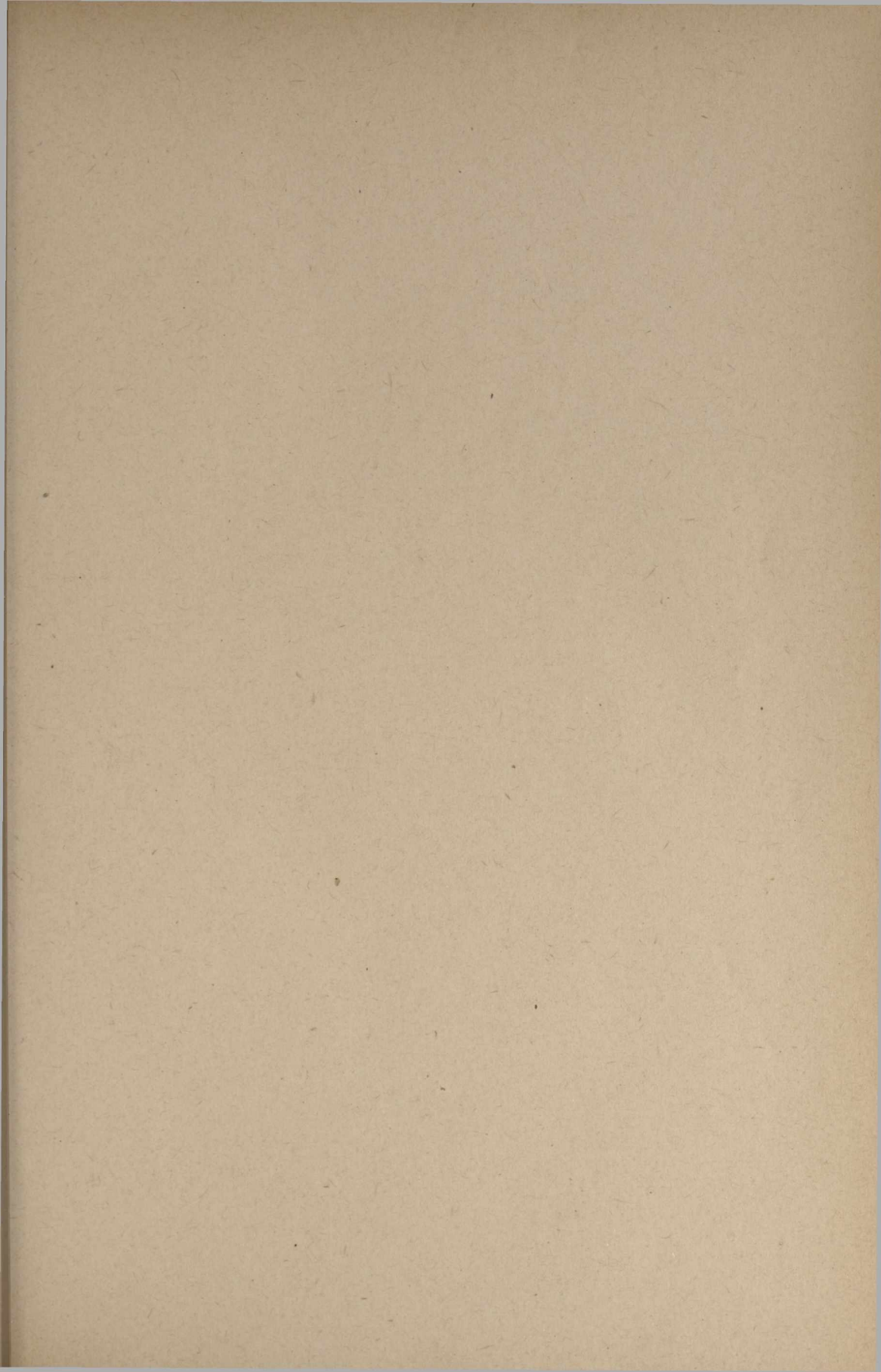
Q. And you say that could be done before the next meeting. Is there anything else in there other than Spain and the two mysterious ones?—A. No.

Mr. STICK: I do not like that word "mysterious".

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I do not like the word "mysterious" either.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting is now adjourned until next Friday, March 6 at 11.00 o'clock in this room.





HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament,
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 4

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1953

ITEM 87

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Friday, MARCH 6, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bradette, Coldwell, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Goode, Graydon, Green, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, MacKenzie, Macnaughton, McCusker, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Robichaud and Stick.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary, and Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Speaker, advising that Lord Ismay, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, would visit the Parliament Buildings at 11.30 o'clock this morning.

On motion of Mr. Fraser,

Resolved,—That at 11.30 o'clock a.m., this committee recess to permit its members to attend a meeting with Lord Ismay.

A letter from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee was read, asking the External Affairs Committee to forgo its Monday morning meeting in order to accommodate certain members who might wish to attend the Atomic Energy Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fulford,

Resolved,—That this committee meet on Monday, March 9, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Tom Goode, M.P., having recently returned from the United Nations General Assembly, referred briefly to his trip.

Consideration of Item No. 87—main estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was continued.

Mr. Macdonnell supplied answers to questions asked at previous meetings, respecting:

- (1) passport office;
 - (2) travel restrictions abroad;
 - (3) travel restrictions in Canada;
 - (4) recognition of the various Baltic States;
 - (5) service attaches;
 - (6) capital expenditures in various foreign countries;
- and was questioned thereon.

In accordance with Mr. Fraser's motion, the committee recessed at 11.30 o'clock a.m. and resumed at 12.15 o'clock p.m.

At 1.00 o'clock p.m. the committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m., Monday, March 9.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

MARCH 6, 1953.

11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we now have a quorum. Before we proceed with our business today, I must read you a letter that we all received from the Speaker, and before I read it I would say that my personal opinion is that we should adjourn at 11.30 to listen to Lord Ismay. This conflicts with our meeting of today, but it seems to me that with such a distinguished visitor addressing parliamentarians we should take the opportunity to listen to him. I will read the letter:

To Members of the
House of Commons

The Lord Ismay, P.C., G.C.B., C.H., Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has kindly consented to address the Members of both Houses of Parliament on Friday morning, March 6, at 11.30. It has been impossible to obtain the Railway Committee Room at that time. Arrangements have therefore been made to have Lord Ismay speak to the members in the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee Room 262. All members are cordially invited to be present.

W. Ross Macdonald,
Speaker.

What is your pleasure?

Mr. FRASER: I move that we adjourn to hear Lord Ismay.

The CHAIRMAN: You have all heard the motion.

Mr. GOODE: Do you intend to meet later in the day, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: If Lord Ismay's speech permits it, we could return here by 12 o'clock. Would that be agreeable?

Mr. GRAYDON: I think we ought to come back here anyway and if it is late we can adjourn again.

The CHAIRMAN: So it is decided we will come back here again after that function is over.

The second letter is a letter from Mr. George McIlraith. It is dated Ottawa, March 5, 1953, and reads as follows:

Mr. J. A. Bradette, M.P.,
Room 267,
House of Commons.

Dear Mr. Bradette:

This will confirm my telephone conversation with you this morning, when I asked if it would be possible for your committee to forgo the meeting on Monday morning, March 9, as I did not want to have the Atomic Energy Committee meeting at the same time and it seems to be about the only time we can meet prior to our projected visit to the plant at Chalk River on Friday morning, March 13.

Several members, as you know, are on both committees and they are so interested in the External Affairs Committee that I am anxious not to hold a meeting of the Atomic Energy Committee at the same time as the External Affairs is meeting, but unfortunately on this one occasion we find ourselves in some difficulty.

Yours sincerely,
George J. McIlraith

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Are there many members of the External Affairs Committee on the Atomic Energy Committee?

The CHAIRMAN: There are six.

Mr. FULFORD: May I make a motion, Mr. Chairman, that we meet at 3:30 on Monday in place of our Monday morning meeting.

Mr. GRAYDON: I would like to make a motion to the effect that we meet on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30.

The CHAIRMAN: We have two motions now before us. One is to sit on Monday at 3:30 p.m., and the other is to sit on Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. All those in favour of sitting on Monday at 3:30 p.m., please indicate. Those against?

I declare the motion carried. We will meet on Monday at 3:30 p.m.

Before we proceed, I believe it will be in order to ask Mr. Goode to say a few words about his reactions on his recent visit to the United Nations.

Mr. GOODE: I never expected to make a statement, and I do not think I can make a statement that would be of too much importance. One thing I can say to you, though, is that I was very definitely taken in the United States with the respect that is held there by the ordinary people for Canada, not only on account of their activities at the United Nations, but in regard to the way Canada is performing her financial obligations. I had the opportunity of talking to a policeman in front of the hotel, who was watching traffic, and a waitress in a restaurant, and several other people—

The CHAIRMAN: Order, please, gentlemen.

Mr. GOODE: —and I found that the ordinary person on the street in New York has a great regard and respect for this country. It is not a reflection on our political views at all. For instance, while we were there cigarettes went up three cents a package, while in Canada they had taken the opposite trend. That has an effect on the little man in the street. They wonder why our budgetary affairs are in such a favourable condition when they consider—

Mr. FRASER: I think this is uncalled for. This is a political speech.

Mr. FLEMING: If this is a budget speech, let us have it in the house.

Mr. GOODE: As I said, this has nothing to do with politics at all. The feeling in the United States is that Canadian work on the United Nations is most important, and I find that in talking to Madame Pandit and a lot of other people that the work of the Canadian delegation down there has been most effective. I think you will find—and any of you who have been down there before me have found, I am sure—that Canada's position on the United Nations is perhaps more respected than that of any other country sitting on that body. I cannot say very much else, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Goode.

We had passed item No. 86 of the estimates, on page 13, and we were discussing item 87, but Mr. Fraser may have a question or two to ask on passports. I suppose there will be no objection?

Mr. FRASER: I think the passport office now is being run very efficiently and they seem to get the passports out in record time. They are anxious to oblige, and I have no objection to the way it is being run at all. I commend them for the way they are doing the work.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall item 87 carry?

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, there was some information with respect to item 87 that was to be submitted to us.

The CHAIRMAN: And there are also some questions to answer on item No. 86.

Mr. Low: Can we have them first, then?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, under item No. 86, the item in the estimates for passport office administration, a number of questions were asked about passport and travel procedure and I can now supply answers. No passports have been cancelled or revoked because of people using them for the purpose of going behind the iron curtain. As regards the practice of the United Kingdom in issuing passports for travel to that area, we do not have detailed information but it is our understanding that they rarely refuse passport facilities to persons who wish to travel anywhere in the world.

I was asked how many people in the last five years have applied to go from Canada behind the iron curtain. Figures for the last five years are not available because persons who wished to travel to iron curtain countries before June 30, 1951, were not required to report their intentions. Since that date, up to December 31, 1952, a total of 131 persons have given notification of plans to travel to countries behind the iron curtain.

The addition of the People's Republic of China and North Korea to the list of countries in the Notice to Travellers inserted in all passports has been considered but because of various difficulties this step has not been taken. We have no representatives in either of these countries and because of the special conditions prevailing we do not wish to request the United Kingdom Mission in Peking to undertake this work for us. Up to the present time, most if not all persons who travelled have done so through the Soviet Union and thus have been instructed to report to our embassy in Moscow.

Turning now to the questions asked about entry into Canada, I should like to deal first with non-immigrants coming from iron curtain countries. The only persons entering Canada from iron curtain countries in the last year as non-immigrants were persons entering in an official capacity, that is, diplomats, couriers, officials attending the International Trade Fair at the direction of their governments and delegates to the Red Cross Conference held in Toronto. Apart from the Red Cross Conference, there has been no discernible increase in the numbers of non-immigrants entering Canada from iron curtain countries during the past year. The total of those who came to Canada in the last year is 130 of whom 85 travelled on diplomatic visas, 40 on courtesy visas with the remaining 5 being businessmen attending the International Trade Fair.

The admission of persons from abroad is, as I mentioned at the last meeting, the responsibility of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration under the legislation and regulations which they administer. In connection with the visit of the Dean of Canterbury about whom questions were asked, the committee will appreciate that I am not in a position to explain the operations of another department but I might point out that as a British subject he is eligible to enter Canada without passport or visa, although subject to existing immigration regulations. Beyond that, speaking on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, I do not think I can go.

Now, another question was asked—

By Mr. MacDougall:

Q. Before you leave that subject, would it be possible for you to give some enlightenment on the question of one Mrs. Ray Gardiner, whose husband is the head of the Canadian Peace Congress in British Columbia, certainly in Vancouver. She applied, I believe, for permission to go to one of the Low Countries, but eventually she turned up at the conference at Peking. Now, would there be any way of checking her passport? Would it be possible for her to have applied to the Canadian Passport Office, for instance, stating her destination to be Denmark, and then to have that destination in Denmark switched to Peking?

—A. That would be consistent with the Notice to Travellers which was read at the last meeting. The traveller is obliged to notify the passport office in Ottawa before making a trip to the Soviet Union, for example, or to notify the nearest diplomatic mission, and in the case that you mentioned it would be possible for such a traveller to notify the Canadian Legation in Copenhagen of an intention to proceed to Czechoslovakia, Moscow, and so on.

Q. Would the O.K. of that government carry her through to Peking?

—A. Well, a traveller has to secure the permission of each country through which he or she travels.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. I was going to ask you if a traveller enters the iron curtain countries and reports at Moscow, and afterwards moves into Czechoslovakia, should he also report at Prague?—A. He should.

Q. Each country? And I suppose on leaving the iron curtain countries they should report at one point that they are leaving? I am asking that because I was asked the question a few days ago.—A. The notice asks them to report as they enter and as they leave.

Mr. BENIDICKSON: But if they do not, nothing happens, does it?

The WITNESS: No.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. I have a question about passports, which may be issued to persons wishing to go to North Korea and China. You said that is done through the United Kingdom and for certain reasons it is not advisable for you to do that. I think that is my understanding of your remarks. What I was going to ask is this: has any approach been made to India regarding that? They have a mission in Peking and they are members of the Commonwealth. Would it be possible if anybody wanted to get there and it was not possible to get a passport through the United Kingdom—would it be possible to apply to the Indian office?—A. We issue passports for all Canadians. We have not asked the United Kingdom to do any passport issuing for us in this connection. The remark I made was that we have not thought it desirable to ask the United Kingdom mission in Peking to take on the responsibility of receiving reports from any Canadians who go there; and I suppose it would be equally possible to consider whether Canadian citizens travelling in that area should be asked to report to the Indian mission, provided they were agreeable, but that has not been considered.

Q. You have not considered the Indian mission at all?—A. No.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. You do have an arrangement with the United Kingdom?—A. We have not asked them to do anything for us in China in this particular field.

Q. Generally, however, you have an arrangement with the United Kingdom, but not with India?—A. That is true.

Mr. FULFORD: With respect to the Red Dean, the reply is that it is impossible to keep him out because he is a British subject and does not need a passport or a visa. I believe in the freedom of speech, certainly, but I do feel that the Red Dean is an undesirable person, a disgrace to his church, and all the rest. But is there no way of keeping a British subject out of Canada if we feel that he is a menace to our country?

The WITNESS: I am sure there is. There is no right, as I understand it, for anybody, be he a British subject or any other, to enter Canada as an immigrant or non-immigrant; but I am not able to speak as to the regulations of the immigration branch.

Mr. Low: But have the United States not done that very thing, that is, kept people out of their country when they were suspicious of their being communists?

The WITNESS: I believe that is true.

Mr. COLDWELL: In regard to the Dean of Canterbury, I think that to keep him out would make better propaganda for communist purposes than to let him in.

Mr. FULFORD: I agree with you in that, and I just asked a general question about keeping an undesirable person out of Canada.

Mr. Low: From the reception he got the last time, I do not think we need to worry about him at all. The people are showing what they think about him.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. You told us that 130 people came from behind the Iron Curtain into Canada during the past year. Have any of them stayed in Canada?—A. The total of 130 would include, for example, people posted to diplomatic missions here, such as those of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and so on; and it would also include diplomatic couriers who come and go.

Q. That might mean two trips or more?—A. It might. There is a constant movement of those people; and then, for example, there are the people who came to the Trade Fair, and the large numbers who came to the Red Cross Conference, merely a single visit.

Q. Do you keep track of those 130 people all the time in your department?—A. We do not keep track of them while they are in Canada; and in fact we only know officially about the visas that are issued to them. The matter of their entry into the country, and seeing to it that they comply with the immigration regulations about departure and so on, are matters for the immigration branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

By Mr. Low:

Q. There was another angle to that situation and that had to do with certain diplomatic representatives from the Iron Curtain countries who went about the country, according to some of the papers, abusing their diplomatic privileges. I refer particularly to articles which appeared in the *Ensign* with respect to the diplomatic representative of one particular country. Is there not any regulation covering a thing of that kind?—A. There are no precise regulations. There are generally accepted standards of international practice in these matters; and if the diplomatic representative were thought by a government to be going beyond those standards, it would then be open to the government to make representations to that effect.

Q. Were any representations made concerning the instance to which I referred?—A. I do not know of the incident. I do not know whether or not representations were made.

Mr. COLDWELL: Do not the representatives from certain countries require a permit in order to travel beyond a given area in this county?

The WITNESS: Yes, and I have an answer to that question which I would be glad to give when the time comes.

Mr. COLDWELL: Fine, fine.

Mr. McCUSKER: I presume the case which Mr. Low gave us was that of someone who spoke a little too freely in Vancouver, and certain protests were made about it.

Mr. Low: That is right.

Mr. McCUSKER: I notice in this morning's copy of the *Ensign* there is something about Mr. Wilgress being drawn into it, and the reply which Mr. Pearson made.

Mr. Macdonnell made a statement a few moments ago that we were not calling on the British to carry out any duties for us in China. But are they not still looking after the interests of the clergy from Canada, and the sisters who are over there and who are still within that country?

The WITNESS: Yes. I merely wished to indicate that in this particular field we were not asking Canadian travellers to report to the United Kingdom mission. But they have, as you say, extended a great deal of co-operation to us in dealing with this very difficult problem of Canadians in China.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Macdonnell said that the country might consider it necessary to make some representations in regard to diplomatic people coming over here, who they thought might do us harm. Now, in the case of the Gardiners, we in British Columbia are interested in these two Gardiners. We would make representations with regard to someone coming over here from another country, yet we allow the Gardiners to tell us that they are going to a certain place when they have no intention of staying there. Their final intention was to go to China to attend a peace conference or some communist gathering; yet we allow them to get passports. We can say to a certain country: you are not to send us this diplomatic representative for certain reasons; yet, on the other hand, we allow people to go over behind the Iron Curtain with our passports, knowing that they are going to come back to this country and do us harm. I do not see how we can stay on an even level at all.

The WITNESS: That was discussed at some length at the last meeting. I think I can only attempt to summarize by referring to the statement which the minister made in the House two or three weeks ago: that it has not been thought desirable to interfere with the normal eligibility of a Canadian citizen to receive a passport unless there is a clear and immediate threat of danger to the state. And there is also, of course, the question of effectiveness. The mere denial of passport facilities does not prevent a Canadian from going abroad.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is there not a danger of being pushed into the position of the countries that we are actually engaged with in the cold war, and that if we adopt methods of restriction, then we are being pushed into exactly the same position that we are criticizing all the time?

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion to adjourn at this time and to come back later.

(The committee recessed at 11.30 a.m.)

(The committee resumed at 12.15 p.m.)

The CHAIRMAN: After a very nice conference with Lord Ismay, which, I believe, was very illuminating and very instructive, we will now proceed.

Mr. STICK: Do you want to get down to earth?

The CHAIRMAN: He was pretty matter of fact, too, I think.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, questions were asked at the previous meeting about travel restrictions which are placed on our diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Union, and on the diplomatic mission of the Soviet Union to other countries and in Ottawa. The history of the case is this:

On September 30, 1948, the Soviet ministry of foreign affairs addressed a note to all diplomatic missions in Moscow enclosing a list of places which staff members of missions and foreign members of their households were not allowed to visit. A further note of January 15, 1952, communicated a substantial addition to the list of prohibited areas. In effect, the present situation is that our embassy staff members are limited to five important cities—Moscow, Leningrad,

Stalingrad, Tbilisi—also known as Tiflis in the Caucasus, and Odessa—and to a zone 40 kilometres in radius from Moscow. Even in this small zone around Moscow there are about 20 additional prohibited areas some of which begin within the city limits. Any trip to one of the permitted places beyond the 40-kilometre radius must be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or, in the case of our service attaché staff, to the foreign liaison section of the Soviet Ministry of War), in writing, by the embassy before the trip is taken. This notification must include date of departure and return and full details of the proposed itinerary while absent from Moscow.

As to restrictions in Canada in March, 1952, the Soviet embassy in Ottawa was informed that it must notify in writing the Department of External Affairs (or the Department of National Defence in the case of service attachés) of any trip more than 25 miles from Ottawa taken by any member of the Embassy staff. This notification must be received at least 48 hours before the proposed time of departure from Ottawa and it must also include details of the proposed trip.

No applications have been rejected from the Soviet Embassy?

As to applications from our Embassy in Moscow.

Normally, the embassy's notifications of intention to travel are not acknowledged directly in any way. If the journey is approved, the traveller may find that he is able to buy the necessary train or other tickets from *Intourist*—the official Soviet agency for foreign travel in the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, he may be informed that all rail or air reservations are booked up, or that no suitable accommodation can be reserved at his proposed destination; or he may simply be told that tickets are not available, and be given no reason.

Full information on all notifications of intention to travel, made by embassy personnel since the Soviet travel restrictions were first imposed, is not available in Ottawa, and it would be difficult to evaluate such information in any case. We have no means of knowing, for example, when the excuses given by *Intourist* are genuine and when they represent a decision by the Soviet authorities to forbid the trip; similarly, when no excuse is given we have no means of knowing whether the reason is a simple shortage of travel accommodation or a deliberate refusal by the authorities. Sometimes a member of the embassy staff is only in a position to travel at a particular time, and when tickets are not available at that time he may abandon his plans; alternatively he may decide to travel to a different destination and, perhaps, be successful in this second attempt. Sometimes, when the would-be traveller is able to arrange to be away from Moscow at any time that tickets can be obtained, persistent attempts have finally been successful. We cannot be sure that similar persistence might not have been similarly rewarded in other cases when the proposed journey was abandoned.

All that can be said with certainty, in reply to this question, is that on many occasions members of the staff of our embassy in Moscow have been unable to complete arrangements to visit places which are not, or were not at the time, included in the list of prohibited areas.

Now I think the next question was asked concerning the recognition of the Baltic States.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Before you go on I think you were asked a question as to how many times requests were made from the Russian embassy here for travel in Canada and how many times we have asked the Kremlin for permission to travel. Have we got those figures?—A. We do not have a list of all the applications made by our embassy in Moscow. They would not necessarily send us all particulars.

Q. I think you were asked the question as to the number of times we asked for permission to travel, and the number of times the Russian embassy staff here asked permission to travel in Canada?—A. I do not think that the number of applications from the Soviet embassy here was requested. The question was the number of rejections. As I said there have been no rejections.

Q. Well, I have not got the record here, but I was under the impression that I asked the question as to how many times they had asked permission to travel in Canada during the last year, for instance, or last two years and, conversely, how many times we had asked in the Kremlin. Could you get that?—A. We cannot I think give you—

Q. You must have—A. We have the Ottawa figures.

Q. If you cannot give the Kremlin figures can you give the Ottawa figures for the last two years since 1950?—A. Yes—for the period since these regulations came into effect.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. When they ask for permission to travel do they give at the same time the nature and cause of their trip—the nature of the trip they intend to make?—A. Yes, that is included.

By Mr. Low:

Q. Together with the purposes?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Quelch:

Q. Is there any limitation upon the amount of gasoline that can be obtained when travelling by car?—A. Yes I think so. The amount of gasoline available is limited.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. How is that limitation made?—A. It is usually done by a rationing system which provides so much for each diplomatic mission.

Q. Are you talking about here or Russia?—A. I am talking about the Soviet Union.

Mr. COLDWELL: Mr. Quelch I think meant here. Did you not?

By Mr. Quelch:

Q. I mean in Russia. When it is not possible to get transportation by rail and officials can travel by car what would be the limitation as to the supply of gasoline? Would it be the same as that given to civilians?—A. The ration allowed for diplomatic missions, I think, is certainly higher than that allowed for ordinary individuals but it probably is not very extensive.

By Mr. Low:

Q. We do not limit the missions here in the amount of gasoline that they can buy?—A. No.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. If one of the members of the embassy here were to get permission, as you have explained, to go to Toronto and you found that instead of going to Toronto he went to Winnipeg what would you do about it?—A. Well, it would be open to the government to draw attention to a violation of the regulations and take whatever action they felt was necessary.

Q. That is the position I have tried to make in this committee in regard to people who can leave this country and tell you they are going somewhere

and yet go somewhere else and you do nothing about it. We in British Columbia feel some concern about the cases mentioned by Mr. MacDougall this morning. Here you take one view in regard to these diplomatic people and I take a similar view in regard to those known communists in British Columbia whom we allow to roam all around the world saying what they like without any action from the Canadian government. Yet with the people here in the embassy who are doing exactly the same thing we confine them and I still say we should confine the people who are going across into Europe and other places to do harm to Canada. I have always made that point and I will continue to make it until the department does something about it.—
A. Might I point out that we have the authority to confine, as you put it, but the applications of members of the embassy to travel have up to the present been approved.

Mr. COLDWELL: If we are going to do the other thing are we not really falling into the same sort of system of limiting free travel by free citizens in the way the people behind the iron curtain have? Are we not being forced into accepting something of the totalitarian view?

Mr. GOODE: That may be so, but I still think the security of Canada is important enough to maintain these known communists somewhere where we can keep some control over them. These communists are not ordinary people. They are known communists in British Columbia. We are very concerned over the Canadian government allowing these people to roam all over the world and then come back with propoganda to use it along with what they have learned overseas and they are being paid for it and we think they are being—

Mr. COLDWELL: Do you think our democracy is so weak that it can be undermined by that kind of propoganda?

Mr. GOODE: There are two points of view and our point of view is that it can be.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Would it be fair to say that if somebody from the Russian embassy applied for permission to go to Toronto and he went to Winnipeg the usual diplomatic action would be taken, that is you would ask for his credentials to be cancelled and he might be returned to his own country. That is the usual practise?—A. That would be one possibility. If we thought it desirable not to go quite that far presumably representations could be made.

Q. When a member of the Russian embassy staff violates our rules and regulations he places himself in a position that he may be asked to return to his country?—A. He may be.

By Mr. MacInnis:

Q. Mr. Chairman, may I remark on the point made by Mr. Goode. The communist party and its members—it is a legal organizaion in Canada and questions aught not to be raised and the government has never considered that it would be a desirable thing to make regulations, and as long as it is legal you cannot take action against it or restrict the movements of its members in this country. I would question very much whether a member of the communist party who visits somewhere inside the iron curtain is any more dangerous when he comes back than he was when he went. As a matter of fact it seems to me he is less dangerous because he is known better and people will be—to use a word—leery of associating with him and paying any attention to what he says. We cannot have two classes of citizens here and deal with each in a different manner just because of the political organization to which they belong. I think it would be a very dangerous policy to embark on.

Mr. JUTRAS: The other point here is that in the case of Canadians who are known communists wanting to go outside they would not come under the external affairs department in any shape or form. The matter of stopping these people would come under another department altogether or it would have to be dealt with under the Criminal Code.

The CHAIRMAN: The Immigration Department.

Mr. JUTRAS: A passport would not have the effect of restricting the movements of people in Canada.

Mr. STICK: I think it is a question respecting communist activity in Canada of whether we should have it in the open so we know what they are doing or putting it underground.

Mr. JUTRAS: There is another point on this question: they do go and I do not know if there is a practical way of stopping them from going or if there is much we can do in devising any method of stopping them from going. But if they do go and they do make statements over there which are not in accordance with the facts and are to the detriment of this country I think that they should be questioned when they get back and they should have to answer for what they said and answer for their actions when they get back to their country.

Mr. STICK: Under what law in Canada are you going to take action?

Mr. JUTRAS: We have the Criminal Code. Last year the question was considered in a certain case and the matter was examined to see if they could do it. My point is possibly we should concentrate on that rather than the question of restriction of movement and things like that.

The CHAIRMAN: We have a lot of information on that. We will ask Mr. Macdonnell to proceed.

The WITNESS: The next question concerns the recognition of the Baltic states.

In response to the request made by Mr. Fleming at the meeting of this Committee held on March 2, I would like to make the following statement regarding the position of Canada with respect to the recognition of the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and with respect to recognition of the absorption of these states by the U.S.S.R.

The Committee will appreciate that when these states came into existence, Canada did not conduct its own external affairs. At that time this was done by Great Britain. Shortly after the First World War, Great Britain extended *de jure* recognition to the states and governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It can be assumed that this action on the part of Great Britain was binding on Canada. Consequently Canada can be considered as having recognized the sovereignty and independence of these states and their governments. Since the time when Canada assumed the responsibility for the conduct of its own external relations, there has been no occasion when the Government of Canada, in its own right, considered it necessary either to reaffirm or withdraw formally *de jure* recognition of these states. Moreover, it is not possible to point to any event or occasion which might imply that the Government of Canada has given *de jure* recognition to the absorption of these states into the U.S.S.R. There has never been any question of Canada acquiescing in or approving of the action taken by the U.S.S.R. To the best of my knowledge, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have not withdrawn formal *de jure* recognition of these states and have not recognized *de jure* their entry into the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, there does not appear to be any need to take steps now to withdraw what Mr. Fleming has described as "any form of countenancing of what took place in these countries in 1940". In accordance with its position on recognition the Government of Canada has already extended refuge and

assistance to a large number of citizens from the three Baltic countries and will no doubt continue to do what lies within its power to facilitate their rehabilitation in Canada.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I had hoped the statement would also cover the question of diplomatic representation. We had some correspondence in the past with respect to the question of those who had been diplomatic representatives of the three Baltic countries when they were free before the Russians came in and attempted to swallow them up?—A. I do not believe the question of diplomatic representatives in the strict sense of the term has arisen in that we never exchanged diplomatic representatives directly with those three countries. There were consular representatives and there are at the present four representatives of the three Baltic states performing consular functions in Canada. They are exercising these functions with the knowledge and consent of the government of Canada. There are two acting on behalf of Latvia and one each on behalf of Estonia and Lithuania. With the difficulties prevailing in these countries the government has not certified the status of these consuls but this has not prevented them carrying out certain work on behalf of their nationals.

Q. I do not know whether you are familiar with the correspondence of a couple of years ago, but the situation was this, that those who held consular status in Canada at the time of the attempted Russian absorption attempted to exercise the functions they had previously exercised and it came to a question of shall this recognition be extended to their successors or how recognition was to be given to the formal appointment. That was the difficulty I do not propose to press it at this stage, but it is a matter which I think is of concern to us. I do not think any one of us would want to see anything done at any time which looks in the vaguest way like countenancing what the Russians did in those countries because they are highly civilized countries with an appreciation of democracy, and the Russians did some of the most frightful things in those countries in connection with their communistic and imperialistic plans.—A. No steps have been taken by the government which have the effect of countenancing their actions.

Q. There was some difficulty in giving recognition to the appointment of successors to those who were consuls at the time this happened?—A. Yes.

The next question concerns service attachés, that is military, naval and air attachés. I was asked for the countries in which we have service attachés and for list of the countries which have service attachés in Canada and I might just give these lists.

Canadian service attachés are serving in the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United States and Yugoslavia.

Q. Have you mentioned Greece?—A. No.

Q. We used to have a representative there, a military attaché?—A. At the present time, however, the only military attaché in that area is in Turkey.

The countries which have service attachés at their missions in Ottawa are the following: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., the United States and Uruguay.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Japan has not got representation?—A. No service representation. There are no Japanese military forces.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Does that complete your answer to the questions?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, I will come back and ask about Canada's representation to—was it 13 countries? I attempted to keep track of them.—A. That is right.

Q. How were they divided as between army, navy and air force?—A. I have not got them divided up by categories. Perhaps if I were to go down the list again, I can give you the information you want. Belgium, an air attaché; Czechoslovakia, an air attaché; Finland, naval attaché, military and air attaché, assistant military attaché (and I should point out there that these are the same people who appear under Sweden. We have one minister to Sweden and Finland and the service attachés are accredited to both posts. They reside in Stockholm and pay visits to Helsinki.) In France we have a military and an air attaché; in Germany there is a service relations advisor in Bonn who corresponds to a military attaché; and a military attaché in Italy. In Japan we have an air adviser.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. When you say "military" you mean army?—A. Yes. In The Netherlands a naval attaché and a military attaché; Sweden, naval attaché, military and air attaché, and assistant military attaché; Turkey, military attaché; U.S.S.R., military and air. In the United States there is quite a list; naval attaché and assistant, military attaché and assistant, and air attaché and assistant. The officers holding these positions have dual responsibility; they are primarily members of the Canadian joint staff in Washington but in addition have these positions. Finally, in Yugoslavia there is a military and air attaché and assistant air attaché.

Mr. FLEMING: What is the total in personnel?

The WITNESS: Twenty-four.

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. Have you counted the same ones for Finland and Sweden?—A. I did not count them twice.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. What is the total number of military attaches in the Soviet mission in Canada?—A. Four.

Q. How are they divided?—A. Acting military attache, assistant military attache for air and assistant military attache.

Mr. STICK: Does that list include our military representation on NATO?

The WITNESS: No.

Mr. STICK: That is entirely separate?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. GOODE: May I ask if the Russian attaches in Canada come under the same obligation in Canada, they cannot travel any further than the Canadian government want them to?

The WITNESS: Yes. Now, questions were asked at the last meeting by Mr. Fleming about capital expenditures in Rome, The Hague and Tokyo and I should like to give the committee the answers.

A site was purchased in April 1950 in Rome (authorized by P.C. 26/1784 of 5 April 1950) for the Canadian equivalent of \$186,391.65.

The site was purchased with the intention of erecting upon it an official Residence for the ambassador and an office building for the embassy. Plans for both these projects are in the course of preparation, and we are asking in our estimates for \$200,000 for expenditure on construction during the fiscal year.

Up to December 31, 1952, expenditures have been made for architect's fees and draughtsmen's fees in the amount of \$902.17 paid from blocked French francs and for architect's fees and property surveys in amount of \$955.44 paid in Italian lire on authorization from Ottawa.

It is proposed, should the buildings be authorized, to pay for their construction from blocked Italian lire.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Would it be best to ask questions as we go along?—A. Yes.

Q. Regarding the figure of \$186,300, if I understand you correctly that applies to the acquisition of the site only and it does not include any construction?—A. That is right.

Q. So that up to December 31st, 1952, there has been no real outlay on construction?—A. No. Only this approximately \$1,800 paid for architects and draftsmen's fees and so on.

Q. And construction has not been going on on that site since its acquisition in 1950?—A. No.

Q. What is the reason for the delay? It seemed to be well on its way at least three years ago.—A. I think the fact has been that it has taken some time to get agreement on the part of the various government departments who will be using the building, and to prepare plans that are suitable to all, which is a time consuming business.

Q. And you are estimating \$200,000 this year as the cost of construction. That is an estimate of the complete cost of construction?—A. No, that is the amount we think we will be able to spend during the coming fiscal year.

Q. What is the estimated complete cost of construction?—A. I do not think we have an estimate of the final cost, because the completed plans and the cost estimates based on them have not been drawn up, but it certainly would be well over \$200,000 that we think we can spend if this is approved.

Q. Am I to understand, Mr. Macdonnell, that the department is asking for an appropriation of \$200,000 this year without having obtained an estimate of the total cost of construction of this building?—A. We hope that during the fiscal year we will be able to submit to the Treasury Board plans and cost estimates for the total project and if those are approved, we would hope to be able to get on with the construction during the year.

Q. You have not answered my question. Are we to understand that the department is asking for an appropriation now of \$200,000, which, I take it, if spent will commit us to the total project, without yet having an estimate of the total cost of construction of the building?—A. But there will be no expenditures...

Q. Is that the fact?—A. There will be no expenditures made until the total project has been approved.

Q. By whom?—A. By the government.

Q. Yes, but parliament has got to think about approving the appropriation of the money, and you are asking for the appropriation of \$200,000 now as an instalment to cover this year's portion of the cost of construction without being told, or without anybody knowing, apparently, at the moment, what is the total estimated cost of construction.—A. Well, I am sure we have some preliminary figures. Would it be helpful if I could see what estimates we now have?

Q. I will be glad if you do that. I would like to see this item stand over, Mr. Chairman, because if we approve this item of \$200,000, then we have, as far as parliament is concerned, if construction is commenced, undoubtedly committed Canada to the whole project, the whole construction, and we have no idea what the total cost is to be.

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, this is the customary procedure in bringing down estimates on other buildings, there is a vote put in the estimates each year and it is passed by parliament, where the plans are not yet completed, but that money is not spent until the architect's plans are completed, the estimates in, the tenders called, and if they are accepted and passed by the Finance Committee, then construction is proceeded with. But there must be, unless you want to delay it indefinitely, a vote, if you want to proceed with it this year. There must be money appropriated in order to proceed when the plans are ready.

Mr. GREEN: Surely the department would not proceed as far as they have done without some preliminary estimate of the cost. We are asked to approve of a vote here without being given any idea of the estimate of the total cost. Now, it may be \$1 million, and if we are to spend a million dollars on a Canadian Embassy in Rome, I am very doubtful if it is a proper expenditure. Surely we are entitled to have some information with regard to the final cost.

The WITNESS: I shall try and get that.

Mr. GREEN: Not only on the land, but also for the building, and also for the equipment.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. Are your architects Italian architects, and your contractors also?—
A. We have a departmental architect who is based in Paris and whose responsibility includes supervision of all planning and construction work in Europe. He will be assisted by local architects in each centre where there is any work going on, who are familiar with local building conditions, customs, and so on.

Q. The contractor is a local contractor as well?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Following along Mr. Fleming's remarks and also those of Mr. Green, I am inclined to agree up to a point that we should know the total cost, but do not costs vary from year to year, and until we finally decide to construct a building how can we estimate the total cost of the building? For instance, if you are going to build a building in Canada today, it will cost more than if built a few years ago, and until you decide to build, that is, to make your final decision as to what kind of structure you are going to erect or build, you cannot call for an estimate of the cost. How can you estimate the total cost at the present time when it might vary from year to year? I cannot see how that could be done. You might get an idea, but you would not have the total cost; you could not figure it out exactly.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe that Mr. Fleming will accept an estimate, not the definite cost, because nobody would know exactly what that was, even the best architects or contractors.

Mr. GREEN: They have already spent \$186,300 to acquire land. Surely they would not spend that amount of money for vacant land without having some idea of the cost of the building which they are going to put on it.

The CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Fleming wants to have is the estimated cost of the building.

Mr. FLEMING: Yes. And to make it perfectly plain I might say that I am rather shocked at the practice as described by Dr. McCusker. If that is the practice, then I think it ought to be changed. Let us look at the effect of it. Mr. Stick says that you cannot get a firm estimate now. But all our financing, all our public financing is proceeded with on the basis of obtaining the best estimate you can. We call for figures and we go into the House and ask for approval of estimates. They are the best estimates that can be pre-

pared. Now here, apparently, without there being any estimates, any firm estimates of the cost of construction of this building, we are now being asked to approve an appropriation of \$200,000 which will be expended this year on account of a building, as Dr. McCusker says, when the plans are complete and the contract is let. But so far as parliament is concerned, parliament at this moment does not know what it is committing itself to. If this \$200,000 is spent this year, certainly nobody will leave the project incomplete. It will be completed next year and appropriations will follow. But we are being asked in effect to give approval to this amount of money this year and, inferentially to give approval to what is to be required next year without our knowing right now what the whole job is going to cost us, or without having any idea of it. That seems to me to be an extraordinary situation. That is not the way for parliament to go about the approval of expenditures of public money.

The CHAIRMAN: The witness will try to get those figures for you. We will let the matter stand for the time being.

Mr. FULFORD: Can the witness give us any idea of the amount of blocked funds we have in Italy now? I believe those were funds which were acquired between the end of the war and the final settlement of this thing.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. It was explained.

Mr. FULFORD: I am sorry, but I was not here last Monday.

The CHAIRMAN: I mean that it was explained in previous years. It was all explained.

The WITNESS: There is about \$400,000.

Mr. FULFORD: Left?

The WITNESS: Left, yes.

The CHAIRMAN: In Italy?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: After the purchase of this site?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. STICK: Have you not used a certain amount of blocked currency in connection with the money we have already expended?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. MACINNIS: I wonder if Mr. Macdonnell could indicate to us the amount of land that is involved, in terms of square feet?

Mr. GREEN: It must be a gold mine.

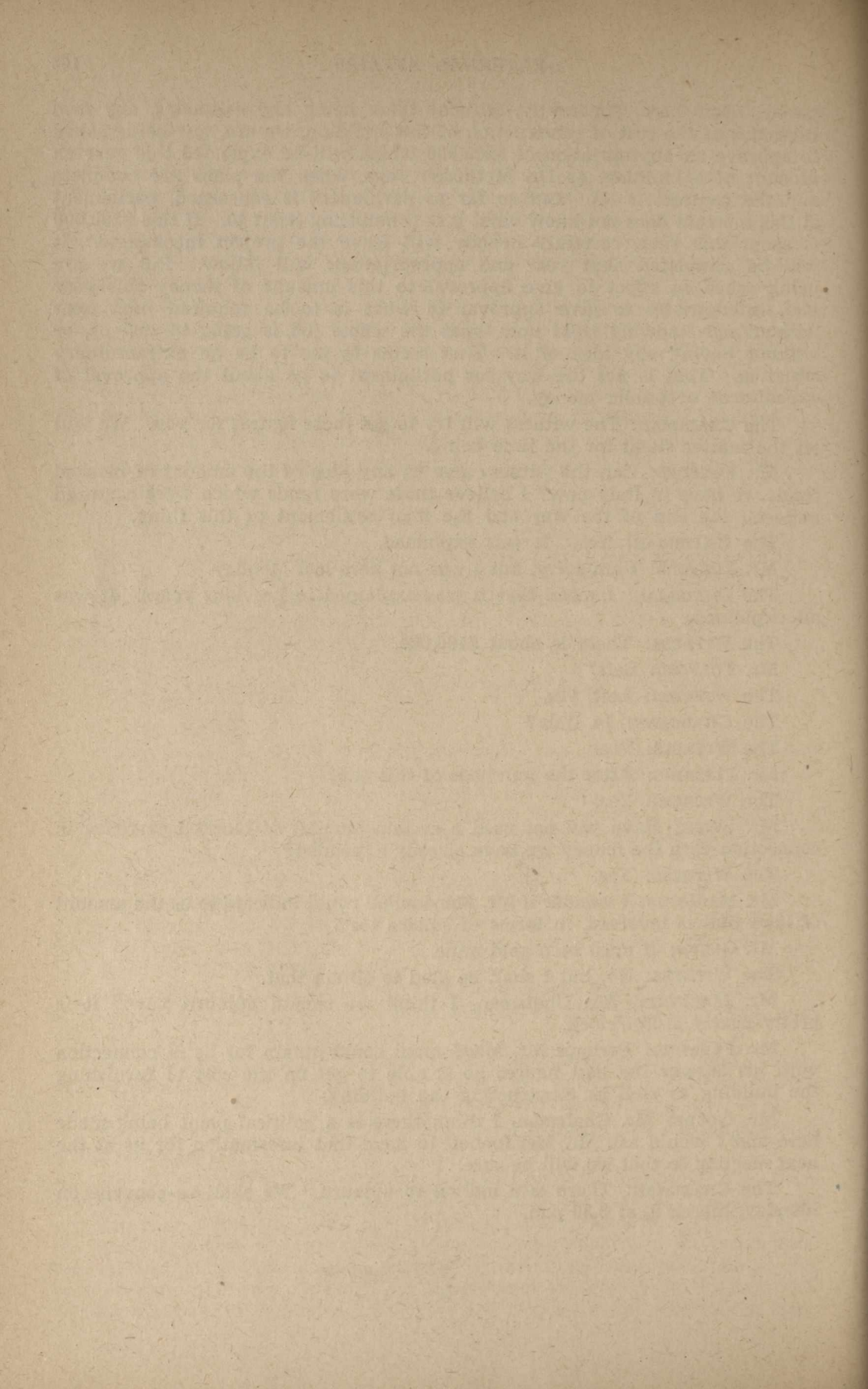
The WITNESS: No; but I shall be glad to obtain that.

Mr. MACINNIS: Mr. Chairman, I think we should adjourn now. It is pretty nearly 1:00 o'clock.

Mr. FLEMING: Perhaps Mr. Macdonnell could obtain for us in connection with his answer the best figures he is able to get on the cost of furnishing the building as well as constructing the building.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Chairman, I think there is a political point being made here and I would ask Mr. Macdonnell to have that information for us at the next meeting so that we will be sure.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion to adjourn. We shall re-convene on Monday, March 9, at 3.30 p.m.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament

1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 5

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1953

ITEMS Nos. 87, 90-98, 103 and 104

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, March 9, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 3.30 o'clock p.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bradette, Côté (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Green, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), MacDougall, MacInnis, MacKenzie, McCusker, Quelch, Robichaud and Stick.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary; Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division.

Agreed,—That Mr. Jean Désy, Director General of the International Service of the C.B.C. be heard on Thursday, March 12, at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

The main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs were further considered.

Item No. 87 was further considered and allowed to stand.

Items Nos. 88, 89 and 99 to 102 inclusive, were allowed to stand.

Items Nos. 90 to 98 inclusive, 103 and 104 were adopted.

The Committee recessed from 4.00 o'clock p.m. to 4.15 o'clock p.m. to attend a vote in the House.

The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs placed on the record a list of fellowships and scholarships being paid for in certain foreign countries from blocked funds. (*See Appendix "A" to this day's evidence.*)

At 5.40 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 11.00 o'clock a.m., Thursday, March 12.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

MARCH 9, 1953.

3.30 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: We now have a quorum and I believe it is in order to call the meeting to order. But before we proceed, at the request of several members of our committee it was arranged that Mr. Désy would be here next Thursday. Will it be agreeable to the members to hold two meetings on that day, one at 11.00 o'clock in the morning and another in the afternoon? Do you think it would be possible or agreeable to do that?

Agreed.

Before we proceed, Mr. Goode would like to ask a question about item 86 which has been passed, but it will be in order for him to put his question now.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, called:

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the opportunity to ask my questions. I was interested in what the witness told us regarding the staff at the embassy having to ask for permission to move in Canada. I asked him some questions on it, and I received what I thought were very satisfactory answers. This is a most important question in my opinion and I want to develop it a little further because we, in British Columbia, are very much concerned about the communist situation not only in our own province but throughout the west.

In looking at the press of the last few days I find that they mention a number of communist schools being carried on to educate high school students in the communist way of thinking. Now, I have had some discussion with some of the members of the House and they tell me that definitely, in some of the larger cities in western Canada, this is going on and that they know it personally. I, however, know of no school in British Columbia where it could possibly be.

Certainly the embassy staff is not doing it because, as the witness has told us, they are confined according to the wishes of the department. Therefore, someone else is doing it. I would suspect that members of the Canadian Peace Congress or people who were of the communist way of thinking are the ones who are leading these schools and I would suspect too that the leaders of those schools are coming from the Iron Curtain countries, back and forth into Canada. We know of some people who did go to the Iron Curtain countries on passports. Therefore I have come to a conclusion—I admit it may not be a very bright conclusion but I do not know of any other one to come to. My conclusion is that although we are tying up the members of the embassy, we are allowing communists—they do not come in as Russian subjects but doubtlessly are—to chase around this country and then go over and report to the Iron Curtain countries, through some people who are attending a peace congress. Now, what is the department doing about that kind of people?

On the one hand, we are tying up the members of the embassy; we are not allowing them to travel unless we give them permission. According to what was told us the other day, we say exactly where they can go, and they cannot go any further. That is the impression I got. I agree with that; but what about these people who are running all over the country preaching their communist propaganda and who, when they decide to, can go overseas with the full permission of the department?

Do you not think it is about time that we should do something about these people to stop them from spreading their incidious propaganda, or to stop them from going back to report to the country to which they hold allegiance? I would like to have an answer.—A. Mr. Chairman, on the question of policy, as to whether they should or should not be allowed to leave Canada, it is difficult for an official to comment. I think it is fair to point out, however, the difficulties—and I tried to do that at previous meetings—in the way of reconciling with our traditions of free movement the very rigid system of exit controls and other regulations that would be necessary to prevent the movement of Canadian citizens abroad, or to indicate what countries abroad they should or should not visit.

Q. I shall try not to take up too much time, Mr. Chairman. Mr. MacDougall spoke the other day and I supported him, in respect to this Gardiner situation in British Columbia. You know about it. There is Ray Gardiner and Mrs. K. Gardiner; and there is no doubt in my opinion—and I say that after thinking it over considerably—that they are communist spies for the USSR.

All right; but we definitely gave them permission to proceed from Vancouver to the Vienna Peace Conference, as I understand it. Then, all of a sudden, they landed in Communist China and came back with all sorts of stories about our cooperating in germ warfare. They preached it among the high school students of British Columbia, and if you keep throwing this stuff around long enough, it is going to land somewhere.

There was a case which the members from British Columbia can prove. There was no control over those people. They could go anywhere they wanted to go. I do not know if it would be a good thing to allow them to go to a peace conference if they are going to come back and spread propaganda which we know is not true. I think something should be done about it. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me the time.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the other day there was a reference made to some propaganda leaflets being distributed by the Polish and Jugo-Slav Legation here in Ottawa. I think it was in Ottawa; and circulated among the Polish and other ethnic groups in Canada. Was the Department of External Affairs able to get a copy of that pamphlet which had been distributed, with its propaganda of anti-Catholicism and other vicious form of propaganda?—A. Yes. I think that copies of any such leaflets would certainly come our way.

Q. Could you get a copy of that for this committee?—A. I shall endeavour to.

Q. For the next meeting?—A. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN: We are on item 87; and as you know, Mr. Macdonnell has to answer some of the questions which were placed before him at our previous meetings.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, there is one question which arose out of item 86. I think this will complete the answers to inquiries about item 86. At the last meeting I was asked how many applications had been made by the Soviet Embassy for permission for their personnel to travel in Canada since the regulations came into effect in March, 1952.

The number of applications is 46; and they cover altogether the movement of 73 people. In some cases, more than one person was included in a single application.

We have also asked the Department of National Defence for the figures concerning the movement of military attaches, which is supervised by that department. They have told us that in the same period they have received six applications covering the movement of six people.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. That would be the military attaches, or naval attaches, I take it?—A. Yes.

Q. Six?

Mr. GOODE: Were these movements in Canada or outside of Canada?

The WITNESS: Within Canada.

Mr. McCUSKER: We do not allow military attaches of the countries behind the Iron Curtain to attend our military exercises, do we?

The WITNESS: The rule of reciprocity is pretty well applied, and those military attaches would be allowed to attend the sort of military exercises which our attaches in their countries are allowed to attend.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. I think, at the same time, I asked how many applications we made to the Kremlin in Russia to travel in Russia, and how many had been accepted?—A. We do not have the full particulars of the applications which our personnel have made. They do not necessarily report them to the department.

Q. Very well.—A. In many cases it would be a matter of a short trip that an employee might want to make on leave, and if it came to nothing there would be no real occasion to report it to the department.

Q. In your answer with respect to the 46 applications to travel in Canada for 73 people, and the six military attaches, I take it that they carried out the regulations in that regard?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. One more question, Mr. Chairman, and then I am ready to stop. Have you known of any instances where any of the 73 people had exceeded the permission that was granted to them? As I mentioned the other day, you might give them permission to go to Toronto and they would proceed on to Winnipeg or Vancouver. Do you know of any cases such as that?—A. We have known of no such instances.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall item 87 carry?

Carried.

Mr. GREEN: In connection with the embassies overseas, do you not think they would come under item 87?

The CHAIRMAN: Item 87? It was Mr. Fleming who suggested that item 87 should be left over, but it will not be dealt with at our next meeting now because Mr. Desy will likely occupy at least the next two of our meetings. Shall we proceed with that item or let it stand over?

Mr. MACINNIS: That would mean that item 87 would stand?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Item 88: "Representation abroad". Shall the item carry?

Carried?

Item 89: "Representation abroad".

Mr. FRASER: Was this all blocked currency that was spent here?

The WITNESS: Yes. The questions which Mr. Fleming asked all dealt with blocked currency capital items, which are in this vote.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we deal with item 87 and allow item 88 to stand?

Mr. FRASER: Should we not let both item 87 and item 88 stand? They both have to do with representations abroad.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FRASER: And item 89, the three of them; should we not let them stand because all of them have to do with representation abroad?

The CHAIRMAN: It should be understood that on the first opportunity we should pass these items because it will be impossible to have proper work done by our committee until we pass one or two items at least; otherwise, we will have chaos. We want to be fair to everyone, but I do hope that at the first opportunity we have we will give consideration to these items because we have already had a very general discussion on them.

Mr. STICK: I think we should pass item 87. The questions are on items 88 and 89.

The CHAIRMAN: We could let the three items stand.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Has item 87 passed or does it stand?

The CHAIRMAN: It stands. Items 87, 88 and 89 stand. Item 90, to provide for official hospitality, \$20,000. Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 91, to provide for relief of distressed Canadians abroad, etc., \$15,000. Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 92, Canadian representation at international conferences, \$225,000. Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 93, grant to the United Nations Association in Canada, \$10,000.

Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 94, grant to the International Committee of the Red Cross, \$15,000.

Mr. GREEN: On the explanatory notes given to us, it shows that that item has been cut out.

Mr. MCCUSKER: It shows a reduction of \$10,000.

Mr. QUELCH: Any assistance given in regard to flood relief will be in addition to this item?

The WITNESS: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 95, to authorize and provide for the payment from foreign currencies—for fellowships and scholarships, \$125,000.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Mr. Chairman, what about these doors for the United Nations Building? We would like to have some explanation on that.

The WITNESS: They are completed and paid for. They are now installed at United Nations headquarters, so we are not asking for any more money for them.

Mr. FRASER: How about providing somebody to polish them once in a while? They look pretty dull at times. I was there a couple of weeks or so ago and they surely did not look like stainless steel or stainless anything else.

The CHAIRMAN: Order.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Chairman, maybe it was because of the fact that my distinguished friend was down there, because when I came back from there last Friday or last Thursday they were certainly shined up. It might be that they were a reflection of certain feelings he had at the time.

Mr. FRASER: No. I spoke to the permanent—

Mr. COTE: Polisher!

Mr. FRASER: No. You were not down there—

The CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory to you, Mr. Robichaud?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now on item No. 95, to authorize and provide for the payment from foreign currencies—for fellowships and scholarships.

Shall the item carry?

Mr. MacINNIS: How many persons received assistance under that item last year? There is a considerable increase in the item.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish the chairman to read the whole item or simply to call it?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Just call the items.

The WITNESS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Last year from the comparable vote there were eight fellowships and ten scholarships awarded. Those figures I have just given were for France. One fellowship and two scholarships were awarded for study in the Netherlands, and it is hoped this year that a larger number of fellows and scholars will be appointed.

Mr. STICK: That is entirely separate from the Colombo Plan?

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. The funds for these fellowships and scholarships come from blocked currencies, you say. Do you make any arrangements for the expenses of these people going over there?—A. We are able to take care of their transatlantic passages with blocked currencies by using, for example, French or Dutch steamships.

Q. Then you buy the transportation — —A. — at the other end, yes.

Q. Is the Canadian end of it looked after by the External Affairs Department? Or does the party look after it himself?—A. He has to get himself to seaboard on his own, and thereafter he can travel on this vote.

Q. And he looks after his own tips on board ship, and everything else?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Robichaud:

Q. Would it be possible to obtain a list of the names and addresses of the recipients of the scholarships and fellowships awarded last year?—A. Would the committee like to have me read them?

Q. I would not like to have you take the time of the committee for the purpose of reading them.

The CHAIRMAN: They could be put in as an appendix to our record.

(See Appendix).

Mr. GREEN: Is this only to cover studies in France and the Netherlands? Apparently these are the only two countries to which students went last year.

The CHAIRMAN: And Italy.

The WITNESS: We have not been able to reach agreement with the Italian government on the use of blocked currencies and, therefore, we have not yet been able to offer fellowships or scholarships in Italy. At the present time we can do it with regard to France and the Netherlands because those are the two countries in which we have balances of blocked currencies which can be used for general educational and cultural purposes.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Are there are any other countries in which you have blocked currencies besides France, the Netherlands and Italy?—A. We have some in Japan, but there does not seem to be very much demand for scholarships in that country. There is not very much in the way of currency either.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Can you give us the amount of blocked currency that you have in each country?—A. Yes.

Q. By countries if possible.—A. In France, we have approximately \$85,000 on hand, and \$4,500,000 coming.

Q. You mean on hand, that is in the bank?—A. Cash in the bank as of January 31.

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, are these scholarships competitive?

The WITNESS: The selection is made by the Royal Society of Canada on the basis of applications which are made and the evaluation which they give to the merits of various candidates. I would think it fair to call them competitive.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. You did not finish your answer to my question.—A. In the Netherlands we have all our currency on hand; it is the equivalent of \$1,100,000, roughly.

Q. \$1,100,000. Was any of that money used to help the flood victims?—A. No, that has not been touched for flood relief.

Q. What other countries have you?—A. Italy: we have on hand \$402,000, and an additional \$800,000 to come, together with \$500,000 in five per cent bonds. That latter amount is intended to be used in this general field of scholarships and educational work.

Q. What other countries have you now? You mentioned Japan.—A. Japan, \$15,000 on hand, and \$102,000 to come.

We are never certain how much more we may be able to get in Japanese currency because this money comes through the inter-allied reparations agency—the proceeds of Japanese reparations, which are divided up among the various claimant countries.

Q. Are there any other countries now in which we have blocked currency?—A. Spain, \$12,200 on hand and \$73,000 to come.

Mr. STICK: What do you mean by "to come"?

The WITNESS: That is still owed to us by the government or the reparations agency as the case may be.

Mr. FRASER: And not freed?

The WITNESS: And not yet turned over to us.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. What about Yugoslavia?—A. Yugoslavia, \$16,600 on hand and \$37,500 to come. We have a small amount in Germany, \$400. In India, \$132,700.

Q. Would that be blocked currency?—A. It cannot be transferred.

Q. You cannot transfer that?—A. I am informed that it was a somewhat complicated transaction. We were offered Spanish pesetas from the reparations pool and traded them for this Indian currency that we thought would be of more use to us.

Mr. FRASER: You have named all the countries now in which we have blocked currencies?

The WITNESS: Denmark, \$391.91. That is all.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Where can we obtain information with respect to scholarships, the means and methods of obtaining them?

The WITNESS: From the information division of the Department of External Affairs, also from the Royal Society, and from Doctor Lamb, the Dominion Archivist.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Are those scholarships and fellowships provided to postgraduates only?—A. Yes.

Q. After they have finished university?—A. Or the people with comparable status without a university degree. Some of them have been given to people in the arts, such as musicians, who may not have university degrees.

(The Committee rose in response to the Division Bell.)

THE COMMITTEE RESUMED

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you gentlemen, I will now call the committee to order. We passed item 95.

Mr. GREEN: No, we are on 95.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Green.

By Mr. Green:

Q. What objections is Italy raising to the grant of scholarships in Italy?—A. The problem there—and it also affects some of the items passed over which we will come to in another meeting about capital projects—is that the agreement with Italy on the use of blocked currencies still has to come into effect. There has been a long delay and it was only recently that it was approved by the Italian parliament, so we have not yet been able to put the scheme into operation.

Q. Italy is not raising any objection then to Canada using some of this money for scholarships?—A. No objection, no.

Q. Or are you saying that the money is going for this brand new embassy we are to have in Rome?—A. No sir, this sum I mentioned, the equivalent of \$500,000 Canadian dollars, is earmarked especially for expenditure in the cultural field generally.

Mr. McCUSKER: Has the member for Vancouver the plans for the embassy at Rome? On what authority does he call it a grand embassy?

Mr. GREEN: Because of the amount involved.

Mr. McCUSKER: We do not know the amount involved.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. In connection with item 95 have those chosen by the Royal Society to take advantage of the scholarships any choice as to courses or are they set out?—A. No, they may submit their own plans, their own proposals for courses and they have a free and wide choice.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Can you go down that list in a hurry and see if there are any people in there from British Columbia?—A. Mr. Earl Birney who is a well-known British Columbian is included.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Is it a competitive examination?—A. It is, in that Canadians are asked to put their names up and their qualifications and selection is made by the Royal Society.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Does music come under this also?—A. Yes, music and painting.

Mr. CROLL: The Barber Shop Quartet.

Mr. FRASER: There is a chance for you on that.

The WITNESS: Speaking of British Columbia, Mr. Paul C. Gilmore of British Columbia is studying a branch of mathematics.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. Are there any singers?—A. In the musical field there is Mr. Jean-Marie Beaudet of Montreal who is an instrumental musician and conductor; I do not think there are any singers.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. For instance what is the average amount per year being granted?—A. For the scholarship \$2,000 and for the fellowship \$4,000.

Q. Would you kindly find out when you get time whether a young lad by the name of Donald Bell is included in the list? He will leave I think on some type of scholarship later this year. I just wondered if he is included.—A. I do not think that is possible because all the candidates from last year went abroad during the late summer or fall and next year's group have not yet been selected.

Mr. GOODE: It must be on some other scholarship.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Before you leave that group of items may I ask a question on 92. I think it got by without any questions at all. That covers Canadian representation at international conferences. Last year the vote was for \$225,000 and the expenditure was estimated at \$148,968. Now if that is the case why is it necessary to ask for \$225,000 this year?—A. The problem there, Mr. Chairman, is the difficulty of estimating what conferences there will be. They tend to vary from year to year and indeed the lengths of individual conferences vary. It is difficult to forecast when our estimates are made up for a period about a year and a half in advance, and so we have held the estimate at the same figure as last year.

Q. Would the department not be likely to spend less if that figure were cut down to say \$175,000?—A. We really have not a great deal of choice in the matter. If an organization of which Canada is a member decides to hold conferences, perhaps to have an extra conference during the year, we are pretty well bound to be represented at it and the expenditure of course comes out of this vote.

Q. For example could you not send one man instead of sending two or three and thereby keep expenses down. It does seem to me that they should not have all that leeway. It looks as though you are getting \$75,000 extra just in case there might be a need to spend that. I would think it would be more

likely an economical practice if you got closer to what was spent last year?—
 A. We always try to keep the number down to a minimum for any conference—the minimum required to do the job and, as I say, the difficulty really is in trying to forecast the number and duration of the conferences that may take place during the year. We have in the past had to ask for supplementary estimates on this item because there was more conference activity in connection with the North Atlantic Treaty than we had been able to forecast when the estimates were made up.

Q. Would that not be a preferable way to handle the situation? If an extra conference came up later in the year you could always come back for a supplementary vote, but here you are asking for a vote which appears to be more than is needed.

Mr. STICK: How are you going to get a supplementary vote if the House is closed?

Mr. GREEN: I asked a question, Mr. Chairman.

The WITNESS: I think our answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that even if we were to ask for supplementary estimates say in June there is still a long period from June until the end of March during which new conferences, conferences that we did not know about in June, are called and it might leave us with a difficult problem to face.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How much would it cost per man, on the average, sent to a conference?—
 A. That of course varies with the distance. A conference to be held in New York, for example, would mean there were relatively small transportation expenses to pay, with subsistence and hotel accommodation in addition. Some conferences, for example, those held in connection with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, involve trans-Atlantic transportation both ways. They become even more expensive when they are held in Asia where a current conference under the Colombo Plan is now being held.

Q. How many people spent the money spent last year?—A. I am afraid I have not got the details of that.

Q. In other words how many attended the conferences? If we had that figure that would tell how much it would cost per man.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Could I ask this question. In my estimation at least it might meet with the desire of my friend. Are there complaints at nearly every conference by people being sent that you are a little bit tight on this expenditure and in providing money for going there?—A. Yes, I think we have had criticism directed at the department by people who have been sent to conferences from outside the department that the sums allowed for subsistence were not what they regarded as adequate.

The CHAIRMAN: Hear, hear. I know about that.

Mr. GOODE: Let me sympathize. I have come back from New York and they allow \$5.50 per day for the members of the permanent delegation and \$7 a day for parliamentary advisors, and I would defy anyone, eating light as I do, to keep their meals within that sum. I would certainly suggest that you take it up with your department, Mr. Macdonnell, and see if you can get these amounts extended and if this is an answer to Mr. Green's question he can take it from me that the amount is not sufficient.

Mr. CROLL: I was just about to say that every time Mr. Green starts talking it costs us more money, but aside from that did I understand Mr. Green to say he was in favour of the department bringing in supplementary estimates after they have already brought in their original estimates.

Mr. GREEN: I said there was less than \$150,000 spent last year on this item. I was wondering why the department is asking for \$75,000 over that figure. Mr. Macdonnell has not given any reason for that additional estimate other than the fact that there might be conferences come up about which the department knows nothing at the present time and I said that if such conferences should arise unexpectedly then it could be covered by a supplementary vote. But, what worries me is that here would seem to be a chance to save the taxpayers of Canada a little money. Instead of that the department is asking for \$75,000 more than they needed last year.

Mr. CROLL: That is the most unfair observation I have heard in the last five minutes to make that statement about saving the department money. If the department does not spend money it is returned. They do not toss it away and they do not waste it and here are Mr. Goode and the Chairman and anyone else who has been on a delegation to tell you that they have all spent money out of their own pocket and many people here will not take these trips because they cannot afford it. So, there has not been any waste of money. What we are doing is providing money for them to use. If they do not use it they return it. There is not any waste.

Mr. GREEN: If that same principle were followed in all votes then the House would be asked to vote about a third more than was required in each case on the ground that if it is not spent it will be put back in the kitty.

Mr. CROLL: But we find in many departments that some of the votes are not spent whereas others may be overspent. They cannot help it for it is a matter of guessing. The witness says "I do not know how many conferences we will have, and I do not know how many we will send as delegates". One of the things I thought we would bring up would be to make sure that more parliamentary members are sent to these conferences where they can contribute something to it. But, as I say, they won't go there because I have not spoken to one who has not told me about the hardship and expenses he had to bear.

Mr. GREEN: How much of this vote was for parliamentary delegations?

Mr. CROLL: It is not enough.

Mr. GREEN: How much of it last year was for members of parliament? I do not think any of that vote goes to members of parliament.

Mr. CROLL: It must.

The CHAIRMAN: May I ask this question. If we had a list of the conventions held during the fiscal year you would be in a position to say what your requirements were.

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. McCUSKER: Only if he knew the length and time each convention was going to take. They vary.

The WITNESS: That is one of the things it is extremely difficult to predict. A conference is called and few people know, until its final stages, how long it is going to continue.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Are you expecting more conferences in this fiscal year than in the last?
—A. What we are doing is to expect about the same number as there have been over the years. Last year we did not have to spend quite as much, but this figure of \$225,000 in our experience represents about what we may have to put out for conferences.

Mr. GREEN: I would like you to find out for the committee the number of personnel covered by that.

The WITNESS: During the previous fiscal year?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, and how much was paid to members of Parliament.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Mr. Green made the observation this vote should be cut to \$175,000. Perhaps he has a good point. I do not agree with him, but let us develop it. If we cut it to \$175,000 and the House adjourns and we use that up, and next October we have to attend an additional conference, what happens in the event that we do not have the money? Canada would not be represented?—A. There is one possibility in a situation of that sort, to try to borrow from the fund in the estimates of the Department of Finance for unforeseen expenditures and pay it back through a supplementary estimate passed at the following session of Parliament.

Q. Has that ever been done?

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, we are wasting time and may I move that the item be carried.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Green has brought up a point. He wants to save the country some money.

The WITNESS: Your question was had this ever been done?

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Yes.—A. Last year we attempted to do it but unfortunately there was not any money in the Department of Finances unforeseen expenditures fund.

Q. What would happen if the same situation comes up next October and there is a very important conference going on say in Paris and Canada is invited? There is no money. What happens?—A. We cannot go.

Q. Mr. Green, is that what you wanted Canada to do?

Mr. GREEN: No. You know that as well as I do. There should be some information brought forward to show the need for this extra money, and I say that when the extra money is voted and available to spend—the changes are at least some of it will be spent; that is only human nature—if there is money to send three men to a conference the three men will probably go, whereas if there was money to send one, one would go. I think this is one place where the government could save a little money.

Mr. McCUSKER: My experience in attending conferences is we were understaffed rather than over. We got up at 7.30 in the morning to prepare ourselves to attend a conference and worked late at night.

Mr. COTE: Would it not be an explanation that outside of Canada cost of living is always increasing whereas here it has decreased.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. I do not think there is any harm in trying to save money. I think Mr. Green's point is well taken. There should not be as large an amount there as we have.—A. Might I give the figures for some preceding fiscal years. In 1950-51 we spent \$119,660 and in 1951-52 we spent \$254,800. It does swing up and down from year to year and I would not like any member of the committee to feel that we look at the amount of money that might be remaining in the vote before deciding how large the delegation shall be. The attempt is always to keep delegations at the smallest number that is consistent with the job they are to do, and I think in fact that criticism has been perhaps directed at us for keeping our delegations down to such numbers that they are involved in a great deal of overtime. That has been the practice in United Nations and other conferences; in order to keep up with the work it is a morning, noon and night job.

Mr. GREEN: Do you have many who refuse to go?

The WITNESS: They cannot. I am referring to civil servants.

The CHAIRMAN: In 1947 I thought it was my duty to make a special report to the Prime Minister on my own initiative telling him I did not think it was fair for the people to have to go to breakfast at Child's because they did not have the money to do otherwise. I said the amount we had for expenditures was simply ridiculous. There were some changes and I was proud to have been able to help that situation to some extent.

Mr. GOODE: When I was in New York, as some of you know, the delegation was staying at the Biltmore Hotel. Last Saturday night they gave up their accommodation there and moved back to the permanent representatives office to save money. I did not agree with it at the time, but I was a visitor and did not say too much about it. It was talked over and it was decided by the minister in charge of the delegation that money should be saved for Canada and even though the delegation was no larger than it should be, certain men should be sent home so money could be saved. I think that shows an example of our civil servants and the minister trying to save money for Canada.

The CHAIRMAN: This has been a good discussion and I thought we got some enlightenment. Now we are on item 96. Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Mr. COTE: Just a minute. I see a term with respect to these contributions to the extent of \$214,000. Now what is the decrease with respect to UNESCO for instance?

The WITNESS: A decrease of \$39,431.

Mr. COTE: Why? Because we should not attempt to do what we did the year before or what?

The WITNESS: The rate of exchange accounts for most of that. The higher value of the dollar has enabled us to pay roughly the same with fewer Canadian dollars.

Mr. COTE: There is no decrease with respect to the program?

The WITNESS: No.

By Mr. Green:

Q. The bulk of this is for the United Nations Organization itself and for the specialized agencies listed as food and agriculture organization, international labour organization, international civil aviation organization, United Nations educational scientific and cultural organization, and world health organization. Are there any other votes in the departmental estimates having to do with any one of those five specialized agencies?—A. I think not. These contributions to the organizations you mentioned are the only votes from which we make payments to them.

Q. There is an additional expense to Canada in connection with the international civil aviation organization?—A. Yes, there is a separate vote for that.

Q. Are there any other votes for any of the other specialized organizations?—A. No. The reason there is a separate vote for the international civil aviation organization is that it has its headquarters in Canada and the government has undertaken to make some special arrangements. But in the case of the others we pay our contributions from this vote. It is understood of course that our attendances at their conferences would come out of the conference vote.

Q. There is a vote in here for the administration of the general agreement on tariffs and trade. I understand that this agreement expires within

the next year. Could you tell us if it does expire and what steps are being taken to have it extended?—A. I have no details as to a possible date of expiry, but I think it is the general expectation that the agreement in one form or another will be carried on. It has become a rather permanent feature of international relations in the field of tariffs and trade, and I think there is every expectation that the agreement in one form or another will continue and its secretariat will be there and require contributions.

Q. You do not know when the further meeting is to be with regard to that?—A. I am not sure but meetings are fairly frequent of smaller or larger groups inter-sessional activities and things of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions on that item?

Mr. GREEN: The last part of that vote is for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Just what is that vote; for what purpose is that?

The WITNESS: It is the Canadian government's contribution to the cost of civil administration, the secretariat of the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Is it not a fact that of the member contributions to all these organizations that Canada is paying the lesser contribution?—A. The rate of contributions will vary. Each organization has its own scale.

Q. I see here for instance, U.S.A., U.K., France, China, Germany, India and Canada. These are the member states, but we are on the bottom of the list?—A. That is not a complete list of the members. We put in the first half dozen or so in order to give an indication of Canada's place. There would be a long list if all members were shown.

Q. For instance, with respect to our situation in the world at large, being the third country as we are with respect to trade and commerce, we come down here seventh with respect to contribution?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the point I want to make.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Is it not true that these payments are made on a percentage basis?—A. Yes; in each of the organizations there is a calculation as to the percentage share which each member should pay. It will vary a bit. You may notice that in the United Nations our share at the moment is 3.3 per cent. In the Food and Agricultural Organization it is 4.73, a bit higher partly, I believe, because the membership is not as large and partly because Canada is regarded as a particularly prominent agricultural nation, and it is felt right that she should take a larger share.

Q. And we are paying more than our share on the technical assistance?—A. More than some countries.

Q. I have said that in the committee.

By Mr. Green:

Q. What are the percentages in NATO?—A. The United States, 22.5; the United Kingdom, 22.5; and then Canada, with 10 per cent; Italy, 7.65; Belgium, 4 per cent, and so on.

Q. Could we have them all?—A. I have not got the complete list of the NATO countries here. Would you like to have it put in the record?

Q. If we could have it, I would like it.

Mr. COTE: We have it here.

Mr. GREEN: No, no.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it be satisfactory to add it to the record?

Mr. GREEN: If he could get it later on.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. These are all paid in United States funds?—A. The United Nations and the specialized agencies certainly are, and the NATO organization as well.

Q. That would save a few dollars on account of the exchange?—A. Yes.

Mr. STICK: At the present time.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 97:

“United Nations expanded program for technical assistance to under-developed countries.”

Shall the item carry?

Mr. GREEN: What countries are benefitting under that program?

The WITNESS: There is a very long list of countries. I think the program is carried out in all the so-called under-developed areas, and you will find, I think, that it includes most of the countries in Asia and a number in Latin America.

The CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

Mr. STICK: You cannot hear a word!

The WITNESS: I am afraid that we have not got a list. I presume it would be in the report of the technical assistance administration of the United Nations; but certainly it would cover very wide areas in those parts of the world that are generally referred to as under-developed, with particular emphasis on Asian countries.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Asian?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that primarily southeast Asia?—A. Southeast Asia. I would think that was right.

Q. Would there be much spent in the middle east?—A. Oh yes, there would.

The CHAIRMAN: This you will procure?

The WITNESS: I think so.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall try to get it and add it to the record.

By Mr. Green:

Q. In the present fiscal year it was expected that only \$750,000 would be spent although the vote was for \$850,000. Can you explain that?—A. That is the situation that we face in trying to negotiate with other governments at the United Nations to create a fund year by year that will be spent on technical assistance. It has been the policy of the government to offer to contribute a given sum if the contribution of other countries reach a certain total; and to offer to go higher than that if the other countries will raise the total.

I think we have a pretty good record of having contributed to these causes. There is perhaps a tendency for some countries to sit back and to say: “Well, let somebody else do it.” And this is intended as assistance in negotiating with other countries, so that, if they will contribute more, then we will contribute more.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Is it not true that we base our \$700,000 on one amount; and if they arrive at the amount of \$25 million, we will increase ours to \$850,000—A. That is right.

Mr. FRASER: But you leave a cushion there of \$100,000.

The WITNESS: We will go up to the maximum of this vote if the other countries will go up sufficiently.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How much has Canada spent each year for the last two or three years?—A. Canada contributed \$850,000 for the first financial period ending December 31, 1951; and the delegation to the General Assembly was authorized to pledge an amount up to \$850,000 as the Canadian contribution for the year 1952 depending, as I mentioned, on the amount pledged by other countries and the nature of the program proposed for that year; in the end, the actual contribution was \$750,000.

Q. For the year ending March 31, 1952?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was expected to be \$750,000 for the year, ending March 31, 1952?—A. Yes.

Mr. GOODE: I think the position was this, and I think you will agree, that the \$25 million has not been arrived at. Only \$21 million has been arrived at and we are holding back \$100,000 or \$150,000, whatever it is, on condition that the total amount arrived at is \$25 million, and we will spend that \$150,000 only then, to bring up the total amount to \$25 million.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How many nations contribute to this fund?—A. 64; and they have pledged a total of roughly \$21 million, as Mr. Goode just mentioned.

Q. What is our percentage in that?—A. A calculation has been made here that it is 3.5 per cent.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Of the money allotted, was it all spent?—A. We have been talking about the figures for 1953; but certainly everything was spent in the previous year.

Q. Yes?—A. The money has been spent.

Q. All of the money was spent?—A. Yes, with a great demand for more money.

Q. You are really getting ahead of me now. I was coming up to that; and you have undoubtedly been listening to the debates in the House, when everyone has been screaming about the global demand. What amount of money did they have available last year? I mean the total?—A. I am afraid I have not got an accurate figure. It was somewhere above \$20 million.

Q. In any event, all of the money allocated last year was spent last year?—A. Yes.

Q. And it is intended to have more available this year, and Canada is prepared to make more available on condition that others also proportionately increase their amount?—A. That is it.

Mr. GOODE: That is a little different. Canada has agreed to extend her payment if they reach the amount of \$25 million.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Is the amount of \$1 million, which Canada has agreed to contribute this year to Ceylon included in this item?

The WITNESS: No, that would come under our estimate for the Colombo Plan.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 98, to provide for special administrative expenses, including payment of remuneration in connection with Canadians on NATO strength, \$30,000.

Shall the item carry?

By Mr. Green:

Q. How does this vote tie in with the previous vote?—A. The previous vote is our contribution to the running of the headquarters. This is to pay for individuals, individual Canadians who may be loaned to the international staff of the organization.

Q. Are there any Canadians on the staff now?—A. Yes, I think there are four.

Mr. FRASER: Where are they located?

The WITNESS: In Paris, at the headquarters of the organization.

Mr. STICK: This does not include our permanent staff at NATO?

The WITNESS: No, they are our delegation representing Canada at the headquarters. The people covered by this vote 98 are, as it were, the international civil servants of NATO being contributed by Canada.

Mr. FRASER: What would their duties be there? Are they office men?

The WITNESS: You may recall that an announcement was made not very long ago that a senior officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had been given an appointment there as head of their security arrangements. He is one of the people who would come under this vote.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 99, to provide I.C.A.O. with office accommodation, \$200,596.

I had a special request from Mr. Macnaughton that this item be left over until he is present. Will that be satisfactory?

Agreed.

Item 99 will stand, then.

Item 100, salaries and expenses of the commission, \$95,800.

Shall the item carry?

Mr. JUTRAS: I do not know if I should ask this question on item 100 or item 101, but I wonder if the department could get us a statement on the activities of the International Joint Commission. They are undertaking a survey and evolving a plan to control floods in the Red River Valley. I notice they started an extensive plan two years ago, and I wonder if the department could get a statement on the matter as to how far they have gone, and if there is anything to report on it at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any officials you may have in mind, officials of the commission, who could be called?

Mr. JUTRAS: No, the commission generally. The commission would know how far they have gone by now. At the time, as you will recall, they came out with a plan of dyking the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and these items have been taken care of at the present time, but then they resurveyed the whole Red River Valley and they were busy on a plan on either diverting the Red or the Assiniboine, or at any rate they were supposed to bring out a plan of helping to control the floods in the Red River Valley.

Mr. CROLL: Last year, Mr. Chairman, I asked a question dealing with the water levels in Toronto bay and how the lake affected Toronto, Hamilton and the area through there, where a great deal of damage was done. It appears they were not prepared to answer that question at the time. I thought they would have had the information at their fingertips. Would you, Mr. Chairman, warn the commission so that they may be prepared to discuss that aspect of it when the chairman comes before the committee at the next meeting. I think perhaps the information will now be available that was not then available.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want written information or oral?

Mr. CROLL: Oral, if that suits them better, but it is up to them, whichever you think, Mr. Chairman, so long as the matter can be discussed here. If they have it in written form, it might be easier for me to question them immediately.

Mr. FULFORD: I know one of the recommendations of the International Joint Commission in regard to that was to get rid of the Gut Dam, and that has gone now.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the water level lower now?

Mr. FULFORD: I do not think it has made one-quarter of an inch difference.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we leave those two items standing for now until we get more information?

Mr. FRASER: Are you going to have somebody from the commission come here as a witness?

The CHAIRMAN: Not unless we feel it is necessary. I know in a previous year it was quite inconvenient for one of them to be present.

Mr. FRASER: Mr. Chairman, the estimates on this item are up this year. I think we should have somebody here to give information on it.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the request. Would you be in favour of asking an official of the International Joint Commission to come before us?

Mr. CROLL: I think, Mr. Chairman, we should meet their convenience. Of course if a member has some particular reason for having them here—but if, on the other hand, it is something the department can answer, I do not suppose we should have them.

Mr. GREEN: Do you want a commissioner or somebody from the department?

Mr. CROLL: As far as I am concerned I am prepared to take a written report from them and if it needs to be enlarged and augmented by questioning, we can decide then. I will be satisfied with a report.

The CHAIRMAN: What do you say to that, Mr. Fraser?

Mr. FRASER: I think we ought to know just what the commission is doing and get a full report from them, and then if we are not satisfied we should have one of the commissioners appear before us.

Mr. GREEN: I think there are several very important projects under way, or under contemplation, at the moment, which come under the jurisdiction of the commission. Take, for example, the St. Lawrence power development, and also, in the west, the question of damming the Kootenay river. It would be very helpful if we could have one of these commissioners here, preferably the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: We will be very pleased to see if it is possible. It may be that we will have to accede to his request if it is not possible for him to come at the time we ask him to come.

Mr. FRASER: Then he can have another day. We do not need him right away. Put it off for a week and try to get them here.

The CHAIRMAN: We will get in touch with the commission immediately.

Mr. BATER: Where is the headquarters of this commission?

The WITNESS: The Canadian section has its headquarters in Ottawa; the United States section has its headquarters in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN: Item 102, Colombo Plan, \$25,400,000.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Do we stand items 100 and 101?

The CHAIRMAN: Items 100 and 101, and also item No. 99.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Would Mr. Macdonnell be prepared to give full details of Canada's participation to the extent of \$1 million in the development of fisheries in Ceylon under this item?

Mr. FULFORD: That is under the next item.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That is under item 102.

The CHAIRMAN: We are on item 102 now.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That is what I understood, that it was under the Colombo Plan.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, we would have to get the details of how this money is to be spent from the technical co-operation service in the Department of Trade and Commerce, and we will be glad to do that.

By Mr. Robichaud:

Q. Will you obtain the details?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the department aware that Ceylon is now supplying a considerable quantity of rubber under a trade agreement with Red China?—A. I doubt, Mr. Chairman, if we have particulars of their agreements, if any, with China. I have seen statements in the press.

Q. Did you see the item about the cargo of 3,000 tons of rubber being exported from Ceylon to communist China? Did you make inquiries?—A. I have seen statements.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Mr. FRASER: You could let it stand until we get an answer.

The CHAIRMAN: We can have the answer. I do not think it will have an effect on the vote. Is that the only question?

Mr. CROLL: You asked the question, as I understand it as to whether there was rubber going from Ceylon to China.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That was not my question. My question was whether they had any information about Ceylon having a trade agreement under which they supplied rubber to China. That was the first question. Then Mr. Macdonnell said he had seen some press reports and after his observation I did not put my other question.

Mr. COTE: This committee is not dealing with Ceylon's policy. How can we be asked to investigate or just quiz anybody in the department regarding deals that happen between one country and another.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe the question was a practical one because after all we may have an opportunity of finding out whether they are dealing directly with communist China.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That is exactly my point. I am a newcomer in this committee, but I fail to see why we should be assisting or otherwise any country that is entering into trade relations with communist China. I think it is a pertinent question.

The WITNESS: We will be glad to make inquiries, but it is doubtful whether we will have a great deal of information in the department about the nature of any trade agreement between two other countries.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: I am not considering the nature. I am only concerned as to whether they are supplying under any agreement goods or rubber to communist China.

Mr. GOODE: Before that goes through, you cannot have information as to that effect. We also read in the press the fact that a blockade has been imposed where shipments cannot enter communist China. Is that right?

Mr. FRASER: Personally I feel we should not supply a country with everything under the sun in order to help them grow stuff to send to communist China to fight us.

The CHAIRMAN: You make a distinction between war materials and other products because some of the other friendly countries are dealing with Russia.

Mr. FRASER: Rubber is a war material.

The CHAIRMAN: You make that distinction. Shall the item stand?

Mr. GREEN: When the minister was here it was suggested that it might be possible to have Mr. Cavell speak to the committee and Mr. Pearson said he would be very glad to arrange that if possible. I think it would be very helpful if we could have Mr. Cavell.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilgress answered that in stating he tried to get Mr. Cavell and it would be impossible for the present session to have him here.

Mr. GREEN: He has said that since?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: He is not expected to return from South-East Asia until towards the end of May.

Mr. GREEN: Could anyone working under Mr. Cavell come?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Would there be any objection to this item being allowed to stand for a reasonable time until Mr. Macdonnell gets some information?

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think there is any strong objection to the item being allowed to stand.

Mr. STICK: This Colombo Plan includes India and Afghanistan.

The WITNESS: India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Mr. STICK: Yes, Pakistan I meant. When you come back next time would you give me a table as to how much money is spent in each country—Pakistan, India and Ceylon for the last year?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. FULFORD: You might also find out if you can if India is selling goods to China, and also Pakistan.

The CHAIRMAN: I am not clear as to whether it would be possible for the department, but would it be good ethics to ask for that information about India selling to China?

Mr. FULFORD: There must be figures available. The Indian trade figures could be obtained no doubt from the Indian trade commissioner, and the Pakistan trade commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN: You make no distinction as to what kind of trade goes on. There is bound to be some trade between Pakistan and India, and India and China.

Mr. STICK: Are we not getting into a position where we are going to criticize an independent nation within the Commonwealth?

The CHAIRMAN: That was my point.

Mr. FULFORD: That was my point too, but what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If you are going to ask about Ceylon why not ask about the others?

Mr. STICK: As I understand it these countries, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, are free independent countries within the Commonwealth. They are free to trade with whomever they like and we have no authority to stop it, and we want to keep cohesion amongst the Commonwealth. I have no objection to

Mr. Robichaud getting an answer to his question but if in this committee we are going to criticize these countries who are trading with China—providing they are—I think we are not doing Commonwealth relations any good if we are going to get into a discussion on that.

We have a touchy situation in the Orient and I know something about it and if we are going to get into a discussion on the policies of India and Pakistan and Ceylon we are going to place ourselves in the position where we can be told by these countries to mind our own business and I do not think it will do any good to get into a discussion where we will criticize these countries. It is a touchy thing, and we are living in a touchy world and I think we should be careful as to how that discussion goes.

The CHAIRMAN: That is true, but it is always said it is more blessed to give than to receive, and we must realize they have a natural pride. There is a matter of national sovereignty as far as trade is concerned and I can see some reaction from them.

Mr. GREEN: There are a good many other countries that have been selling goods to communist China, and Canada seems to have supplied them with some nice ships.

Mr. STICK: I do not think we supplied them. I think they pinched them.

Mr. McDOUGALL: Is it not a fact regardless of what answer Mr. Macdonnell may be able to give Mr. Robichaud that as far as the Colombo Plan itself is concerned that that answer is not going to materially alter the vote one way or another because when we include these countries in Asia that are beneficiaries under this Plan, we also have to appreciate the fact that the United Kingdom has been trading with what might be termed the communist government of China. It is not our business to consider who they should trade with or who they should deny trade with and the item 102 in my opinion I think we could very definitely pass regardless of Mr. Robichaud's question.

Mr. FRASER: Mr. Robichaud is only asking about war materials. I do not think he was asking about anything else.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Well, confine it to war materials.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: My question was very plain. I am only seeking information. That is all I am asking for.

Mr. FULFORD: My question was not in any sense critical of Pakistan and India. As far as I am concerned they can trade with whoever they like. I am against trading with any communist countries and I think it is a shame Britain trades with them. I was just asking for information. I just do not like one country to be singled out.

The CHAIRMAN: These countries have their own statistics and they must be known throughout the world.

Mr. FULFORD: I do not want any secret information but information available to anyone through the proper channels.

Mr. STICK: I have no objection to getting the information but I do not want a discussion in this committee on the policies of these three countries. I think it will do harm to Commonwealth relations.

The CHAIRMAN: We have other countries too. I believe we will try to get this information.

Mr. STICK: I have no objection to getting information but I do not want a general discussion on the policy of those three countries.

The CHAIRMAN: We have the Bureau of Statistics too. Shall the item carry?
Carried.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, I do not think the item should carry without some further information. This is probably the most important item in the Department of External Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN: Let it stand.

Mr. GREEN: We are very much in favour of the plan, but could we not have a statement on the way in which the plan has worked out and what is in line for the coming fiscal year?

The CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone in the Department can give that information?

The WITNESS: I think if you want an official to appear before you we will have to ask the Department of Trade and Commerce to produce one. We can ourselves in co-operation with them, I think, provide a statement of expenditures in the past year. Similarly we can give you a general outline of the projects for the coming year, the year that is under discussion, if that is what the committee wants.

Mr. GREEN: That is what I had in mind; I think this is a very interesting subject and very important and it appears to be one of the very best ways of drawing the east and west together. I would like to have more information on it. There is one other question about it. Are the other nations of southeast Asia not included in this scheme, for example Thailand and Indonesia and some of the other nations not within the commonwealth?

The WITNESS: Yes. The associated states of Indo China, for example, are included in some aspects of the Colombo Plan. The government of Indonesia is considering it.

Mr. BATER: Is Malaya interested?

The WITNESS: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Let 102 stand. Now, we are at 103. Carried.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Could we have an explanation on that?—A. This inter-governmental committee for European migration is in a sense the successor to the international refugee organization which terminated its activities some time ago. While it appears that our contribution has increased substantially this year, approximately \$44,000 of our 1952 assessment which totalled \$198,000 was paid in the fiscal year 1951-52. Thus the amount voted for 1952 represents the balance owing on our 1952 contribution and not the whole contribution itself. The budget for the organization is made up of three parts: First, there is an administrative budget financed by assessing all the member governments; then there is an operating fund financed by negotiation by the governments along the same lines as is done for the technical assistance fund; and then, there are reimbursements from governments for services rendered to them by the organization. Our department estimates only for Canada's share of the administrative budget and that is the figure you have before you. The budget for 1953 totals \$2,147,000, and the vote that is requested here which is in terms of Canadian dollars is the equivalent of the \$194,000 at which our contribution was set.

Q. What is the situation now with regard to the problem itself? What numbers of people are involved in Europe?—A. The emphasis in this new organization has been on the movement of migrants. The old refugee organization had as its terms of reference the moving of refugees, who were mostly in Europe, and the present organization is concerned rather with migrants. At the present time it is anticipated that the total 1952 movement will not have exceeded 80,000 persons. That is the number of people that they would be dealing with.

Q. 80,000 would be moved?—A. Would be assisted by this organization in moving from other countries.

Q. Where is that movement taking place, from what countries to what countries?—A. From European countries generally, I think, particularly from Germany and Italy where there is a very considerable population problem.

As far as Canada is concerned it was thought that the total for last year would be 8,500 people who would be assisted through this organization to come to Canada. Some have gone to Australia. I think there has been a considerable movement to some of the Latin American countries as well. In general the movement is from the over-populated countries of Europe to the overseas countries where there are greater opportunities.

Q. These are no longer refugees from refugee camps?—A. No. These would also be people from the working population of the European countries who want to lead a new life elsewhere.

Q. It is rather in effect an assisted immigrant scheme?—A. Yes.

Q. And is Canada's money paid only for the purpose of helping immigrants to come to Canada or do we also help to pay for immigrants going to Australia or elsewhere?—A. We contribute only to the administrative budget of the organization. There is another vote I am informed in the estimates of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration which represents our contribution to the migration schemes of the organization in so far as bringing immigrants into Canada is concerned.

Q. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration puts up the money really and it helps these people come into Canada?—A. Yes. One reason for bringing this organization into existence was that when the refugee organization went out of business it had a fleet of ships fitted out for the movement of migrants and it seemed desirable to keep those in operation as there is a demand for such ships.

Q. None of this money is being spent for bringing immigrants into Canada?—A. No. This is for the administrative expenses of the organization.

Q. Being spent to send them throughout the world?—A. No. That is still another side of the budget. This really takes in the cost of the headquarters staff of the organization, but the schemes for moving people to Australia or to Brazil, for example, are matters of negotiation with the governments concerned, and we do not contribute to them.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Does this come under United Nations auspices at all?—A. No. This is not one of the agencies of the United Nations. Its predecessor was, the International Refugee Organization.

Q. What countries are in "this membership", as you call it?—A. Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Paraguay, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, the United States; and there are observers from other countries, mostly from Latin America.

Q. Really this has grown out of the United Nations?—A. Yes; and it includes some countries which are not members of the United Nations.

Mr. BATER: Great Britain does not seem to be in it?

The WITNESS: No. They are not a member.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

By Mr. Green:

Q. How long is it expected that an organization of this kind will be kept in existence?—A. I think that is difficult to predict unless we know how long the problem of over-population and the desire for migration is going to continue and how long governments want to cooperate in trying to deal with that problem.

Q. Does Canada need this organization in order to get immigrants to come to Canada?—A. I do not think so.

Q. We could get all the immigrants we could absorb under our own Department of Citizenship and Immigration?—A. Yes; but this is a Canadian contribution towards the solution of the general problem.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Would this include the situation in western Germany in regard to the people coming from eastern Germany? Would some of this money be apportioned to assist them?—A. I think those refugees would be eligible to come under the schemes of this organization.

Q. Somebody has got to help them out.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Is western Germany a member?—A. Germany, yes.

Q. What proportion of the expenses does Canada pay?—A. 9·6 per cent.

Mr. FULFORD: 9·6 per cent of the administration?

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Where is the headquarters of this organization now?—A. Geneva.

Q. Would they come under the Red Cross in any way?—A. No, I think they stand on their own feet.

Q. It is something which grew out of the refugee problem during the war?—A. Yes.

Q. And you are carrying on the general work?—A. I think they have changed the emphasis. They were dealing exclusively with refugees, but now they deal with what would normally be the residents of the country. They took over some ships and some of the personnel at headquarters.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How many Canadians are on the staff?—A. There is at least one whom the members of the committee may recall, Mr. Leslie Chance, who was formerly head of the consular division of the department and who has one of the senior posts. He will be coming back to us before very long for other duties. As far as I know he is the only one.

Q. Is it the intention that this will be more or less of a permanent organization?—A. That would be a matter for governments to decide; but certainly there is a long-term problem which has to be faced.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Do you expect the increase to be the same each year? It is up this year \$34,000?—A. Because of our having paid in part of our contribution for one fiscal year in another year, I do not think it can be regarded as it is a real increase. The total is about the same, and I would suppose it would not change greatly.

Q. Your estimate this year is \$180,000. Last year it was \$154,000.—A. Yes; but the true total for last year was \$198,000; so there is in effect a small decrease.

Mr. GREEN: How much money was spent last year for this work by all countries?

The WITNESS: Their total administrative budget was \$2,100,000; and their budget for 1953 is almost exactly the same.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. What country is the largest contributor?—A. All the countries that I mentioned are contributing to the administrative budget. But when you come to the operational budget you find in 1953 that it amounts to \$34,600,000, and that is made up of a contribution of \$8½ million from the United States; contributions by other members amounting to \$2 million; payments of countries contributing towards special schemes, \$13 million; income from services, \$7 million; with \$1 million from the IRO Trust Fund and so on.

Q. But there is no breakdown as to contributions by all the countries?—A. I have not got the scale of contributions for the administrative budget.

Q. What is the power behind the throne of this organization? What country?—A. That is a somewhat difficult question to answer. Might I put it this way: that the major contributor is the United States.

By Mr. Green:

Q. How many people did you say were helped last year?—A. About 80,000.

Q. And they were all from western Germany and Italy?—A. From Europe, generally. I think those would be the two principal centres.

Q. Did Canada make any contribution to the operational expenses?—A. She may have, through the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, but not under the estimates of our department.

Q. I wonder how much we contributed?—A. There is—and I might mention that this is not an authoritative statement in any way—but there is an item which we have noted in the estimates of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for “Transoceanic and Inland Transportation Assistance for immigrants, including care enroute and while awaiting employment”. That may possibly include some contribution to operational expenses.

By Mr. Green:

Q. That was a contribution by Canada?—A. This is a general vote for transportation assistance.

Q. You are reading from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration estimates?—A. Yes. It appears on page 139 of the estimates.

Q. Is that for immigrants coming to Canada or going elsewhere?—A. I presume it is for immigrants coming to Canada.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Item 104:

“Contribution to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.”

Mr. FRASER: In regard to this item, did the United States contribute to this, last year?

Mr. BATER: Are you asking about item 104?

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Item 104, International Children’s Emergency Fund. In the press a year ago it said that the United States might not contribute. I wonder if they did?—A. I think they did.

Q. And if so, was it the same amount as they contributed the year before?—A. I have not got their contributions broken down into yearly items.

Q. They contributed in 1951?—A. Yes, and they have contributed up to the 30th June, 1952, a total amount of \$80,750,000. Their fiscal year ends the 30th June. I have not got the figure for their last fiscal year, but we could get that for you.

Mr. STICK: Is our contribution on a percentage basis?

The WITNESS: This is another of those cases like the technical assistance fund, where it is a matter of negotiation among possible contributors, and we have offered a certain amount each year. It is not a question of being assessed a percentage.

By Mr. Green:

Q. What children are helped primarily from this fund?—A. Children, really, all over the world who are deficient in diet or in clothing or otherwise;

in short, who are in need of help. An attempt has been made by the children's fund to have governments put up matching contributions, that is to say, they will go in with powdered milk or cod liver oil or anti-tuberculosis programs, and so on, if the local government in its turn will devote some of its facilities to the project.

Q. Can you tell us something of the countries in which the scheme is in action?—A. Yes, Korea, for example; Palestine.

Q. You are not asking the Korean government to put up a subscription?—A. No, that would perhaps be unreasonable.

Mr. BATER: It is not necessary that these children who are benefited under item No. 104 be children directly concerned with war in their country of domicile?

The WITNESS: No. the children's fund has taken a very broad view of its responsibilities and it attempts to help children on the basis of need rather than with regard to what has caused that need.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. It is a relief agency, in other words?—A. It is a relief agency. If an emergency arises it can help. You will recall that some years ago in the Po valley in Italy floods caused great havoc, and the agency was able to help children who were rendered destitute.

Q. This is exclusive of the Red Cross, it has nothing to do with the Red Cross?—A. Quite separate.

The CHAIRMAN: And does Russia subscribe to that?

Mr. FRASER: You had \$30,000 last year, and you mention this year "not required for 1953-54". Why?

The WITNESS: The \$600,000 not required was a contribution to the welfare of Palestine refugees. The \$30,000 was a donation of wheat to Greece.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Well, gentlemen, I want to thank you, Mr. Macdonnell, and members of the committee for the very good work we have done this afternoon. Do not forget that on Thursday of this week we will have Mr. Jean Desy here at 11:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

There is a motion to adjourn.

APPENDIX "A"

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

paid for from blocked currencies

Scholarships are of the value of the equivalent in local currencies of \$2,000 Canadian, weighted for the cost of living in the country concerned.

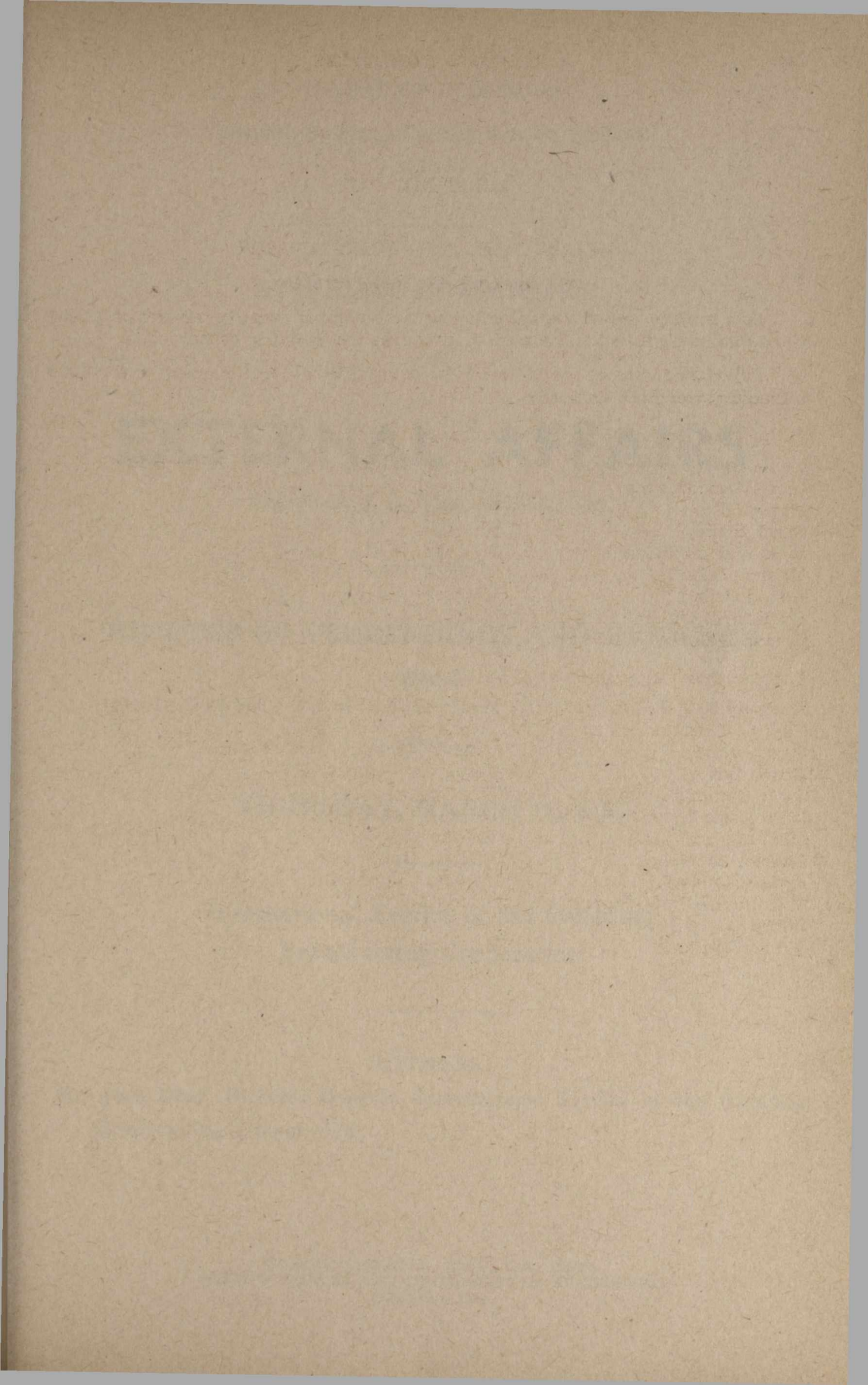
Fellowships are of the value of the equivalent in local currencies of \$4,000 Canadian, weighted as above.

Fellowships (equivalent of \$4,000 Canadian)

Irene Hepburn McBride	Toronto, Ontario	The Netherlands
Jean-Marie Beaudet	Montreal, Quebec	France
Claren Bice	London, Ontario	"
Earle Birney	Vancouver, B.C.	"
Jack Weldon Humphrey	St. John, N.B.	"
Maurice L'Abbe	Montreal, Quebec	"
Alfred Pellan	Montreal, Quebec	"
Dr. Rose Madeleine Renshaw	Montreal & Ottawa	"
Hector Maurice Tremblay	Quebec, Quebec	"

Scholarships (equivalent of \$2,000 Canadian)

Anthony F. F. Brown	Montreal, Quebec	The Netherlands
Paul C. Gilmore	Vancouver, B.C.	"
Paul Crepeau	Ottawa, Ontario	France
Bruce Davies	Hamilton, Ontario	"
John Campbell Forsyth	Toronto, Ontario	"
Miss Jessie Lynn Gillespie	Toronto, Ontario	"
Jean Menard	Quebec, Quebec	"
Charles H. Moore	London, Ontario	"
Andre Raynauld	Montreal, Quebec	"
Miss Louise Saint-Pierre	Chicoutimi, P.Q.	"
Philip Coate Stratford	Corunna, Ontario	"
Sidney Warhaft	Winnipeg, Manitoba	"



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament

1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 6

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1953

International Service of the Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation

WITNESS:

Mr. Jean Désy, Director General, International Service of the Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1953.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Starr be substituted for that of Mr. Higgins on the said Committee.

Attest

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, March 12, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bradette, Coldwell, Coté (*Matapedia-Matane*), Decore, Diefenbaker, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Lesage, MacDougall, MacInnis, Macnaughton, McCusker, Picard, Pinard, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Robichaud and Starr.

In attendance: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and, from the International Service of the C.B.C.: Mr. Jean Désy, Director General and Mr. C. R. Delafield, General Supervisor.

*Agreed,—*That General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, be heard by this Committee on Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. Désy was called, presented a comprehensive statement and was questioned thereon.

*Ordered,—*That samples of the types of programs broadcast by C.B.C.-I.S. to countries behind the Iron Curtain, submitted by the witness, be placed on the record of the Committee's next meeting. (See Appendix "A" to No. 7 of the printed Evidence)

At 12.10 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON MEETING

The Committee resumed at 3.30 o'clock p.m., the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bradette, Coté (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Graydon, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Lesage, MacDougall, MacInnis, Macnaughton, McCusker, Picard, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Riley, Stick and Starr.

In attendance: Same as morning meeting.

The Committee continued the examination of Mr. Désy concerning the operations of the C.B.C.-I.S.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Désy for the assistance and information given to the Committee.

The witness retired.

At 5.35 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, March 17.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

March 12, 1953

11:00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we thank you for coming early and in such large numbers. We all appreciate that very deeply indeed.

Before we proceed with the evidence to be given by Mr. Jean Désy, it has been decided that General McNaughton will appear before our committee next week. As you know, there were several questions asked about the International Joint Commission during our last sitting, and General McNaughton has gladly consented to be present at our committee meeting. He will not be able to be with us next Monday, but on any other day during that week he will be able to come. What do you think would be the best day to have General McNaughton come before us?

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: Tuesday.

Mr. MACINNIS: You say he cannot be here Monday?

The CHAIRMAN: He cannot be here Monday, but he can be here any other day during the next week.

What is your decision?

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: Tuesday morning.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that suggestion acceptable to the committee?

Agreed.

Now, Mr. Jean Désy will proceed, and I will make a special request. He has a brief, a very elaborate brief, and I will ask that he be given permission to deliver it without questioning and then we will have another meeting this afternoon. I believe it will take the whole sitting this morning to hear that brief, and this afternoon we will set aside as a period for questioning. Is that agreeable?

Mr. GRAYDON: Has Mr. Désy got copies of the brief?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will distribute copies to all the members here.

Mr. DECORE: Before Mr. Désy proceeds, Mr. Macdonnell was to get us some information in connection with some propaganda leaflets being spread by the Polish and Yugoslav legations. I wonder if Mr. Macdonnell has obtained copies of these?

Mr. MACDONNELL: We have not been able to turn up any copies of this yet. We are still making inquiries.

The CHAIRMAN: We all agree that there will be no questioning of Mr. Désy while the brief is being delivered?

Agreed.

Mr. GOODE: Before Mr. Désy starts, I would like to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that as a result of some remarks I made in this committee the other day regarding some people named Gardiner, in Vancouver, that in the current issue of the Vancouver *Sun* they have answered my accusation by personal invective. They have not answered what I said, they have not denied that they are agents of the U.S.S.R., and I just want to bring to your attention that although they are attacking me personally, they have never answered the statement I made in this committee. Thank you.

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: Therefore, they almost admit, by implication, your charges, do they not?

Mr. GOODE: To be very fair, and because I have the advantage of them, being a member of this committee, I had better not make any comment on that, but I would think you are saying the right thing.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now proceed.

Mr. Jean Désy, Director General of the International Service, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have read the reports of the evidence given before the Standing Committee on External Affairs by Mr. Pearson and Mr. Wilgress. I have noted that in many instances where questions of a more technical nature were asked the witnesses told members that I would be available to clarify matters. I have prepared therefore replies to most of the questions which have been left for me to answer and I hope that this information will be sufficient. In any case, I am ready to supply you with any further data you may require on the subject of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

First of all, I would like to clarify my position with regard to the C.B.C. and to the Department of External Affairs. Both Mr. Pearson and Mr. Wilgress have given comprehensive explanations of my duties, but some doubt seems to remain in the minds of members of this committee with respect to my status and responsibility. May I repeat once again that I and the C.B.C.I.S. staff are responsible in turn to the management of the C.B.C. and to the Board of Governors who report to parliament through the Minister of National Revenue. I am not serving two masters. Whereas the Minister of National Revenue may be compared to my Father Superior, as they say in clerical circles, the Secretary of State for External Affairs is more like a "directeur de conscience", a spiritual director. I am at liberty to follow the advice of my spiritual director, but should I commit any sin I have to turn to my Father Superior, either for absolution or reprimand.

The Political Co-ordination Section which has just been established by External Affairs will improve and strengthen the close relationship which now exists between the C.B.C.I.S. and the Department. This section, however, is not our only source of political information, if I may use this word in its proper sense and without any partisan meaning. We also secure quick and reliable news from our correspondents in New York and Ottawa. The C.B.C.I.S. representative here transmits, by teletype and other means, material provided not only by External Affairs but by other federal departments, missions from Commonwealth and foreign countries, and other sources of information. We also call upon experts occasionally to prepare special scripts on various aspects of Canadian life. In this way, we are trying to keep abreast of developments, and to present a true picture of this country, while carrying out our part in the war of ideas.

In order to bring to the attention of members of this committee, in a more concise and vivid way, the relative position of Canada among the leading external broadcasters, I would ask your permission, Mr. Chairman, to distribute copies of a graph which was prepared by the B.B.C. last year to show the number of hours per week employed by various countries between 1945 and 1952. (See Appendix A). You will notice that since 1948 the U.S.S.R. has almost doubled its broadcasting time, while its satellites Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Roumania used almost three times more broadcasting hours. The Voice of America, after a slump which started in 1946 and reached its lowest point in 1948, has now gone much beyond its 1945 level.

The Voice of Canada has remained stationary since 1948. With respect to the time used in external broadcasts, we now come after the B.B.C., the U.S.S.R., the satellites, the Voice of America, France, Italy, Australia, Yugoslavia, and we are followed only by Holland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. It may be useful to point out also that the British Broadcasting Corporation operates 37 transmitters and uses approximately 85 frequencies. Its general overseas programs are prepared in some 40 languages and its simultaneous beams are usually carried by no less than 5 frequencies. The Voice of America operates approximately 38 transmitters (in North America) and uses approximately 90 frequencies. It broadcasts in some 30 languages simultaneous programs usually carried by no less than 5 frequencies.

The International Service of the C.B.C. operates 2 transmitters, and broadcasts in 15 languages: English, French, Czech, Slovak, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, German, Danish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Ukrainian, using a maximum of 2 frequencies. It is obvious from these figures that facilities of the International Service are overtaxed, and that as a result it is difficult to give adequate service to countries in eastern or western Europe.

A shortwave broadcasting organization must, of all necessity, make the reception of its service as easy as possible for the listener. Thus the B.B.C., in addition to its morning and afternoon programmes, broadcasts to France every night without any interruption from 7.30 to 10.00. The International Service of the C.B.C., however, broadcasts to Europe every day for 9 hours and 55 minutes during which there are 23 changes of language, 6 slewings and 6 changes of frequency.

Mr. GRAYDON: What is slewings?

The WITNESS: It is turning the antenna from one direction to another. If you want to reach South America, you have to turn the antenna in that direction and switch your broadcast in that direction.

All these limitations do not facilitate continuous listening, a certain amount of which is indispensable to the popularity and success of a short-wave service.

The engineering department of the C.B.C.I.S. has prepared some maps showing a coverage of the directional antenna system from our shortwave station in Sackville, New Brunswick. In submitting these documents for your consideration, I think I am well advised because this is clear enough to show you exactly what are the regions to which our programmes are directed. They illustrate the various countries where our beamed programmes can be received. Of course, the effectiveness of our broadcasts depends on whether they are heard and listened to.

(See Appendix B).

The most elaborate and effective methods of audience research have been devised and perfected by the B.B.C., where this work is carried on through a small central unit consisting of two senior officials for Europe and one other for other areas. In countries where market research organizations exist, surveys are conducted regularly. Sometimes, questions added for a small fee to a pool conducted for other purposes will give valuable information on the number of listeners. In other cases, a pool is conducted entirely for B.B.C. purposes. The B.B.C. may participate in pools with either local broadcasting organizations or the Voice of America. The commonest and most universal form of test, in countries where no research organizations exist, is a listeners' competition. Listeners are invited to submit essays, in one form or another, on certain prescribed subjects; the geographical spread of the entries and the number and quality of the letters received provide useful indications on the extent of listening. Furthermore, questionnaires are issued to subscribers of B.B.C. publications in a given area. The B.B.C. has also built up in Europe a dozen panels made up of hand-picked listeners.

In any country where it is impossible to carry out a reliable survey, there is no statistical measure of the extent of an audience. With respect to iron curtain countries, information based on conversations with refugees or deserters is compared with information available before these countries were closed to western investigators. It should be noted that an enormous amount of the Russian domestic programmes is carried on shortwaves and on exactly the same wave bands that the B.B.C. are using for transmissions to Russia. It would be possible to relay shortwave transmissions locally and rebroadcast them by line, but this requires quite an installation, and while it is worth doing in densely-populated districts, it would not be feasible in regions where the population is fairly scattered.

Since April 1949 there has been large scale systematic jamming of B.B.C. programmes to iron curtain countries. Anti-jamming measures, such as the concentration of a battery of transmitters on one programme, and various other tactics, such as changing wave-lengths or the number of transmitters in order to confuse jamming stations in Russia, have been resorted to, but have proved to be very costly and of doubtful efficiency. In order to avoid difficulties with respect to territorial rights and to foil Soviet jamming tactics, the Voice of America has been using specially constructed ships as movable relay stations on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ocean.

While it has been impossible to organize our audience research work on such a large scale as the B.B.C., we have in many countries appointed correspondents who listen to our broadcasts and send regular criticism and technical information. We also rely on the comments and friendly advice of broadcasting stations or associations.

In the past few months, information on the number and quality of listeners to C.B.C.I.S. programmes has been secured from two main sources: reports from the missions and analysis of listeners' mail. In many instances, this information has been uncertain and conflicting. In South America and western Europe, where official statistics are available, and other methods of inquiry are applicable, it is possible to assess the proportion of shortwave sets in operation and the number of people likely to tune in on the C.B.C.I.S. signal. However, in areas where such facilities do not exist, it is most difficult to provide any reliable figures. According to our missions, which, of course, had neither the time nor the trained personnel to carry out an extensive survey, our broadcasts to European countries cannot be said to be highly popular, except in the Scandinavian countries where they are extremely well received and deemed the best publicity medium we have.

Data obtained from an analysis of correspondence by an independent inquirer are more encouraging, particularly with regard to Germany where our audience would seem to be quite important. There are indications that our shortwave programmes, especially in Latin America and in western Europe, are widely listened to and appreciated.

It can be doubted that we have a regular audience behind the iron curtain, except in Czechoslovakia, where it has been decreasing as a result of jamming of our signal and Government pressure on listeners to foreign broadcasts. In Russia and other countries under communist domination, we at least keep the Soviet preoccupied in jamming our transmissions. The main arguments in favour of maintaining these programmes are reasons of prestige, since it would appear to be indispensable to stress in people's mind the independence of Canada as an entity distinct from Great Britain and the United States, and reasons of strategy, since it is important to secure channels of communication which may become useful in time of emergency. In the course of conversations with senior officials of the Voice of America and the B.B.C., I was told that the Voice of Canada is rendering a good service to both these broadcasting organizations by keeping a middle course between the aggressive Voice of

America and the dispassionate Voice of Britain. Listeners will be inclined to attach more importance to the Voice of Canada, because our country, although a world power, has no extra-territorial ambition except international peace and co-operation.

The requirements of the International Service which were made known to the International Communications Union, during the conference held in Mexico City in 1948, have been submitted anew, with certain modifications, to the International Frequency Registration Board last year. Failure to use the channels and frequencies requested may jeopardize any chances for future expansion, since other countries may invade and refuse to surrender the very few available channels.

Our programmes to iron curtain countries are an act of faith. There is no other way in which we can try to influence the minds of the peoples under Soviet sway, and we are trying to exploit it as fully as possible. We are trying to convince them that they have friends in Canada who understand them and sympathize with them.

Before we go on to our own broadcast to iron curtain countries I should like to read a short statement of broadcasts by the U.S.S.R. and satellites to North and South America.

STATEMENT ON BROADCASTING BY U.S.S.R. AND SATELLITES TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

U.S.S.R. to North America:

English 7 hours 10 minutes.

U.S.S.R. to South America:

Portuguese $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Spanish 2 hours 29 minutes.

Albania to North America:

Nil.

Bulgaria to North America:

English 4 hours 55 minutes.

Czechoslovakia to North America:

English 5 hours 30 minutes.

Czech/Slovak $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Hungary to North America:

English 6 hours 15 minutes.

Hungarian 1 hour.

Hungary to South America:

Spanish 25 minutes.

Hungarian nil.

Poland to North America:

English 6 hours 20 minutes.

Polish 1 hour.

Yiddish 15 minutes.

Now we come to our own broadcasts.

IRON CURTAIN BROADCASTS

The basic aims of the international service are briefly:

- (1) To expound and develop the aims and policies of the western democratic powers and particularly of Canada.
- (2) To combat communist ideology and Soviet imperialism.
- (3) To project as far as possible a picture of Canadian life with special reference to social, cultural and economic development.

In broadcasts to the iron curtain countries, it is natural that the first two aims are most heavily stressed and that the third is used for specific propaganda advantage.

The iron curtain countries to which we broadcast are:

- (1) Czechoslovakia in Czech and Slovak (to which we began broadcasting with the beginning of the Service in 1945)
- (2) the Soviet Union in Russian (beginning in February 1951)
- (3) the Ukraine, or shall we say that part of the Soviet Union called the Ukraine, in Ukrainian (beginning in July 1952).

In Czechoslovakia, we had built up one of our largest and most responsive European audiences until the time of the Communist coup in 1948. Following the Communist seizure of power, our listening audience seems to have remained considerable in size, as gathered from occasional letters smuggled out and from reports of refugees. Also, as distinct from Soviet listeners, listeners in Czechoslovakia remember their recent democracy and can be heavily appealed to in those terms.

The broadcast material to the iron curtain countries comprises news first and foremost, news analysis, commentary and pointed feature material. During the last year or so (in line with the policy of the government) greater emphasis has been laid on pointed comment more and more closely related to the distortion of the press and radio in the countries concerned. We have been greatly aided in this field by our close collaboration with the B.B.C. and the Voice of America. Daily monitoring reports of Soviet and satellite broadcasts have been provided by B.B.C. An even more effective and fuller source of information is provided by a practically instantaneous monitoring service which we installed by agreement in 1952 with the American state department. This provides our headquarters in Montreal with teletype coverage of B.B.C. European monitoring and American monitoring of other world areas.

The result of such coverage means briefly this. In the past, commentary and feature material on various Soviet and satellite topics had to be delayed until their newspapers were available or else the material had to be written in general terms, tending to be remote, academic and lengthy. It is now possible to comment accurately, fully and with a much sharper point. We are therefore able to catch the listener while the particular story is vividly in his mind from his own radio.

We have here some samples of Russian and Czechoslovak commentaries from 1951, and Russian, Ukrainian and Czechoslovak news comments and commentaries from December 1952 and February 1953. Several religious scripts are also included.

May I ask you to circulate these, Mr. Chairman. I am afraid we did not have the time to have many copies made, but they can be distributed around the committee.

Mr. QUELCH: Will you have them read into the record?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think that would be the best thing to do—place them in the record as an appendices. Agreed.

Agreed.

Mr. GRAYDON: In connection with the placing of this on the record the committee might want to ask for some specific translations of some broadcasts because these are picked by the International Service. We might want to pick some ourselves, and if so we want these on the record as well.

The WITNESS: Very good. Now we go on to the jamming.

Intentional jamming of C.B.C.'s Russian-Language transmissions continues unabated. The picture is similar to that of a year ago in that an attempt is made to jam all Russian-language transmissions. Reports indicate that occasionally part of a programme is permitted to go unjammed, presumably for purposes of monitoring, but there does not appear to be any definite pattern.

Jamming of our transmissions to Czechoslovakia has changed somewhat in the past 6 months. Technical reports indicate that jamming of the first Czech-language transmission (11.00-11.30 AM EST) ceased around October 20, 1952. At the same time jamming of the second Czech-language transmission (12.30 PM) diminished noticeably and is, at the present time jammed occasionally only—possibly once or twice per week. On the other hand the later transmission to Czechoslovakia (5.00-5.30 PM EST) suffers from more intensive jamming, though usually the jamming is less severe than on the Russian-language programme which is transmitted one hour earlier.

The Ukrainian programme which is transmitted at 9.45 AM EST, immediately following the first Russian-language transmission, suffers from the same degree of interference as the programme which precedes it.

This report has been compiled from observations made by the B.B.C.'s technical monitoring station and by a technical observer in the British Zone of Germany. Unfortunately regular reports from the target areas have not been received, and it is therefore hazardous to assume that the jamming reports as submitted by the two monitoring stations show the exact condition experienced by listeners in the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Due to the many variables affecting short-wave transmissions it is within the realm of possibility that although severe jamming may be observed by a reception centre some distance from the U.S.S.R., the effectiveness of the jammers could be less severe in the area of intended reception. This is supported by the principles which govern the propagation of radio broadcasting on the short-wave bands. It may be assumed that under certain conditions one of the two frequencies carrying C.B.C. programmes to Czechoslovakia or the U.S.S.R. could be received with only slight to moderate interference, particularly in regions within a few hundred miles radius from the jamming transmitter. Under such conditions reception of our transmissions at a greater distance from the jamming station, for example western Europe, could be more adversely affected by intentional jamming.

An interesting note to illustrate the alertness of the Russian jamming system was brought to light toward the end of September 1952. At that time the C.B.C. International Service scheduled a frequency which it had never used previously on any transmission. On previous occasions, when a new frequency was put into service, it took several days for the Russian jammers to line up on it. Thus, for those few days, the frequency was clear of intentional interference. However, on the occasion cited above, Russian jamming transmitters were in operation on the frequency, at the time of our scheduled Russian transmission, even before the new frequency was put into use.

It was announced in the press last week that Czech authorities have decided to establish 30 new jamming stations to supplement the present 20 which have proved inadequate in preventing the Czech people from listening to western news broadcasts. More than 10,000 technicians will be employed in these stations. It is known that countless informers are used in hunting down illegal listeners to foreign radio broadcasts and large rewards are given for information leading to the conviction of such persons.

Why should communist countries go to such lengths to try to prevent the western broadcasts from reaching their people, if they did not feel that our programmes constitute a real threat, and that in spite of all precautions, some of them fall on the ears of willing listeners?

Statistics may be misleading and I am somewhat reluctant to base any firm conclusions on figures which could be interpreted in as many ways as there are experts to examine them. At all events, it would seem that audience research workers estimate that each fan letter received by a radio organization represents 120 listeners. I understand that these proportions are accepted by the B.B.C. for estimating its European audience. Although the results of calculations based on this ratio cannot be considered as absolutely certain, still they provide useful indications on the probable number of listeners to our broadcasts.

The mail received in 1952 amounts to 32,365 letters. If the ratio of 120 listeners for one writer is applied, I would estimate our daily listeners in the last year to number about 3,800,000. This figure could be multiplied five times to account for occasional listeners. It is likely, therefore, the C.B.C.I.S. transmissions reached last year about 20,000,000 persons. Here is a breakdown, by countries, of the audience mail during 1951 and 1952.

Mail Received			
Language	1951	1952	
French	2,193	1,541	
Italian	5,706	2,479	
German	3,008	2,673	
Scandinavian:			
Danish	6,040	4,222	
Swedish	2,455	4,147	
Norwegian	2,983	2,133	
Finnish	816	440	
	12,293	10,942	
Portuguese	1,937	2,477	
Spanish	4,170	6,732	
English:			
U.K.	1,375	799	
U.S.A.	992	752	
Can.	129	79	
Aust.	115	99	
New Zealand ...	212	204	
Japan	124	120	
Misc.	361	3,307	2,280
	3,258	2,277	
Dutch		3,271	
	35,772	32,365	

Mr. GRAYDON: The fan mail has gone down?

Mr. FULFORD: Jamming again.

Mr. COLDWELL: Except in one or two cases.

The WITNESS: Except in one or two cases. May I be permitted to circulate our schedules, the schedules that we send all over Europe and Latin America?

Mr. FULFORD: Is the decrease in mail due to the increase in jamming?

The WITNESS: Not necessarily. In some respects it might be due to increased jamming, but in other respects it may be due to the fact that those who wrote, having received answers that are satisfactory, do not write again.

With regard to the schedules which are now being distributed, I should like now to quote figures: European schedule: 104,312, Spanish schedule: 23,006 per month. A yearly total of 1,527,816 schedules is distributed through Might Directories. Besides this, bulk shipments to our embassies for their distribution amount to: European 5,415, Latin American 2,515 per month.

You may have noted that the number of letters from our Portuguese and Spanish speaking listeners have increased by more than a third during 1952. A further analysis of this mail shows that more than 80 per cent of the letters are from businessmen, professionals, and workers. Practically all are sent by men. Women writers account for only 2 per cent of this mail. Most letters contain requests for information about Canada and criticism or appreciation of programmes. Letters from Brazil report fine modulation, intelligibility, no fading. Spanish countries indicate satisfactory reception of programmes, as good as local stations and Voice of America and B.B.C. If I should apply the rates of 120 listeners for one letter, Portuguese broadcasts could be deemed to have reached about 300,000 daily listeners and 1,500,000 occasional listeners during the year. In the same way, I could estimate our Spanish speaking audience at 800,000 regular and 4,000,000 occasional listeners. On this basis, the percentage of shortwave sets receiving C.B.C.I.S. programmes would be 25 per cent of the total in Portuguese speaking countries and 18 per cent of the total in Spanish speaking countries.

In order to replace these figures in the context of C.B.C. shortwave territories, I would like to have your permission, Mr. Chairman, to table a statement on the number of shortwave sets in operation in the various countries where we broadcast, and the number of potential listeners they represent.

C.B.C.I.S. programmes in English are heard in the United Kingdom, Eire, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Moritius and Malaya Straits, Formosa, Hong Kong, Japan, South Africa, Rhodesia, British East Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, Australia and New Zealand. In these areas there are 14 million shortwave sets in operation. The French language programmes cover the following French language territories: France, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, French Africa, Madagascar, Indo China, Haiti, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the Belgian Congo. More than 8 million shortwave sets are in operation in these countries. Our Italian programmes can reach about 2 million and one-half shortwave listeners. In western and eastern Germany, about 10 million sets are equipped for shortwave, in the Netherlands, 1,200,000; in Sweden, 3,000,000; in Norway, 9,000,000; in Finland, 700,000. In Brazil and Portugal, about 1,200,000 sets can be reached by our programmes in the Portuguese language. In Spain and Latin America, about 4 million and one-half sets are equipped for shortwave reception. There are no reliable figures, of course, for iron curtain countries. If we succeed, however, in capturing a small part of this potential shortwave audience, it can be seen readily that we shall be in an excellent position to win friends and influence people. In order to reach a wider audience and more especially the listeners who do not possess a shortwave radio receiver, we have developed our relays, retransmissions and recorded programmes. The difficulties we have experienced in ascertaining the importance of our shortwave audience do not apply to the medium-wave transmissions, since fairly reliable methods have been devised to estimate, for commercial and other purposes, the number of listeners at given hours of the day. The following data may give you a clearer idea of the effort we are making to reach foreign listeners through medium-wave transmissions at the best hours of reception.

RELAYS OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMMES
BY STATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES
FOR THE YEAR 1952

1.—*In English*

- (a) *B.B.C.*—Canadian news items are prepared through the English language programme "Canadian Chronicle". Average of 6 to 8 items per month, most of which are used on the B.B.C. Domestic Service and also occasionally on the B.B.C. Overseas Service. Monthly News letters from Canada prepared for the Scottish Home Service in English and in Gaelic and for the Welsh Home Service in Welsh. Occasional documentaries and feature-length talks and commentaries for the B.B.C. Home Service. Daily use of Canadian material during the Royal Tour October-November 1951.
- (b) *British Forces Network Germany*—5 to 6 hours a week of disc'd C.B.C. material from the network (primarily entertainment) together with daily transmissions of Canadian news and a weekly sports hour relayed over the British Forces Network. A similar service for Canadian Troops in Korea over the Britcom Network.
- (c) *South African Broadcasting Corporation*—a series of thirteen 15-minute talks on Canada relayed over S.A.B.C.
- (d) *Broadcasting Corporation of Japan*—Two feature programmes on Canada prepared for them at their request.
- (e) *National Association of Educational Broadcasters, United States*—Planning for a weekly series of Canadian press comment on Canadian-American affairs for release through the stations of the N.A.E.B. in the United States. This association comprises over 65 stations and state-wide networks operated by state universities and educational systems in the U.S. This series began in January 1953. I will come back to this later.

2.—*In Dutch*

Over *Netherlands* stations—10 programmes relayed as follows:

- 2 NATO
- 3 Royal Tour Elizabeth
- 2 Royal Tour Juliana
- 1 Red Cross meetings
- 2 Pax Romana meetings Quebec City.

Over *Belgium* stations—in French, 2 programmes as follows:

- 1 NATO
- 1 Pax Romana.

Also 10 separate programmes were prepared and relayed during the Christmas Season over six different Dutch stations.

3.—*In German*

Weekly half hour relay over B.B.C. facilities to Germany. 32 programmes to individual stations in Germany comprising:

- 4 Schoolbroadcasts
- 6 Interviews
- 5 Features and actualities
- 14 Talks
- 3 Musical programmes.

4.—*To Austria*

Relayed over *Sendergruppe Alpenland, Graz*:

- 36 15-minute broadcasts
- 1 30-minute broadcast
- 9 5-minute broadcasts.

Relayed over *Sendergruppe Rot-Weiss-Rot, Studio Vienna*:

- 2 14-minute broadcasts
- 6 10-minute broadcasts
- 23 5-minute broadcasts.

Relayed over *Sendergruppe Rot-Weiss-Rot, Studio Salzburg*:

- 19 14-minute broadcasts
- 1 10-minute broadcast.

5.—*In Greek*

Over *Radio Athens* one 15-minute programme weekly.

6.—*In Italian*

Over *Radio Italiana* several programmes on training of Italian NATO officers and graduation of NATO pilots. One programme on the Canadian visit of the Prime Minister de Gasperi.

Over *Lugano Radio in Switzerland* one programme on the Red Cross Conference in Toronto.

7.—*In Danish*

Over the *Danish State Radio* interviews with Danish visitors to Canada. A number of programmes on the International Trade Fair, the International Red Cross meetings and the graduation of Danish Air Cadets Winnipeg.

8.—*In Swedish*

Various feature items were prepared for relay over the *Swedish State Radio*. These include the visit of the Swedish cruiser "Gotland", reports on the I.C.A.O. general meeting in Montreal, the International Red Cross Conference in Toronto and a documentary on the trip of the Swedish merchant ship "Monica Smith" from Kingston to Montreal. A special school broadcast programme on iron ore developments in Labrador was used in the Swedish School Broadcast Service.

9.—*In Norwegian*

Four talks on Canada and Canadians were relayed over individual stations in the *Norwegian State Radio*. A half hour school broadcast in English on Canada which had been used in the Swedish School Radio System was also represented over the Norwegian Radio.

10.—*In Spanish*

Anniversary programmes on Dominion Day, Independence Day of Chile and the centenary of the Chilean scholar Medina were made available to the stations through the Canadian Missions. Half hour programmes were also planned to celebrate the national days of Argentina, Chile, Central America, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela for relay over stations of those countries. A special programme was also prepared and made available for relay on Columbus Day.

The July 1st programme from Canada was prepared on disc and was relayed by 25 stations in various countries of Spanish America and thereby reached quite a wide listening audience.

11.—*In Portuguese*

The Transcription Service has been mainly used on the following stations in Brazil:

Radio Nacional	}	Rio de Janeiro	
Radio Ministerio da Educacao			
Radio Roquete Pinto	}	Sao Paulo	
Radio Sao Paulo			
Radio Record			
Radio Farropilha			Porto Alegre—R.G.S.
Radio Jornal do Comercio			Recife—Pernambuco.

On the 1st of July—Dominion Day—the Brazilian transmission was relayed in Rio de Janeiro by Radio Roquete Pinto. Our special programme—Salute to Brazil—on the 7th of September, Brazil's Independence Day, was relayed by Radio Ministerio da Educacao in Rio de Janeiro.

On August 2nd, Radio Ministerio da Educacao broadcast a programme of the series "Around the World" dedicated to Canada. The programme comprised music by Eric Wild Orchestra and was organized by that station in combination with the International Service through good offices of the embassy staff in Rio de Janeiro.

12.—*In French*

Over the *National Network of RDF* a weekly political commentary on Sundays by Georges Langlois, Ottawa.

We are now preparing a weekly programme to be broadcast by French National Radio on medium wave length.

Over the *National Network of RDF* on Sundays a variety programme entitled: "Un petit voyage au Canada".

Over the *National Network of the Belgian Radio*, weekly, "Les Peintres de la Chanson".

We come now to our transcription service and Canadian albums. The I.S. transcription service was established in 1949 as a means of presenting the works of Canadian composers and Canadian musicians. These programmes are on disc and are made available to broadcasting organizations overseas not only in the areas to which I.S. transmissions are directed but also in other areas including the broadcasting organizations of the Commonwealth.

The service began with a set of twelve half-hour programmes of classical music performed by Canadian artists. It has continued to develop in a modest way from year to year with new transcriptions being added in each year. The music represents Canadian compositions performed by Canadian groups, serious music of other countries performed by Canadian artists and much material of a lighter and more popular type including Canadian folk material.

At the present date the transcription catalogue contains 84 programmes, mainly half-hour in length, all performed by Canadian artists. It covers a wide range from serious Canadian compositions to popular barn dance music. The programmes have been distributed to over 65 broadcasting systems as well as to Canadian missions in various parts of the world.

Apart from this several albums of Canadian compositions performed by Canadian artists have also been prepared beginning in 1947. These albums are at normal playing speed as distinct from the transcription service which is designed for radio station use. The albums comprise serious Canadian compositions and are distributed to all Canadian missions. They are used for playing to selected groups in foreign countries and are also available for radio station use.

Both the transcription service and the albums are also available through the embassies and consular offices in the United States for loan to broadcasting stations.

C.B.C.I.S. SHORTWAVE AUDIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

During 1951, the C.B.C.I.S. received 992 letters of appreciation for short-wave broadcasts from the United States, and 752 in 1952, compared to 1,374 in 1951 and 799 in 1952 from the United Kingdom. It should be noted that we beam programmes to the United Kingdom, but that we have no shortwave transmissions to the United States. If we take the usual ratio of 120 listeners for one letter, we can estimate our daily audience at about 100,000 regular listeners and 500,000 occasional listeners. Even if these figures had to be halved, we should conclude that at least 250,000 American citizens are eavesdropping on our broadcasts in English to Europe and South America. Requests for programme schedules come from all parts of the United States, and even from Honolulu.

PROGRAMMES TO UNITED STATES

The International Service has no shortwave service to the United States. It deals directly with this area through relay programmes. Indirectly, it has a sizeable "eavesdropping" audience in the eastern, southern and south-western states to its shortwave service in English directed to the Caribbean and Latin America. During 1951, for example, the International Service received approximately one thousand letters from the United States. There is also a substantial number of listeners to the C.B.C. National Service in the northern States.

Relay programmes are prepared for the National Association of Educational Broadcasters who distribute them to their member stations. This organization includes over sixty university, state, and school radio stations spread generally throughout the country. The one regular feature in this series at the present time is a weekly review of the Canadian press. At the request of the NAEB this review concerns itself principally with editorials on Canadian-United States affairs and on matters of common interest to both countries. We can often include, however, a purely Canadian item if we think it has any special interest for an American audience. The press review, which includes editorials from coast to coast, is a good medium for presenting the Canadian viewpoint to an American audience. We hope to develop other programmes which will be accepted by the NAEB. Our plans include a magazine type of programme on Canadian literature, music, and theatre, and feature and documentary programmes on a wide variety of Canadian topics. In addition, our Music Transcription Service is widely distributed in the United States. It is also available from the Canadian embassy and consular offices. It consists of performances by Canadian artists and orchestras of Canadian and other music and includes over seventy quarter and half-hour programmes.

Our objectives in general are to make the American listeners more aware of Canada as a nation and of what might be termed the Canadian personality. Through such topical broadcasts as press reviews and talks we hope to keep them informed of Canadian views on current affairs. Through non-topical transcriptions we hope to bring them a picture of Canadian life.

Mr. Chairman, here is a review of our activities. I have tried to make it as comprehensive as possible and I am at the disposal of the committee for whatever additional information may be required of me.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Désy. For the sake of coherence and efficiency, questions asked will be confined to the particular subject under study. I believe that is the most efficient way to deal with a complicated matter of this kind. Are we ready for questioning now?

Mr. GOODE: I have one question to ask and one only. On page 11 starting at the second paragraph—I am going to read that paragraph because I would like a complete answer:

An interesting note to illustrate the alertness of the Russian jamming system was brought to light toward the end of September 1952. At that time the C.B.C. International Service scheduled a frequency which it had never used previously on any transmission. On previous occasions, when a new frequency was put into service, it took several days for the Russian jammers to line up on it. Thus, for those few days, the frequency was clear of intentional interference. However, on the occasion cited above, Russian jamming transmitters were in operation on the frequency, at the time of our scheduled Russian transmission, even before the new frequency was put into use.

I would like Mr. Désy to give me an explanation if he can of that. It seems to me, and I could be wrong, that some information had gone out to the interested parties in regard to a frequency that was being used for the first time.

The CHAIRMAN: I will make the perennial request again to speak as loudly as you can so that you can be heard throughout the room.

The WITNESS: My answer to this question is the following. The wave lengths we use are known. We cannot use very many. The Russians knew that we could use one or the other wave length. Now, whether they knew ahead of time of the wave length we were going to use that is a matter I am not in a position to clarify.

Mr. COLDWELL: You do not think—

By Mr. Goode:

Q. May I ask another question. How many people had knowledge that this frequency was going to be used, because definitely you state "on other occasions frequencies used for the first time were allowed to go on for two or three times before jamming started." That is what you said. In this case you say you used a new frequency and immediately the Russians knew about it. How did they find out?—A. It could have been purely accidental. They may have been guessing and I may point out that only our engineers knew what our service was planning to do before any announcement was made of our intention.

Q. Have you complete confidence in your engineers?—A. I have.

By Mr. Diefenbaker:

Q. In connection with the question asked, I read an article in *Time* magazine last July which pointed to the fact that there was a very strong pro-communist group in the International Service of the C.B.C. when you took over, and the article goes on to say you are "a man who is used to handling hot potatoes" and that you immediately, upon taking over, changed and altered any kind of slant that existed in the International Service and demoted a number of your personnel who were pro-communist. I suppose you read that article in *Time* magazine?—A. I have, and I have read many other articles directed against the Service.

Q. I am just asking about this one. What have you to say about that?—A. I have to say that newspapermen in a country where freedom of expression is guaranteed can either praise or condemn us. They can either write that we are doing this and doing that. It is a personal judgment.

Q. Well I want to follow that up. I did not see any denial and it did cast a shadow over your personnel. I ask you specifically did you demote any of the personnel of the International Service of the C.B.C. who had drawn most of the critic's fire as being communist?—A. My answer is clear. I have demoted nobody.

Q. All right, one other question. Did you find anything to support that viewpoint?—A. Not as far as I know.

Q. That change of tone resulted from your becoming the head of the International Service?—A. As I explained in my statement, the change in the tone is due to the fact that we have now information, daily information, that enables us to change the accent and the emphasis of our broadcasts.

Q. Just one other question. At the beginning of your remarks in your draft statement you pointed that there was an apparent belief on the part of some members of the committee that there were two authorities over you and you go on to say "I am not serving two masters." I ask you specifically Mr. Désy whether, since your appointment in charge of the service, you had made periodical reports to the Prime Minister personally and received directions from him?—A. My reply is no.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): That settles it.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: If Mr. Diefenbaker has any charges to make why not trot them out now. This is the place.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Diefenbaker is not making any charges, he is reading a statement to the committee.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: I am reading from *Time* magazine.

Mr. MACINNIS: These committees are usually very free from political strife. I suggest that we will only maintain that position if members of the committee do not attribute political motives.

Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. I want to ask one question of Mr. Désy. On page 8 you give the basic aims of the International Service to countries behind the iron curtain. I wonder if you can explain a little more on the basic aim and object of the other broadcasts, not directed directly to the iron curtain countries?—A. The general aim of our service to friendly countries is primarily to make Canada better known; to explain Canadian life in all its aspects, and to keep them abreast of our developments in all fields, economic, financial, agricultural, cultural, literary, artistic. Of course when the occasion arises, if there is an attack directed against Canada at some international gathering, we will avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct the accusations made against us. But the basic aim is the projection of Canada abroad.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. I was interested in seeing on page 14—following this particular question as a matter of fact—of the number of countries which the International Service is reaching in English, and I noticed Malaya, Formosa, Hong Kong and Japan are included. I thought we could not reach the Far East with our International Service owing to certain difficulties, and yet they are included here. What is the explanation of that?—A. We certainly reach them because we receive letters from listeners in these various areas. We had some doubt as to whether they were reached, but our doubts have been removed.

Q. Then, could we reach southern China?—A. I do not think so; unless we had special beams for China it would be very difficult to reach any part of China.

Q. But people there occasionally hear us?—A. More or less regularly, but it all depends on the atmospheric conditions. If there is a mountain or there are spots on the sun, of course reception is not too good.

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to suggest that we thank Mr. Désy for this very splendid brief and that perhaps we adjourn now, and then we could look over this during the noon hour and prepare our questions and present them in an orderly manner this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreed to?

Agreed.

The meeting is adjourned; we will meet again at 3.30 this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Committee resumed at 3.30 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum now, so let us proceed with our meeting.

Mr. KIRK: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I have many meetings which I must attend and in view of the fact, as you said this morning, that you wanted to take up this statement in its proper order, might I ask a few questions now based on the items which came up in the House of Commons?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Any questions are in order, but when we put questions on a subject let us finish with it before we go on to another subject.

Mr. Jean Désy, Director General of the International Service, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, recalled:

By Mr. Kirk:

Q. My first question, Mr. Chairman, is based upon one which was asked in the House, namely for a detailed list of furnishings in the office of the Director of C.B.C.I.S. A long list was given which contained the usual chairs, tables, and so on. Now, may I ask if there are any other furnishings, works of art, or paintings which might have led to such a question being asked? That is what struck my mind. May I ask the witness, through you, Mr. Chairman, if there are furnishings in his office other than the usual chairs, desks, and so on?—A. Well, the furniture and furnishings in my office, according to the list which was given, I think, by the Minister of National Revenue, includes as you know chairs, desks, bookcases, waste paper baskets, telephone tables, trays, and so on. A good many of these things were in that office in 1947, 1948, and 1949. But a few pieces of furniture were bought when I arrived, to replace those pieces of furniture which had been transferred to Toronto or to some other offices in Montreal. So the result is that the list as given is not the list of furnishings which were bought when I arrived, but a list of the furnishings which are at present in my office. With regard to that, I could give you the details, if you want to have them. But with regard to the works of art and the paintings—

By Mr. Coté:

Q. I would like to interject at this point. Did you not bring home with you paintings of your own?—A. I am going to answer that. The paintings, the draperies, the sculptures and the china—yes, even the rugs, belong to me.

Q. Hear, hear!—A. This is an old practice in my case. In the various missions which I have headed, in Belgium, Holland, Italy and in Rio de Janeiro, practically all of the works of art came from our own private collections.

Mr. KIRK: Thank you very much, that is what I had in mind. In other words, your office is equipped with the usual equipment including the famous waste baskets. And all the works of art are your own personal property?

The WITNESS: That is exactly so.

Mr. KIRK: Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions on that point before we proceed to something else?

By Mr. Kirk:

Q. The other question I have refers to the international broadcast, the programme to Brazil, on December 17 last. There were several questions asked and I wondered if I might clear it up a little further. In referring to the amount paid to the Brazilian conductor and composer, it was stated that while he was not paid any salary, nevertheless he was paid his usual conducting fee. I wonder if Mr. Désy could tell us what the usual conducting fee is in a case like that?—A. This, I am afraid, raises a problem which I would like to study with the members of the committee for a moment.

REPORT ON THE CONCERT GIVEN BY HEITOR VILLA-LOBOS AT PLATEAU HALL IN MONTREAL ON DECEMBER 17, 1952

This concert which has raised so much interest in the press and in Parliament should be considered in the general context of our cultural relations and, more particularly, as a part of our cultural exchange programme with Brazil and Latin America. In the Report of the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences, one can read, under Chapter XVII, *The Projection of Canada Abroad*, the following:

All nations now recognize as public responsibilities both the issue of information about themselves and cultural exchanges with other states. Canada is assuming these responsibilities along with her new international importance . . . The promotion abroad of a knowledge of Canada is not a luxury but an obligation, . . .

The Report goes on to say: "We have taken too much while giving too little." This is particularly illustrated by our relations with Brazil.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Are there sufficient copies of the brief prepared for all the members of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. We distributed some to the members, but there are not sufficient copies, so I would suggest that the members who received copies this morning might lend them to those who did not.

The WITNESS: Members of this Committee may remember that so far Brazil is the only country with which Canada has signed a cultural agreement. During the past ten years, the Brazilian Government has given full effect to this agreement and carried out a number of projects which have been beneficial to Canadian interests. Shortly after the signature of this agreement a Brazil-Canada Institute was established in 1944 under the presidency of the Brazilian Foreign Minister and of the Canadian Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. This Institute was charged with many duties relating to cultural exchanges with Canada such as the distribution of scholarships to Canadian students, the organization of lecture tours, concerts, exhibitions and other manifestations. More than a dozen bursaries were chosen among Canadian students and professionals. Under this agreement Canadian documentary films were widely distributed and shown throughout Brazil. Canadian books such as novels by Mazo de la Roche were translated in Portuguese and published in Brazil. Photographs of Canada, features and articles written either by Canadian or Brazilian journalists appeared in newspapers and magazines. A series of lectures on Canada was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education in Rio de Janeiro in the municipal Library of Sao Paulo, in Belohorizonte, in Rio Grande do Sul and other cities of the interior. Lectures on Canadian

Constitutional Law were given at the Brazilian Bar Association and on Canadian medicine at the College of Medical Doctors and Surgeons. Canadian lecturers were invited also by various literary academies and social and art clubs.

In 1942, the Museum of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro and the Museum in Sao Paulo held an exhibition of 190 Canadian paintings and Canadian handicraft. This exhibition was organized with the cooperation of the National Gallery of Canada, the Toronto Art Gallery, and the Montreal Art Gallery. An exhibition of Canadian photographs was held in 1944 and was followed by another exhibition of five Canadian painters. In 1946, an exhibition of Canadian graphic arts comprising more than 200 works was held in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The same year, Sir Ernest MacMillan and Claude Champagne conducted the Rio Symphony Orchestra in a series of concerts which included many Canadian compositions. Claude Champagne also gave a series of lectures at the National Music School of Rio and was responsible for a concert of Chamber Music which was held at the Ministry of Education and included works by Alexander Brott. A few months later the Alouette Quartet gave concerts in various Brazilian cities. The Rector of the University of Montreal and two Canadian professors were invited to address Brazilian audiences. In the same period, Canadian pianists Jean Dansereau took part as a guest soloist in symphony concerts and gave recitals in many musical centres. He also played for Brazilian radio organizations.

It may be of interest to members of this Committee to know that many Canadian paintings were sold as a result of the exhibitions which were held and that a special law was enacted by the Brazilian Parliament granting free entry to Canadian original works of art. The unsolicited press reviews and the excellent free publicity that we derived from these initiatives were so remarkable that they have been collected in two volumes which I am pleased to table for the perusal of the Committee.

The concert of Latin-American music directed by the Brazilian composer Heitor Villa Lobos in the Plateau Hall Auditorium on December 17th has met with some adverse criticism in the Montreal press of both languages.

Music editors stressed four main objections:

- (1) The concert showed that Canadian composers are better and more advanced than their South-American confreres;
- (2) The experiment was too costly;
- (3) The presentation was ill-timed, coming just before the Christmas holidays;
- (4) Instead of spending huge sums on bringing a Brazilian composer to Canada, C.B.C.I.S. should use that money to help Canadian musicians and composers in Canada and abroad.

This criticism would appear to be a further argument in favour of this experiment, since it is impossible to make comparisons so long as eminent creative artists of other lands are unknown in our country and have no opportunity of presenting their works to the Canadian public. Furthermore, the expenses incurred in this instance are dwarfed by the considerably larger sums spent by Brazilian organizations on behalf of Canadian artists. These artists, on the occasion of their visits interpreted the work of Canadian composers. Villa Lobos himself also invited the visiting Canadian artists to his Conservatory in Rio for discussions with staff and students on Canadian music composition.

It should be emphasized that the travelling expenses of the visiting artists from Canada and their performing fees were paid by Brazil.

Such good offices, unfortunately, have been mostly one-sided and have seldom if ever been reciprocated by Canada. If the C.B.C. is not the ideal organization to carry on cultural exchanges with foreign countries, it certainly is the best qualified in the present circumstances, if not the only one.

As regards the timeliness of this venture, it could be pointed out that December 17 was the best date available. Furthermore, coming as it did just before the departure of a very important commercial mission to South America, this gesture of friendship and sympathy could not but smooth the way for our delegates.

Until this time, the C.B.C. has greatly favoured Canadian artists and composers by recording their works and performances and making the transcriptions available to foreign radio stations and national systems as a result of direct arrangements or through the intermediary of our missions abroad. It is unfair to minimize the role of the C.B.C. in this regard, since no other agency has been more helpful in stimulating appreciation of Canadian artists in other lands. It should be realized, however, that in order to establish and maintain good will we must occasionally show our willingness to do for foreign artists what we expect foreign countries to do for ours. It is also to the advantage of Canadians to be brought in contact with the works and personality of renowned foreign artists. It is only by encouraging and increasing such contacts that we can hope to achieve progress in the cultural field.

Finally it must be borne in mind that all sums incurred in this initiative, with the exception of the conductor's fee, were exclusively spent for the profit of local people who were concerned with the concert as musicians or otherwise. Villa Lobos received \$1,500 which covered his fees as composer and conductor together with his travelling expenses to and from New York and living expenses in Montreal with his wife during a week.

It should be borne in mind that the transcription of this concert belongs to our Service and can be used at any time for broadcasting locally or outside of Canada without any further expense. It can also be offered to any broadcasting station in South America.

Mr. Heitor Villa Lobos is the world famous Latin-American composer and conductor; because of his prolific output his works have been performed in all major European centers often with himself as conductor. He usually is engaged to conduct in Paris every year and during the coming year is conducting four concerts. He usually appears every other year as conductor in Rome and in his coming European tour is booked to appear as conductor in Athens, Cairo and the Near-East as well. He also makes an annual conducting tour in the United States. He was commissioned by the Louisville Municipal Orchestra for a composition on the Amazon River. This was recorded by the orchestra and has become a best seller in the United States.

This programme was authorized by the Administration of C.B.C. and by the C.B.C. International Service as part of its policy of cultural and artistic exchange with countries to which its programmes are directed. Similar events of this nature have taken place in the past where other visiting artists have performed. The costs involved are part of the programme budget voted by Parliament. In this connection the total cost was \$24,278.50.

I should like to conclude my remarks by quoting once more the Report of the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences:

Exchanges with other nations in the fields of the arts and letters will help us to make our reasonable contribution to civilized life, and since these exchanges move in both directions, we ourselves will benefit by what we receive.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Mr. Chairman, this may appear to be a simple question to Mr. Déry, but could we refer to what appears in the penultimate paragraph on page 7?

The CHAIRMAN: Has that got to do with this topic, Mr. MacDougall?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, we would like to conclude this matter before we go on to another subject.

Mr. FULFORD: Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege of being in Brazil for a part of January and February of last year and although I am not one to compliment in any way, I want to tell this committee that the name of Jean Désy is a legendary one in Brazil.

I only had the opportunity to visit Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, but the good will that was created for Canada by our ambassador, Jean Désy, when he was there representing our country in Brazil cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The friendship between Brazil and this country is, I believe, known to all. Certainly the Right Hon. Mr. Howe came back to Canada with the same impression that I got.

Brazilians certainly know far more about Canada than we know about all the rest of South America put together. I happened to be in Rio de Janeiro the day the Canadian dollar hit parity with the United States dollar. The Rio de Janeiro newspapers featured the story as though it was their own *cruzeiro* which had hit parity with the United States dollar. They knew it was not brought about by accident. I want the committee to appreciate what Mr. Désy has done for Canada in that great republic in South America, which is one of the three largest countries in the world, a country with a great future, and one with which Canada can look forward to a period of friendly relations, trade relations, as well as tremendous cultural relations.

Just as anybody who visits Brazil, I could not leave without referring to the tremendous future of that country. Certainly with Canada enjoying cultural and friendly relations with Brazil, we may well look forward to helping them and to their helping us. You will pardon this interjection on my part but I could not resist the opportunity.

Mr. KIRK: Mr. Chairman, may I say first of all how much I appreciate what Mr. Désy has said. I had no idea of the cultural links between the two countries and I appreciate his very full report regarding the figures which he has given us. I noticed that \$22,000 would approximate the \$24,000 which would be paid to a Canadian musician, and I also noticed in the reply in *Hansard* that it referred to a stand-by conductor.

Mr. CROLL: That is normal trade practice.

By Mr. Kirk:

Q. Just what does this cover?—A. Do you just want to know what the fees of a stand-by conductor are?

Q. You say a stand-by conductor. What was his fee?—A. That was paid to the union.

Q. Then there is no stand-by conductor?

Mr. CROLL: Wait a moment, please, now.

The WITNESS: That has to do with the union. That is not my business.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. It is part of the trade practice?—A. The practice is that whenever you employ a foreign artist you have to pay the union a fee which is established according to union tables.

Q. And it applies in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and everywhere, does it not?—A. Yes. It is done for the protection of local artists.

By Mr. Kirk:

Q. I might as well get the rest of the information. Why is there such an individual as a stand-by conductor? Suppose at the last moment that Brazilian

conductor was unable to conduct?—A. In a case like that, I would think there would have been no concert.

Mr. KIRK: Thank you very much.

Mr. COTE: Mr. Chairman, if I understood Mr. Désy well, he just said that they have to use the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a vehicle of information to put Canada across in South America. Would Mr. Désy be in a position to tell me, and tell the committee, that he has had to do that in order to cope with a deficiency of other vehicles of information? I refer particularly to booklets published by Brazil. Unfortunately, I have not got any copies here, but I receive from Brazil written publications, which no doubt cost a lot of money to issue. They are really beautiful publications. I am aware of the fact that we in Canada do not produce that type of publication in order to cope with that kind of propaganda, or whatever you call it. Now, if that one vehicle of information that we use has got to be used in order to make up a deficiency of another type of vehicle that we could use, then I think that the vehicle that we use is one of the most modernistic ways, except television—of which we are not sure yet—to put Canada across in these South American countries. I am very impressed with these publications that come from Brazil, and it is unfortunate that I did not bring them along with me to this meeting. They are the most beautiful advertising that I ever saw in my life, and certainly must cost a lot of money. Now, if they are willing to send those publications into this country in order to advertise their country, then in return I think that we should do something to put ourselves across in that part of the world and make ourselves understood fully. If we, as we do, attempt in some manner to offset the type of advertising issued by Brazil, we do it on a very cheap basis; in fact, on such a cheap basis that it is just simply unbearable.

Now, if instead of issuing such publications in the style that Brazil does we do it over the air, it may be costing us much less. I would like to get information in this regard. We are not very practical people, after all, in this business of propaganda, as we are on other fronts. I know we are not issuing publications of the calibre that Brazil issues, and besides we have no way of distribution in that country, but I think it would be a very nice thing if the C.B.C. would continue their form of activity. I see in front of Mr. Désy two Canadian publications which I do not like the look of very much. At first glance one can easily see how cheap they are compared to what we get from Brazil. Now, if our Minister of Trade and Commerce thought fit to go to Brazil in an effort to develop our trade, we must somehow, in my opinion at least, find a way or device to continue to put ourselves across there. As I said, we have to put that message of ours across. If we do not do it through publications, we will have to continue to do it on the air.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, are we having questions now?

Mr. GRAYDON: He has not finished the question yet!

Mr. COTE: Now I ask Mr. Désy, with his knowledge of Brazil, are we coping with the advertising that is put out by Brazil, and if we are not coping with Brazil in that regard, as to the publishing or printing of propaganda, whether it would not be advisable that we continue to do it over the air.

Mr. GRAYDON: A good question, Philias.

Mr. COTE: Thank you, Gordon.

The WITNESS: I have very little to say in reply, except that it is a matter of appreciation. By publishing a book you may reach 200 readers, by broadcasting a concert you may reach 4,000,000 listeners.

Mr. KIRK: Mr. Chairman, could I have an answer to one minor question I asked? What is the usual stand-by conductor's fee?

The CHAIRMAN: I think it will be better to ask for the full details, the breakdown of those fees, covering the whole amount. Would that be more satisfactory?

Mr. KIRK: I was strictly interested in that part. I was curious to know the amount of that fee.

Mr. PICARD: Let us get the breakdown of the fees.

The WITNESS: It is very easy to give that breakdown.

Mr. GRAYDON: Have we ever attempted to put on as expensive and elaborate a program as this before?

Mr. PICARD: Would you mind, Mr. Graydon, if we got the answer as to the breakdown of the costs?

The WITNESS: Shall I take the questions in order?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: First, breakdown of this sum of \$24,000: transcription costs, 82 men at \$108 per hour recording, \$11,070; 82 men at \$18 per hour, rehearsing, \$9,963. For audience performance: 18 first chair men at \$16, \$288; 64 side men at \$12, 768; concert master, \$24; contractor, \$24. Conducting fees: conductor, as I said, including fees and expenses, \$1,500; stand-by conductor, \$537. Other costs: 3 set-ups at Plateau Hall at \$8 each, \$24; rental of hall, \$150; publicity and advertising, \$517.

Then we have the receipts for ticket sales, which amounted to \$586.50. I must say that this being an educational concert, we distributed tickets to the conservatories of music of McGill University and the University of Montreal, to all the music schools, to all the groups like Les Amis de l'Art and Les Jeunesses Musicales, enabling those students to attend the concert.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: What about my question now, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. CROLL: There is still a question unanswered, a question asked by someone here, as to whether this was an isolated case or whether there were similar instances.

The WITNESS: Other concerts in the past have been organized by the International Service. Some of these concerts were broadcast direct and then they were less expensive, but when you come to the transcription, when you come to have the concert recorded for future use, then you have to pay the fees which the union has fixed. But if you broadcast direct, then it is finished when the concert is over.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. You could not have broadcast this direct?—A. It could not be done on account of the difference in time; it could not reach Latin America in good time.

Q. That would all depend on what time you get it at Montreal.—A. Yes, but we could not have this concert in a studio.

Mr. FULFORD: There is one hour difference in time in the summer and three hours in the winter.

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question on financial matters. I understand those expenses are taken out of the annual budget of the C.B.C.I.S., and I would like to know what that budget is and how it compares with the Voice of America and the B.B.C.

The CHAIRMAN: There are several members who want to ask questions, but I would like Mr. McCusker's question to be answered first.

The WITNESS: To reply to Mr. McCusker's question, the budget of the Voice of America is \$18 million per year; the budget of the B.B.C. is over

\$10 million per year; and the budget of our service is \$2 million. In our program budget we have, roughly, \$395,000 for all sections and we are at liberty to use so many thousands of dollars here and so many thousands of dollars there. This is within the budget.

Mr. McCUSKER: Thank you.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: How much is your capital investment to date?

The WITNESS: I will have to look that up before I can answer you.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. MacDougall, will you proceed now?

By Mr. MacDougall:

Q. My question arises out of the remarks in Mr. Désy's brief on page 7, the penultimate paragraph, in the centre. It refers to the conference held in Mexico City in 1948. It reads:

The requirements of the International Service which were made known to the International Communications Union, during the conference held in Mexico City in 1948 have been submitted anew, with certain modifications to the International Frequency Registration Board last year.

Now, the question I want to ask is, who are members of the International Frequency Registration Board and whether or not Canada has a representative on that board.—A. If I am not mistaken, at Mexico practically all countries were represented including, Soviet Russia and its satellites. I do not know at the present time, I could not say offhand if we have a permanent representative on the International Frequency Registration Board. I doubt it very much, but the board is preparing data for future conferences, for future allocations of wave lengths, and we have registered our desire to use other wave lengths. We have these wave lengths available. How long they will remain available, I do not know, but I do know for sure that within a reasonable time if we are not using them we are likely to lose them, because somebody else will have a claim on these wave lengths.

Q. Supplementary to that, Mr. Désy, if we have not got someone representing us nationally on that board, then who in our absence fights for Canada for increases in the number of wave lengths?—A. The fight will not take place at the board. The fight will take place at the international conference, and this conference is likely to meet in the course of next year.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. When did the last meeting take place?—A. The two last ones were in Mexico City in 1948, and in Rappallo, in 1950.

Q. They do not meet every two years—there is no special time?—A. No.

Q. You only meet as the problems come up?—A. Yes.

Mr. BATER: Does the International Frequency Registration Board meet annually?

The WITNESS: If my information is correct, this international board does not meet every year; they meet according to the agenda which is prepared by the permanent organization of the board. It is a sort of permanent office where they gather all information, and when the officials of that office or institute think it advisable, they call the members of the board to a meeting. With regard to the international conference, I must say that all countries have the right to be represented, but it is the conference itself and not the board that will determine the allocations after the decisions of the conference.

Mr. GRAYDON: Are we satisfied with the present allocations so far as Canada is concerned?

The WITNESS: So far, I think so, because we have two extra wave lengths we could use if we had the facilities.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. I would like to ask this question: has the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the copyright to the broadcast that was made, the recordings that were made of the broadcast to South America, to Brazil and the other countries?—A. Yes.

Q. Have they been put on discs, records?—A. We have them.

Q. You have them on records?—A. Yes.

Q. Has there been any attempt to sell those records?—A. We never do sell them.

Q. You never sell them?—A. No.

Q. But you have them for distribution?—A. For distribution and for use at any time; yes.

Q. In your statement you said there were 24 chair men who were paid, and so many side men. What do you mean by chair men?—A. That is the union term corresponding to first rank musicians.

Q. I see. And the side men?—A. Side men are the second rank musicians. They do not call them violinists, cellists, flautists—they are called first chair men or side chair men.

Q. Now, when Mr. Fulford was speaking, he gave us to understand that it was just since the visit of the trade mission to Brazil, and one thing and another, that Brazil has been friendly. Well, If I remember rightly, as far back as 1924, when I first went on a visit down there, Brazilians and all the other South American people were extremely kind to us, and quite friendly.

Mr. GRAYDON: Did they usher you in with music, too!

Mr. FULFORD: I think you really have to go to Brazil to appreciate how much is the regard of Jean Désy.

The WITNESS: Answering Mr. Benidickson's question about capital investment. Our establishment at Sackville represents approximately between \$1.5 and \$2 million, at the time it was built. If we were to build it now, I think we would have to double that sum.

By Mr. Benidickson:

Q. Regarding administration, do you pay rent to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for any administrative offices used?—A. Not at Sackville, it is all ours.

Q. No, but, say, at Montreal.—A. Yes.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Before you put on the broadcast to South America, did you advertise it there?—A. Advertised in the press, advertised over the radio, advertised in the radio magazines, and all over.

Q. What was the cost of that?—A. \$517 all told.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Did you get much fan mail from Brazil on that, Mr. Désy?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you provide to the committee the number of letters you get?—

A. I will have to verify that when I go back to Montreal.

The CHAIRMAN: Is your question answered?

By Mr. Benidickson:

Q. I was wondering about the administrative accommodation. How is that provided, if not provided through capital cost?—A. We have our building in Montreal and we share our building with the National Service of the C.B.C.

Q. Is there any assessment of the International Service for a portion of that capital cost?—A. Yes. The use of the building is shared between the two services according to the number of rooms and studios used by us—it is a joint operation.

Q. But what proportion would the International Service use of that building?—A. I think the closest reply that I can give, because I have not the plans of the building in my head, is that we use about two and a half floors and then we share studios with the National Service, as well as the library, and the disc collection and other services.

By Mr. Picard:

Q. On the concert of which we got a breakdown is the orchestra we employ a Montreal orchestra or does it go by any name. Is it arranged or assembled?—A. It is called Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Decore.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Quite a number of people have asked why the C.B.C. International Service is located at Montreal and although it makes no difference to me personally, could you explain why.—A. I think we can explain why we are in Montreal. First, it is the largest metropolitan area in which there is to be found most easily the variety of fully qualified personnel required for a short-wave operation in a large number of foreign languages. Second, in this area there is the largest C.B.C. broadcast operating point complete with the necessary studio and recording facilities and appropriate technical staff and, one may add, with space large enough to accommodate all the offices of the International Service. Third, Montreal, as you know, is the engineering headquarters of the C.B.C., which makes for the most efficient control of all the technical operations of the short-wave transmitters and for the compilation of technical information used in plotting the best use of short-wave circuits and frequencies in relation to ionospheric conditions. Last, Montreal is the closest large operating point to the short-wave transmitters located at Sackville so that the short-wave transmitters are kept under close engineering control. Montreal is also the closest to the C.B.C. executive headquarters in Ottawa and of the various departments of the government. If you compare our operations with those of the B.B.C., the problem does not arise in London. London is the capital of the largest metropolitan area and is the only possible location for the B.B.C. offices in England, but, on the other hand the Voice of America is not located in Washington. It is located in New York, while the State Department, which controls it as a branch of its operation, is in Washington, D.C. The reasons for this are similar to those that I gave for the Canadian situation. Similar close telephone and teletype communication is maintained between New York and Washington as between Montreal and Ottawa, and it takes only a few hours to go by train from Montreal to Ottawa while it is much longer to go by train from Washington to New York.

Mr. COTE: If I may ask a question of Mr. Déry. It is not relevant exactly to what is being discussed here today but may I ask him whether he would think it advisable, as was suggested, that being the big boss—the big mogul of the C.B.C.I.S.—he should station himself in Ottawa instead of Montreal?

Mr. CROLL: They gave us lots of reasons for staying in Montreal a few minutes ago.

Mr. COTE: I was just asking because in a previous meeting it was brought up that he should stay in Ottawa, and I want to clarify that because I want to clarify Gordon's conscience because it is one of the most clarified consciences I know of.

Mr. CROLL: It needs clarifying.

Mr. GRAYDON: Perhaps I should—

Mr. COTE: I would like Mr. Désy to say whether it would be advisable at lesser cost and so forth that he would live in Ottawa rather than Montreal.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe this is quite a leading question. It is more a matter of policy.

Mr. COTE: I want to clarify this point because small things sometimes as you know make—

The WITNESS: I do believe that it is more useful for me to be near my personnel in Montreal, to work in close co-operation with them, than to be in Ottawa.

Mr. COTE: There you are Graydon.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Mr. Désy, on page 3 of your brief you made a statement that the International Service of the C.B.C. operates two transmitters and broadcasts in 15 languages. Then you go on further to say: "It is obvious from these figures that the facilities of the International Service are over-taxed and that as a result, it is difficult to give adequate service to countries in eastern or western Europe."

My question is, what would be the estimated cost for the installation of two additional transmitters?—A. To build at present two extra transmitters in Sackville that would enable us to broadcast almost continuously in one direction without having to do the slewing would mean, I think, an expenditure of roughly \$3 million.

Q. Would the failure to install additional transmitters in the near future jeopardize our chances for future expansion, that is taking into account the limited channels and frequencies?—A. It is for the technicians and politicians to decide as to whether they think that we will require two additional transmitters for enlarging our air operations.

By Mr. Benidickson:

Q. The two additional transmitters fully utilized—how much would it add to your annual operating costs?—A. Considering the number of hours these transmitters would be used every day, considering also the organization of new sections in the service for keeping these transmitters fed, I do believe that we could not operate these two new transmitters with less than say \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Would it be possible to introduce another language or more than one language on the International Service with the present facilities that we have?—A. It could be done, but it would be done at the expense of something else.

Q. Let us assume it could be done—A. It could be done, but you would have to trim some of the other activities.

Q. What would be the cost of introducing another such service in a different language with the present facilities that you have?—A. If you were to broadcast let us say for half an hour a day I think we could not operate with less than \$50,000 all told.

Q. Only \$50,000?—A. All told.

The CHAIRMAN: Which would be the languages you have in mind Mr. Decore.

Mr. DECORE: I was just coming to that. I wonder whether Mr. Désy is aware of any representations being made for the introduction of the Polish language broadcast in the International Service of the C.B.C.

The WITNESS: I am aware of representations, but I am afraid I cannot say anything about it because this is a matter for government decision and parliamentary action.

Mr. DECORE: If I may be permitted to make one or two brief observations in this regard at this time. I am one of those who has persistently stressed the importance of short-wave broadcasts beamed from Canada direct to various countries behind the iron curtain, and I realize there are many obstacles which are being placed in the way by communist governments such as jamming and making it illegal for listeners to listen and therefore we cannot be quite as effective as we would like to be, but I would like to stress that these broadcasts are, I think, the only means available to us to communicate with these people. The Soviet government and the satellite states have persistently, through their propaganda, tried to vilify Canada in the eyes of its people. I feel that the only way that we can tell these people who we are and what we are is through such broadcasts. I think we should by all means make the effort to extend our present facilities. The estimated cost, given a few minutes ago by Mr. Désy, I think is negligible when you compare it with the probable effects. After all, it could be looked upon as part of our defence programme and you could compare the cost of extending the present facilities to the cost of one bomber, and let us also take into account that when we are trying to convey a message to peoples in the satellite states and in the U.S.S.R. let us not forget that in the U.S.S.R. one-half of the population is non-Russian and in the satellite states—let us take Poland—I think that the people of Poland would like to hear broadcasts from Canada and whatever is said by Canada in Polish. In fact these people who do not want the Russian language used or would like to listen to Polish broadcasts are the people we want to reach, and let us not forget also there are approximately 25 million Poles in Europe who would be potential listeners and therefore I would strongly urge in this committee that a recommendation be made that Polish language broadcasts be made.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. On this very subject may I ask if we are not already committed with the Voice of America for instance and the B.B.C.—what do you call it?—
A. Overseas service.

Q. That is right, not to take the lead but just to cope with the requirements made in a sort of international agreement commitment with regard to these broadcasts—these international broadcasts—and what Mr. Decore is suggesting is, I am afraid, a sort of departure from what has already been decided and it is a matter of policy, and I do not think it is fair to ask Mr. Désy to state what should be done and just say, well, from now on we are going to do this and we are going to do that, because I am afraid it has already been decided by the B.B.C. and the Voice of America and the C.B.C.I.S. what should be done. On the other hand what Mr. Decore has in mind is an enlargement of policy, and an enlargement of expenditure and most probably something that has not been done as yet. That should remain within the scope of those who are in charge of those responsibilities and I feel that it is not a matter for the committee to decide whether the C.B.C.I.S. should take a larger scope in this particular field than they have already done and I am not so sure also that even if they would do it it would be acceptable, because it is related in my estimation at least with the Voice of America and the B.B.C. But what I would like to know is this, are we going to lead the world in a sort of propaganda or indoctrination and cough up when other people cannot and when it has not yet been decided either by the government of this country or by the government of the United Kingdom or the United States.

By Mr. Starr:

Q. I would follow up what Mr. Decore has asked with respect to the Polish broadcasting. Has anyone been hired for the establishment of a Polish broadcast, any personnel at all?—A. We have Poles but we have no Polish section.

Q. You mean you have hired someone to prepare one?—A. No. How could we start spending money on an initiative which has not been authorized?

Q. In respect particularly to broadcasting directed to behind the iron curtain, I would like to ask Mr. Désy as to the theme of the broadcasting and in particular the various speeches beamed behind the iron curtain, whether the theme of these broadcasts has been satisfactory or whether there has been any criticism or instructions given to the C.B.C.I.S. asking that they should be modified in any way?—A. We have received representations bearing on details, or on the accent, but here I would like to warn the committee that it is exceedingly difficult when you read a translation from script which has been written, let us say, in Russian, Czech, Slovak or Ukrainian to say exactly what it sounds like when broadcast. You see, a translation is always something which is an approximation, and which does not give you the proper sound. People can criticize the script as we may well criticize any article in the *New York Times*, the *London Times* or a Canadian newspaper.

Q. But on the whole you would say it has been quite satisfactory up to date?—A. I would say yes.

Mr. JUTRAS: Is the Voice of America or the C.B.C. broadcasting to the Poles?

The WITNESS: Oh yes, undoubtedly both of them.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I would like to support the suggestion made by Mr. Decore. I am all in favour of making suggestions in the committee. I think that it is our duty and privilege in this committee to make suggestions to the government and to the C.B.C.; and I do not see why we should not speak openly, if we wish to do so. I think it would be advisable to have one more voice broadcasting to Poland. The cost would not be so high, and I believe that these populations, like all the other populations behind the iron curtain, expect to receive news from Canada.

Mr. COTE: How do you know?

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Well, I understand Polish sufficiently to know that they would like it.

The CHAIRMAN: Order!

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Besides, Mr. Chairman, this international service has a job to do, coming as it does from a really democratic people. I shall not use the word indoctrination, the word of my friend, Mr. Cote, because I do not think that we are trying to indoctrinate anyone. Rather we are trying to dis-indoctrinate people.

Mr. PICARD: I would like to check a figure for a moment. I think that Mr. Désy said that for half an hour more time a week it would cost \$50,000. Do I understand that to mean that it would cost that much to set up Polish as another language, that it would cost us \$50,000?

The WITNESS: I meant a half hour a day.

Mr. PICARD: Oh, a half hour a day. Would that mean only the use of technical facilities, or would it not cost us much more to engage editors, and speakers as well in Polish? I would like to have an idea of the over-all cost of a half hour per day broadcast in another language, just to make it practical?

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Would it cost us more if we sacrificed some of the programmes sent to western Europe or South America, or would it be additional?

The WITNESS: It is only additional to what we now have, with the same facilities which are at present at our disposal. But we would have to have a proper staff, a proper writing unit, the proper voices, and the offices, of course, with the necessary furnishings, to come back to that again.

Mr. COTE: And the carpets!

The WITNESS: Excluding the carpets. It would cost, taking into account the salary end of it in Montreal, roughly \$50,000 for half an hour per week.

Mr. COTE: Would that be for each half hour broadcast?

The WITNESS: No. It would be a daily half-hour broadcast through the year.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe that Dr. Gauthier has a good suggestion to offer, and I think he should bring it forward when we come to prepare our final report.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. May I ask Mr. Désy in connection with these scripts used on the broadcasts, if he has been able to give much of his own time to following the texts?—A. I have been following the texts as closely as I could. For every important script the text in translation is submitted to me or to my immediate assistants and collaborators. We know what is the general principle of our policy. We take this into consideration and we consider the script as being good or bad. If the script can be improved, all right; but if it cannot be improved, it has to be discarded.

Q. So it can be said that you are endeavouring to give a good deal of personal supervision to the content of these broadcasts?—A. Yes, as much as I can.

Q. Now, in general, the work of the international service falls into two categories. There are the broadcasts which we hope to beam behind the iron curtain, and those, to be quite frank, are in a sense—perhaps in a better sense—propaganda broadcasts?—A. Yes.

Q. And the other part of the work consists in broadcasting to other parts of the world where the motive is, I suppose, in general terms, to build up good will and better relations on a broad front?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it possible to give us some form of breakdown as between those two broad parts of the work, of the expenditure being made on the international service? If it is, could you give us your own personal opinion as to results, with respect to the results from the two functions, and your opinion as to the returns and response from the expenditure on the two broad functions?—A. If Mr. Fleming would be kind enough to refer to page 8 of the statement, he will there find not a complete answer but a partial answer to his question. Secondly, Mr. Fleming knows that we are a non-profit making organization.

Mr. CROLL: That is an under-statement.

The WITNESS: Nevertheless, I do believe that broadcasting at least to some countries pays in the long run. The publicity that we derive cannot be appreciated exactly in terms of dollars and cents; but it is certainly of great importance. And with regard to the cost of one section as opposed to the other, I would say that the cost is practically the same. It costs about the same to broadcast to the iron curtain countries as it does to broadcast to France or to South America.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Can you take the figures from your total budget and break them down for us between the two parts, first, with relation to the expenditure on broadcasting to countries behind the iron curtain, and, in the second place, broadcasting directed to other countries?—A. We do spend much more in broadcasting

to countries which are not behind the iron curtain because our field of operation is much wider than it is behind the iron curtain.

Q. Can you give us those two figures?—A. We would have to compile them, and if I may be permitted to do so, I shall send to the chairman the exact figures. I have not got them in my mind. I shall send the figures which correspond to Mr. Fleming's question.

The CHAIRMAN: That would be satisfactory.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I wonder if with the experience you have had in the International Service, and from your broad diplomatic experience in different parts of the world, and from your knowledge of conditions in South America, in Europe, and elsewhere, you would be prepared to give us the benefit of your opinion as to the result achieved in the two functions of the international service. Without speculating for a moment as to what the expenditure may be for the two operations, let us say, for the moment, that it is X dollars for broadcasting to countries behind the iron curtain, and Y dollars for broadcasting to the countries which are outside of the iron curtain, and where our purpose in broadcasting is a little different. In your opinion where is the individual dollar producing the better result in the two services on a comparative basis now? Have you any opinions you can help us with on that?—A. It could only be a guess.

Q. But in your case, I think it would be a very informed guess.—A. My guess would be that this service at the present time is increasing the trade of Canada, and increasing our industrial production in the direction of South America first, and to the other countries of Europe which are on this side of the iron curtain.

Mr. COTE: At the same time?

The WITNESS: We are dealing with imponderables.

Mr. COTE: That is right!

The WITNESS: We are in the position of a man who wishes to advertise his product. Now, is he going to spend \$5,000 or \$25,000 or even more? It is for him to decide, and it is for him to take the chance. But those who are experts in publicity can tell you what they think of publicity and how it should be done.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Would you care to compare the results? I appreciate what you say about the results achieved from broadcasting to South America, and I fully appreciate the difficulty of trying to measure results in this field.—A. Yes.

Q. But I wondered if you have an opinion on the comparative results being obtained in the two fields, and if you could help us with it, because it is a matter, I think, of some interest to us all. We appreciate the difficulty of forming conclusions in our own mind as to which of these services is producing the better results per dollar spent.—A. You cannot isolate one service from the other.

Q. You do not think that any comparison is possible?—A. As I say, you cannot isolate them because you have no means of checking the exact value of the service, let us say, behind the iron curtain. You have no means of appreciating it.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. I am troubled. This is what bothers me and always has, on this international service. Will you please try to help me out. Let us assume for a moment that I am a normal Canadian and I have never heard one of these programmes beamed overseas, not in this country. I have heard them in Europe

but I have never heard one of those programmes beamed from here overseas.—

A. Yes.

Q. Now, where then do we reach a conclusion that the people on the other side of the iron curtain are listening to our programmes? Let us assume that they are the ordinary normal people that we are trying to be. Will you set me right on that?—A. I quite understand, and I must say that in Europe and in South America they are much keener than we are on receiving broadcasts from abroad. They wish to compare, for instance, the news that they get from their own national stations with the news that they get from foreign stations, even news connected with their own daily lives, because we broadcast news of international character, not only Canadian news; and I must say that the listener abroad is more patient than the Canadian listener. He is not so much concerned as is the Canadian listener with local broadcasts. He wants to hear the voice of a friendly country. These are the conclusions of the Voice of America, and of the B.B.C. as well as ourselves.

Mr. FRASER: Is it not perhaps because Mr. Croll does not turn on his short wave that he does not get it?

The WITNESS: I am afraid that he would have to wait until our waves go around the earth in order to reach his set because those waves are directed towards foreign listeners and we are sitting at the back of the mirror.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Is it not possible to give the benefit of your short wave broadcasts to some other parts of Canada? A number of members of this committee along with other members of parliament were up at Fort Churchill about two years ago. I think we were particularly shocked to find that people there were not able to receive many Canadian programmes. It is rarely that they can get them. But they were able to receive Russian programmes every day. Is it not possible to extend the benefit of these short wave programmes to that area which is not being reached by the C.B.C.?—A. We would have to beam broadcasts in that direction, but at present we are not equipped to do so because we only have two transmitters. The only other way we could do it would be to have relays in Canada on the medium wave lengths. It is feasible. We could reach an agreement with the local stations to rebroadcast our programmes. We could send them up by wire, tape, or discs, but that is about the only way.

C.B.C. is arranging programmes with National Defence, which, after the 1st of April will be rebroadcast locally in the various Northern areas.

Mr. COTE: I have a question pursuant to what Mr. Fleming has said.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Will that be a part of your international service of the C.B.C. national service?—A. It will be part of our international service operations in co-operation with National Defence and the local stations.

Q. And it would be charged to your international service budget?—A. It would be charged to our service and to the national service as well because, if I may add this, we can do here what we do in the way of relays in many countries so as to reach the listener during the best hours of the day. We have arranged retransmission of our programmes in practically all languages and these programmes prepared by us are sent to the various broadcasting stations of Europe and relayed on medium wave lengths of the national stations. This can be done here as well and we are equipped to do it.

Q. My next question is suggested by a note at the bottom of page 16 where you give an illustration of the way in which broadcasts in German are classified:

- 4 school broadcasts
- 6 interviews
- 5 features and actualities
- 14 talks
- 3 musical programs."

My question does not relate particularly to the broadcasting in German except in so far as it is suggested by it and applied to all broadcasts. When you are arranging these talks or interviews, what is the basis of your selection of those who make them? Are these people on the staff, or are they people outside the staff who are retained to prepare the talks, and who prepares them either in English or French and then they are translated and read by some persons or by a staff qualified to do so, or are they made by persons here who may have facility in the language in question?—A. Well, we do it this way: we arrange interviews in co-operation with the German stations. We act on their suggestions and try to send over what is likely to catch the ear of the German listener. This is done at home in the section.

Mr. CROLL: You say it is done at home?

The WITNESS: I mean it is done here, that is, in Montreal. Now, with regard to these relays, I would like to say that we hope to develop in Canada, as we have developed abroad, this system of extending the programs on discs and we are doing it for Germany. We are doing it for our troops in Korea and we are doing it in our own country.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. In the case of the talks and interviews, how are the persons who make broadcasts selected? Are these people on the staff, on the regular or occasional staff, or are they selected?—A. They are on the staff, or we interview, for instance, a visitor from Germany and we have him speak over the radio in his own language. We have, for instance, newspaper men coming from Germany to visit us, we have interviews with these newspaper men and we use these interviews in our programmes directed to Germany.

Q. It is not a case of Canadians broadcasting?—A. No, we try to secure the impressions of a German who has come to Canada, have him give his impressions of Canada, and then he broadcasts those impressions to his own people. It is more direct.

Q. Then as to the talks, who is the person selected to compose the talks?—A. They are done in the service.

Q. By your staff?—A. By the staff and occasionally by a free lancer who is an expert on this question, or another person invited to contribute a talk or a script.

Q. That is rather different from the way the National Service of the C.B.C. works. That is the reason for my question. We are accustomed there to learning what steps the corporation takes in retaining different people to make broadcasts of opinion. You function quite differently. You are doing it through staff, and staff alone?—A. We see that the broadcasts of opinion expressing really the views of Canada are homespun.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. When you say "homespun", how do Canadians get to know about the work you are doing, minority Canadians, new Canadians—how do they get to know of the work you are doing with respect to the broadcasting? Let us speak of behind the iron curtain.—A. I think the average Canadian knows nothing about it.

Q. That is just what I thought you would say and I agree with you.—
A. Unless we tour the country and give lectures.

Q. May I suggest this to you. What would you think of informing the Canadians about the money they are spending and the very good work they are doing, by suggesting to the national broadcast service that as a specialty feature, half an hour a week or one hour a week, perhaps Wednesday night or sometime Tuesday night, that they put one of your programme on the air for Canadians to listen to?—A. It is done occasionally.

Q. Is it? I have never heard it.—A. Especially the musical programmes.

Mr. DECORE: Could it be done periodically?

Mr. BENIDICKSON: I took it Mr. Croll was referring to broadcasts that we were making to penetrate behind the iron curtain.

Mr. CROLL: Yes.

By Mr. Benidickson:

Q. I was not here this morning, but I had an opportunity to read this brief a bit, and as I recall other presentations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation I do not think we have ever had such a discouraging report as far as penetration behind the iron curtain is concerned than that which was given in the brief this morning.—A. To be fair and to be honest, I cannot say otherwise.

Q. No, but I feel in former years that we probably had presentations that, in my opinion, expressed too much confidence about successful penetration behind the iron curtain.—A. Before the heavy jamming started, we had a very large audience according to the letters we received and according to the messages that were sent to us. Now we have no means of knowing exactly what is the number of listeners in any of these countries behind the iron curtain.

Mr. FLEMING: I was struck by the same statement that Mr. Benidickson has made reference to, and I think we appreciate the frankness with which Mr. Désy spoke on that subject. That is what gave rise to my question about the relative return of a dollar spent for broadcasting to countries behind the iron curtain and for those broadcast elsewhere.

Mr. COTE: On that very same subject, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say Mr. Désy seemed to be very humble in answering a question, one of the first questions that Mr. Fleming asked him, when he replied that it certainly promoted trade and commerce. I would like to know—

Mr. GRAYDON: Just trade!

Mr. COTE: Excuse me. I am not so sure that we can do any better than that. We should continue to promote our endeavours and to tell the world that democracy is not so bad after all. As I said, I think Mr. Désy was a little bit too humble when he said that his activities promoted trade. I will leave out any reference to commerce. I believe that the efforts of the C.B.C.I.S. benefit far more than our trade, that it is a sort of demonstration that our system of living is just as good as it is on the other side of the barricade.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I take it—

The CHAIRMAN: Is this on the same subject? Mr. Bater has a question.

Mr. FLEMING: I take it that we are going to have Mr. Désy with us only at this meeting. I am just suggesting that we withhold the comments and speeches and concentrate on questioning Mr. Désy, because his time is limited.

Mr. GRAYDON: That was a good question, though, Phileas!

Mr. BATER: I have a question, Mr. Chairman. I notice the word "jamming" is mentioned to quite an extent on page 5, and I see this remark: "In order to avoid difficulties with respect to territorial rights and to foil Soviet jamming tactics, the Voice of America has been using specially constructed ships as

movable relay stations on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean." I would like to ask if the C.B.C.I.S. has any working arrangement with the B.B.C. and the Voice of America whereby in a case of a broadcast you wanted to send to Russia you could make use of these specially constructed ships to send over a broadcast.

The WITNESS: We can. We have as a matter of fact. We have had the cooperation of the two big broadcasting stations, the B.B.C. and the Voice of America, to help us relay broadcasts from their nearby stations, especially to Germany. I would like to add this: It is a well known fact that the B.B.C. considers eastern Germany as the most important satellite listening area, because Soviet officials and other personnel stationed there seem to have more freedom and do much more listening to foreign broadcasts than anywhere else behind the iron curtain, and we are trying to reach regularly these listeners through relays or otherwise.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Désy one or two questions.

The CHAIRMAN: You have a perfect right, Mr. Graydon, because you have not said very much so far.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. What is the arrangement between the C.B.C.I.S., the Voice of America and the B.B.C. with respect to clearance as to policies used in beaming ordinary broadcasts behind the iron curtain? The reason I ask that is there does not seem to be too close a liaison between the B.B.C. and the Voice of America, and I was wondering where we fitted into the pattern ourselves.—A. Both the B.B.C. and the Voice of America send us their material by teletype or otherwise. We know day after day the position taken by the Voice of America on this subject, and by the B.B.C. on another subject, and we know from these reports the reactions of the various countries to the broadcasts of both these systems. So I think the liaison is in the C.B.C.I.S., because we are always in a position to say, "this is the attitude taken by the Voice of America", and "here is the attitude taken by the B.B.C.". There is a constant flow of information, of material. It is sort of Niagara of teletypes.

Q. May I come back to the question I raised on another occasion in the committee before Mr. Désy came, and that is, just what mechanics do you employ to make sure that what goes behind the iron curtain, to those countries behind the iron curtain, has the full consent and approval of the government here. You are in Montreal. You have to get these things out in a hurry, sometimes. What do you do now to get clearance and who do you clear it with here in Ottawa before that is done?—A. My reply is simply this: the External Affairs send me the information that they think is of interest to me.

Q. To you?—A. I mean to the service. We receive through them the statements made by responsible government officials and ministers.

Q. You do not send all those statements behind the iron curtain, though?

Mr. FRASER: I hope not!

The WITNESS: No. I receive more than you would think, Mr. Graydon. I receive no definite instructions from the Department of External Affairs. I receive information and it is for me to decide as to whether I am going to say this or to say that. If I make mistakes, they are my own because I am acting under no precise instructions. They rely on my judgment, and if my judgment should fail, then I am responsible.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. On that question, Mr. Désy, is there anyone here in External Affairs who checks the translations of those broadcasts after they have gone to the iron curtain countries, or do they stay just in Montreal?—A. We circulate the

broadcasts, we send them to those who request them, we send them to the missions in the various countries concerned for comments and for improvements, and I always ask them to send me criticisms so that we may benefit from their experience on the spot, but there is no pre-control of the broadcasts in the Department.

Q. May I ask you one other question: who is the man you deal with in External Affairs here in connection with policy regarding broadcasting behind the iron curtain? Who do you deal with?—A. It is my responsibility.

Q. You do not deal with anybody here?—A. I deal with everybody in External Affairs and from now on I will be dealing with a section which is going to work primarily for my service, gathering information and sending me the material that I require, especially background information.

Mr. BENIDICKSON: Will the cost of it be charged up to External Affairs from now on?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. DECORE: When was this section set up?

The WITNESS: It was set up on the 1st March. It is called the Political Co-ordination Section.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Up to the time this Political Co-ordination Section was set up, I understood from the minister's statement that there was a very close liaison between the department, somebody in the department, and yourself, and that before these policy broadcasts were made behind the iron curtain, they were cleared by the External Affairs Department. Now, could I have the mechanics just clearly as to what happens, or is there a complete cut as between the International Service and External Affairs until this co-ordination committee was set up?—A. There was no cut, so to speak, because the Department of External Affairs was supplying my service with the information that they had available and this was done when I came to Ottawa, consulting the various officials of the department and finding out if they had anything of importance to communicate to me. I am entitled to read all the secret memoranda, secret telegrams, secret documents coming from all over the world, from our missions, and those documents enable me to form an opinion as to what is good and what is bad—what is, in other terms, the psychology or the temperature of the various countries concerned with regard to this or that subject. Now, it was a practice established when I started that the relevant documents, were to be communicated to me direct, either when I was in Ottawa or when I was in Montreal, and this has been done through a foreign service officer, Mr. Yvon Beaulne.

Q. Is he the man that commutes between Ottawa and Montreal? Is he the man we learned about at a previous meeting?—A. Yes.

Q. How often does he go back and forth between Ottawa and Montreal?—A. Once or twice a week, as a rule once a week, and the telephone is always at our disposal, as well as the teletype. May I point out that the important documents arrive only once a week, and the documents are sent to me after the diplomatic bags arrive.

Q. This gentleman, Mr. Beaulne, who does the commuting—does he represent any External Affairs official? Does he represent the minister in that case, or the deputy minister, or who is responsible for gathering together this information at one point and submitting it to you?—A. All the heads of sections.

Q. The heads of sections?—A. They are advised that they have to communicate to me through Mr. Beaulne all the documents that might be of some use to me, and when they are in doubt they send me more than I require.

Q. In connection with that—all these speeches that are made by government members and cabinet ministers, like we get, are they all sent to you in the commuter's bag, too?—A. No, no, these are sent by mail.

Mr. COTE: On this very question, even before the 1st March was there not some sort of messenger boy doing that?

The WITNESS: He is by no means a messenger boy. He is a secretary in the department, and a colleague.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beaulne is here.

Mr. COTE: That is right. I do not like to say anything behind anybody's back. Was there not before the 1st March the same policy in force as is in force today?

By Mr. Decore:

Q. On page 7 of the brief, I notice you have a statement on broadcasting by the U.S.S.R. and satellites to North and South America, and then I notice you mentioned that from the U.S.S.R. to North America there are broadcasts in English of seven hours and ten minutes. Is this an up to date statement or not?—A. Yes.

Q. And is that the only language that is being broadcast to North America by them?—A. Yes, but they do broadcast in other languages, too. But, they broadcast in other languages, in Czech, Slovakian, and in Hungarian. That is in satellite countries.

Q. That is a separate country.—A. I know, but it all emanates from the same source. There are no conflicting broadcasts from Soviet Russia and any of the satellites because they are all made on the same pattern.

Q. What about the voice of Kiev broadcast into Canada in Ukrainian? I notice that is not included.—A. It is a part of the same plan. It is broadcasted in Ukrainian.

Q. The Ukraine is part of the U.S.S.R. It is only in the English language for seven hours and ten minutes?—A. Yes.

Q. I understand there is a broadcast being broadcast to Canada in Ukrainian?—A. We know that. But we did not know when we made this list, just exactly what the number of hours is.

Q. This statement is not up to date?—A. It is up to date as far as we could make it. And we still have to find out the exact number of hours that they broadcast in Ukrainian and whether it is regular or occasional.

Q. I understand it is a daily service from Kiev into Canada. Do you know anything about the nature of these broadcasts, what type of propaganda they are trying to put across?—A. It is practically an adaptation in Ukrainian of the broadcasts in English.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Are they steadily monitored?

Mr. DECORE: By what? Not by Canada?

The WITNESS: We have the monitoring reports from the Voice of America on these broadcasts and some monitoring on our own service.

By Mr. Decore:

Q. When did these broadcasts start in Kiev? Was it not about the same time we started our broadcasts in Ukrainian from Canada?—A. I think that they started before we did. It is over a year ago that these broadcasts started.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. What kind of material do they have in these English and other broadcasts from Russia coming here?—A. The same trivial—

Q. Same old tripe?—A. Yes. They accuse us of every crime, every vice; they speak about the bacteriological war, about the war in Korea; that we are

responsible for it, and they speak about the misery of workers in capitalistic states. The same is repeated over and over again, and that the Russians and their satellites are the only defenders of peace and that we are the trouble-makers, war mongers.

Mr. BENIDICKSON: I gather Mr. Graydon is not home too often.

Mr. GRAYDON: I choose my own programmes when I am.

Mr. FLEMING: May I ask some questions?

Mr. DECORE: Just one more question. Would it be possible to get the exact time when these broadcasts are made from Kiev into Canada?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. DECORE: And would it be possible to get a few samples of the type of broadcasts?

The WITNESS: Yes. Do you want it sent to the committee?

Mr. DECORE: Yes.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I have several questions arising out of pages 11, 12 and 13. On page 11 you refer to the interesting incident where the Russians apparently anticipated the attempt to broadcast over a new frequency. What is the explanation of that?—A. I can give no really satisfactory explanation.

Q. Is it a matter of their intelligence?—A. No, I do not think so because the wave-lengths we use here or are liable to use are known, and if it was discovered one morning we were not using one wave-length they would take it for granted we were using another one. I do not think that there is any spy concealed in this Russian operation.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. Are we doing any jamming?—A. We are not equipped for that.

Mr. FULFORD: We do not have to.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. On page 12 and elsewhere you measure the number of listeners from the number of letters, a ratio of one to 120. What is that based on?—A. It is based on the reports from the B.B.C. in London. The B.B.C. has a very extensive study survey of the problem and have come to the conclusion that this ratio is more or less accurate.

Q. It is a recognized ratio?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Benidickson:

Q. Could something of that kind be filed with the committee to explain more fully how they arrive at it? It is too general and our whole case I think depends on it?—A. We can give you the report of the B.B.C. and how they arrived at the figure.

Q. We have reports here, Canadian radio. They have a bureau and things of that kind but they spell the things out more elaborately than in the brief?—A. Yes. We can let you have all the explanations.

Mr. FLEMING: What is the ratio that the Voice of America uses in measuring radio listeners?

The WITNESS: I think they use very much the same ratio.

Mr. GRAYDON: There is something which has come out of this committee which I think is of vast importance and should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that the Soviets and their satellites take so much trouble to jam our messages to them and we do not spend a five-cent piece in jamming theirs.

I think that that is one of the best examples of the difference between their way of life and ours.

The WITNESS: And may I say this is the very best illustration of the effectiveness of our own broadcasts over there. Otherwise they would not go to all the trouble of jamming our broadcasts.

Mr. GRAYDON: I am pretty proud that we do not have to spend a five-cent piece to jam theirs.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. After the jamming and interference with my questions, may I resume my questions on page 13. The heading halfway down the page, "European Schedule 104,312; Spanish Schedule: 23,006 per month." Would you explain that for me? Are those figures as to the numbers sent out?—A. Sent out.

Q. There are 104,312 of the schedules of the broadcasts sent to Europe?—A. Yes, I submitted samples of these schedules this morning.

Q. Then you have a sentence "Most letters contain requests for information about Canada and criticism or appreciation of programmes". Would you tell us what is the nature of the criticism?—A. Some want light music when we broadcast classical. Some want classical when we broadcast light music. Some say "send us more talks about your agriculture, send us more talks about your industrial developments". The interest is apparent. A good many of them ask us where they can procure this or the other Canadian product.

Q. It is a matter of listener interest in the ordinary run of cases?—A. Exactly. Occasionally we broadcast plays in Spanish, translations, and the listeners are keenly interested in them. So much so, that the local stations have asked us to send them these plays on discs for local broadcasts. We have a list of all these queries. They notify us of their changes of address, they thank us and report on unintentional jamming, and give us ideas on the programmes and tell us what they prefer and ask for general information on Canada and send us a lot of private requests. Following some of our broadcasts we have discovered that a good many South American families are sending their children to Canada for their education.

Some MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

The WITNESS: They send them to our universities, convents, colleges and schools all over the country.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Is this analysis made part of the record of the day's proceedings?—A. No. It is a breakdown of the audience of the various countries, South America and everything. I can have these re-copied.

Q. Is it about five pages?—A. No, it is more than that. You would have to multiply it by ten.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe we will have it in our journal or report.

The WITNESS: I made more or less general reference to it. This is a sort of supplementary information I am giving you on the type of correspondence we get; and a good many farmers write us.

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. Do you have any trouble with the communist countries jamming Canadian programmes beamed to other countries other than those behind the Iron Curtain? The reason I ask that is I have a portable radio and I used to pick up the South American broadcast last winter and part of the time it would come through, and then it would stop, there would be a jumble or noise and I attributed that to local interference or perhaps my weak radio.—A.

Reports show that the jamming up of our programmes by the Soviets affect to some extent our programmes in Finland and our programmes in Germany.

Q. But not South America?—A. No. That is the reason we are trying to develop the system of relays to overcome it.

The CHAIRMAN: Any more questions?

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. This morning Mr. Désy tabled a few sample copies of broadcasts?—

A. Yes, they are to be printed. I was asked to bring samples of our broadcasts to countries behind the Iron Curtain. I am quite prepared to give you samples of any other broadcasts. The selection submitted includes broadcasts in 1951, 1952, and 1953.

Mr. COTE: I would like to move a motion of thanks to Mr. Désy for having answered all the questions so thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN: And I would like to add that we appreciate the clear cut way in which we received the information from Mr. Désy. He was very instructive and illuminating and his remarks no doubt will give us a good insight into the work accomplished by this organization.

Before a motion for adjournment is put may I say this: As you know we are going to have General McNaughton next Tuesday at 11 a.m. Is it asking too much to have a meeting on Monday morning at 11 o'clock for the estimates?

Hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. FLEMING: I wonder if that Tuesday meeting could be held in the afternoon. Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock takes a number of the members of this committee to the defence expenditures committee.

Mr. JUTRAS: I would like to support Mr. Fleming. I would like to be here very much.

Mr. COTE: Before we adjourn, I would like to say I take back what I said about Mr. Beaulne.

Mr. FLEMING: I move Mr. Cote be allowed to take back everything he said today.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed we will come back on Tuesday at 3.30 p.m.?

Agreed.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament,
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 7

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1953

ITEM No. 100

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman, Canadian Section of the
International Joint Commission.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, March 17, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 3.30 o'clock p.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bennett, Bradette, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Green, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), MacDougall, MacKenzie, Macnaughton, McCusker, Stick and Starr.

In attendance: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and from the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman, and Miss E. M. Sutherland, Secretary.

Item No. 100—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was considered.

General McNaughton was called, presented a brief report of the Commission's work and was questioned thereon.

By leave, Mr. Pouliot, M.P., was permitted to question the witness briefly.

At 6.05 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m., Thursday, March 19.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

MARCH 17, 1953

3.30 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, I believe we all know General McNaughton, but for the sake of the record let me say that we have with us Mr. Gordon Graydon, Mr. Jutras, Mr. Fraser—I am giving them in rotation to the Secretary of General McNaughton—Mr. Green, Mr. Bennett, Mr. McCusker, Mr. Bater, Mr. Kirk, and Mr. MacDougall. As to the ones who come late, we will have to give you that information later.

We are now on item 100 of the estimates and I believe we shall follow the ordinary procedure. General McNaughton will read his brief without any questions being asked, and after that we will have a time for questioning. Is that agreeable?

Agreed.

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of Canadian Section of International Joint Commission, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, first may I say that I count it a very great privilege to have this opportunity to come before you and to talk to you about the work which is being carried on by the International Joint Commission.

I am at a little difficulty to know just which section of the work to deal with because your secretary was good enough to provide me with a copy of the record of your last meeting, and I see from it that the various members of the committee are interested in various sections of the work which we have to do all over the country.

That being so, I thought that I would indicate very briefly the responsibilities of the commission and then perhaps the members might wish to direct specific questions on things or on matters in which they are interested, so that in that way we shall endeavour to give you the precise information that you want.

I think that to try to cover the work of the commission generally would take me too long, and I would probably be dealing with a lot of subjects and a lot of matters which are not of particular interest to you at the moment. The commission, as you know, was set up by the treaty of 1909.

Mr. Chairman, we have brought with us extra copies of the text of that treaty of 1909, of the Acts of Parliament and of the amendments to the Acts of Parliament by which that treaty was brought into force in so far as Canada is concerned. I could leave them here for your convenience; if members are interested, we will leave as many copies as you may wish, sir.

This treaty of 1909 set out to legislate on the method of dealing with the great problems of water between Canada and the United States, both with regard to waters which constitute the boundary itself, such as the St. Lawrence, where the treaty makers said that the St. Lawrence river would be the boundary, where the boundary would run down the middle of the river, and where the boundary will be dividing the flow of the water generally into equal parts. That is one of the categories of waters with which we deal.

And then another category is where the treaty makers drew a straight line across the map, and this line went straight across the country irrespective

of topography, and cut right across some of the major and important rivers of the continent. An example of that, and one of the most acutely difficult examples, is the Columbia in British Columbia; and even more difficult than the Columbia is the Kootenay which rises in Canada passes into the United States then makes a great loop through Montana, Idaho, and into the State of Washington and then back into Canada again. Then it drops down through many feet to join the Columbia, which goes on to the sea through the United States. We have many rivers of that sort where the ownership—to use a term which is sometimes used—of the flow of the river is wholly in the possession of the upper state at one moment, and then when it gets to the boundary this ownership passes to the other state. You can imagine, along our boundary of 5,600 and some odd miles from Alaska around to the Bay of Fundy with these rivers which cross the boundary, with boundary waters, or waters flowing from boundary waters, there are innumerable problems between the two countries which have to be reconciled and worked out in such a way that the interests of the people of both sides are promoted and controversies disposed of.

In addition to the provisions of the treaty there are the rules and regulations under which the commission operates. It was the aim of this treaty of 1909—approved in the case of Canada by parliament and in the United States by Congress to solve some of the acute problems of the day, namely the division of water at Niagara and the division of water in western Alberta, in the Mary and Milk rivers. Both of these questions were sources of very great controversy which were set at rest by the treaty specifying how these waters were to be divided.

The Mary and Milk division has come down unchanged since the date of the treaty, and the commission, through this treaty, continues to be concerned with the responsibility for keeping these two rivers under measurement and making day by day allocations of the waters that flow.

In Niagara, we have had since this treaty, another treaty which is known as the Niagara treaty of 1950 which also has been approved by parliament and by congress, and which makes a wholly new division of the waters of that river for power purposes and at the same time lays down principles which are calculated to insure the preservation of the beauty of those falls in perpetuity.

Now, there again, the commission was charged with the responsibility to do certain things under this new treaty and under the Acts of Parliament which ratified it. It was made, in effect custodian of the scenic beauties of Niagara in perpetuity, and of the use of the waters of the Niagara River by the power companies.

This matter is of so great importance that I would like to touch on it for a minute. The question of what could be done at the falls was very carefully investigated over a considerable period, first by a special commission and then by the board which was set up by the International Joint Commission itself. And I am happy to say that as a result of those two investigations and as a result of a most comprehensive series of tests of scale models of Niagara were carried out independently under the auspices of the commission at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, in the research establishment maintained there by the United States Army Engineers, and by the Canadian Niagara Board in the closest cooperation with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, by a model built by Ontario Hydro at Islington, which is just outside of Toronto. As a result of those comprehensive tests and studies our board of engineers and our committee which worked under the board were able to arrive at what we felt in the commission was a complete and adequate solution of this problem without having to run to costs which at first seemed as if they might be very large indeed.

The costs have been kept down to moderation. From the scenic beauty point of view, satisfaction has been achieved, and the results also are satisfactory

from the point of view of the Ontario Hydro, which has the responsibility of turning these waters to account in the generation of power. And while we have no corresponding authority as yet on the American side of the line, their interests have been well looked after by representatives of the United States Federal Power Commission and the United States Corps of Engineers, so we feel sure that all interests are satisfied in the result.

Now, as I say, the commission is particularly responsible for and is particularly concerned with the scenic aspects of these matters so when we arrived at what we thought were right engineering conclusions, we had representatives from the scenic interests on both sides of the line meet us, and we had models which would give us an actual demonstration of what would happen to the falls with flows of various amounts, as permitted by the treaty. And I am happy to say that the upshot of that meeting was a complete endorsement by the scenic authorities of the proposals of the commission. We were then able to formulate and to give to our engineers authority to proceed with the detailed designs of those works.

We are very anxious, of course, in Canada, indeed more so especially in Ontario, to get the remedial works built quickly. Approval of the general designs has been given; the authority to produce detailed designs has been given also, and I have now assurance from Ontario Hydro and from the American group that those detailed designs will come before the commission for final approval at our meeting in Washington on Tuesday, 7 April next. So we hope that then we will be able to give Hydro the all clear sign to build these works which they are under obligation to build for Canada.

That will enable Ontario Hydro to get water into their intakes just about the time the new turbines and generators for the Sir Adam Beck No. 2 plant are completed. This matter is progressing favourably and it has been to the commission and to everybody associated with it a source of very considerable satisfaction that the very vexatious trouble which went on between the scenic interests and the power interests—the people who wished to keep the falls in a state of nature, and those who wished to carry on the development of power to the limit—has now been settled in a way which seems to have given satisfaction to all those interests.

It is perfectly true that if it had not been for the power interests and the fact that the power interests are united and have the money, we would not have the where-with-all to build these remedial works which will keep Niagara from destroying itself.

Really the essential matter was to have a mechanism by which all these interests could come together and express their views freely and without favour, and through which impartial persons after listening to all their views could formulate and put forward proposals which would be right in the general public's interest and which would command acceptance.

I have mentioned Niagara and I have dealt with it rather fully because it gives you a general picture of the way in which the commission is required to work. We must consult the public and we are concerned of the views of all who are interested. We have got to go to the places where these great problems exist along the boundary and discuss them with all concerned; then with the help of expert advisers, engineers, lawyers and others, to go into and sort out and come up with proposals which will solve the business for everybody. We have got, as I say, many problems of that sort and I would like to mention a few that we are dealing with.

The first problem I wrote down on my list today because of a reference to it in the morning papers. That is the problem of pollution in the Great Lakes.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: What was that again, please?

The WITNESS: The problem of pollution. The treaty of 1909 says there is not to be pollution of boundary waters on either side to the injury of health and property on the other. The question of preventing pollution is a matter with which we can deal under the treaty of 1909, and under the legislation which is related to it. But the commission's jurisdiction is limited to boundary waters only. We are not able to extend our jurisdiction into the hinterland. It has got to be pollution occurring in boundary waters which comes from one side of the river and goes to the other. One of the very earliest things that the commission was called upon to do was to endeavour to deal with pollution generally in boundary waters under a very wide reference which was given by the two governments to the commission, but in due course a report was produced. Now, that was one of the earlier reports of the commission, and in the answer that the commission gave there was an indication that the commission felt, at that time, that it had to be given a jurisdiction which would approximate that of police powers over the rivers. I think it is one of the things of great advantage that neither of the governments at that time was prepared to accept these far-reaching views of the commission, because if at the start this commission had been given police powers and had been set up as some sort of an international authority even in a limited field which could put people into jail for offences by the commission, I think we would have had very great difficulties. It would have represented a very unfortunate precedent, and I do not believe, under principles of democracy, it could have prevailed. However, as I say, when these recommendations, came to be tested by those responsible for legislation in the two countries, they were not accepted and, as I say, I think it is very fortunate that this was so.

Now, later on the problem of pollution in the boundary waters of the Great Lakes system became even more acute. It was recognized as a steadily rising menace to the health and welfare of the people of the Great Lakes region, and so the two governments gave the commission a new reference, (1946) and this time, learning by the experience of the past, the commission, undertook to tackle the matter in a much more moderate way. It was felt that what the commission had to do first of all was to define what was objectionable pollution. The commission, with the help of sanitary experts of both countries, of engineers, and the public of municipalities, of the parks and recreational authorities, and others who testified at a number of very extensive hearings, and came up in the end with a definition of what should be the objectives of boundary water pollution control. In due course the commission, having agreed on these objectives and what standards should be set, reported these to the two governments, which approved them and instructed the commission to continue to watch the connecting waters of the Great Lakes from that point of view. The commission in itself has no power to punish anybody, but we have groups and local boards all along the whole of the connecting waters of the Great Lakes from Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence, at Lake Ontario, which are keeping the rivers under observation. Wherever the conditions of the water do not meet these objectives of boundary water control, these gentlemen know about it and they have the duty to bring it to the attention of the local provincial or state authorities, who have, under the two constitutions, the responsibility of correcting the matters which are objectionable. They also have the duty to request the state authorities to keep them duly informed as to what they do about each case which has been referred to them. So we have an objective as to what should be done and we have full co-operation and association with the local authorities in seeing that any persons who offend against these objectives are dealt with.

Now, a situation that has gone on down the years in polluting the great basin of the St. Lawrence is not something that can be cured overnight. This is a very long term effort on which the commission is engaged. I would like

to say that these objectives were defined about two years ago, and already it has been most gratifying to find the way in which they have been accepted and adopted right along the line. In one particular set of channels, there was about \$140 million worth of work to be done by industry and by local communities in stopping pollution by sewage, and that sort of thing, and something over two-thirds of that work is reported as already in hand. As far as industry is concerned—because that is much the largest part—it has all been brought about by persuasion, there has been a recognition of the validity of the objectives and a desire to meet them; so that in the commission we now feel that we are within sight of having our waters in the great basins in proper and acceptable shape to the people who live there.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman, while we are on that subject of pollution. General, you said that you have no jurisdiction on pollution, only over boundary waters.—A. That is right.

Q. If pollution occurs by a river carrying it down into your boundary waters, what representation do you make? That is, if you find pollution is caused by a river emptying into your boundary waters, over which you have no jurisdiction, do you make representations to the authorities there who have the jurisdiction?—A. That is right.

Q. And you work in conjunction with them so as to stop that pollution?—A. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: I did not object to your question, Mr. Stick, but I thought we had agreed to let the General make his statement, and that after that was done we would ask questions.

The WITNESS: I am entirely agreeable, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McCUSKER: I move that we hear the statement and then have the questions afterwards.

The WITNESS: Well, as I say, in regard to pollution control we have a case where the commission has set reasonable technical standards of what needs to be done, and through its association with provincial and state authorities and by making use of the law and the constitutions of the land as they are without any radical change, the objective of what the public wants will, in due course, be realized on these rivers.

We have had a similar job given to us under a reference in relation to pollution of the air. It arose over the question of the nuisance of river smoke in the Detroit river, and it is now extended into the question of industrial gases polluting and becoming a menace to the health of the people. We have an exceedingly difficult problem in this matter of air pollution in the Detroit-Windsor area, and it is a problem that causes all those who know about it considerable anxiety. There is no danger in industrial smokes provided they go up into the upper air and dissipate, but there are climatic conditions known as temperature inversions which sometimes prevent the dissipation of these noxious gases and smokes, and on occasion these conditions may persist over a period of perhaps several days on end. We have already had some experience with concentrations of sulphur oxides, that give real reasons for anxiety, and so we hope to press these investigations to a conclusion. As a matter of fact, as a result of our first studies we have now felt that we have to have additional authority, and that additional authority has been requested from the two governments. It is now under consideration and so far we have not been given the authority to proceed, but I imagine that we will.

Then under this treaty, when you read it, you will see that nobody can build power plants in these boundary waters without permission. No one can put any obstruction in the stream which has the effect of raising the water

levels, except with the consent of the two governments and the approval of the commission. We have the problem in the St. Lawrence river in connection with the power development in the St. Lawrence river, which has been before the commission in one form or another since 1921. It came to us again in an application from the two governments at the end of June for authority to build the power works at Barnhart and the regulating works at Iroquois, and the excavation of the channels, and so on, that go into those projects. We have had a very comprehensive series of hearings which were carried out, with despatch because of the great urgency, and in which no more time was taken than was actually necessary to comply with the rules of the commission. We have of course to give due notices before holding public hearings. We do not object to that because people who come to us have to have an opportunity to prepare what they have to say. These hearings were carried out and the final hearing completed in Washington right up to the schedule. From there we went on to the final executive meeting in Montreal, and I am happy to say that an order of the commission was issued on the 29th October, 1952, which authorizes and provides for the organization of the engineering board and the boards of control, and so on, for this St. Lawrence project. The matter is now entirely clear with one exception, and that is the action to be taken in the United States, to designate the entity which will do the work on their side of the line. On our side the whole matter is complete, not only as far as the commission is concerned, but also as far as concerns the action by the government of Canada, the parliament of Canada, the legislature of Ontario, and the government of Ontario, in the form of legislation and agreements and so on. Now we are anxiously waiting for our United States friends to take the appropriate action on their side of the line. I may say, and I hope I am not being guilty of wishful thinking, that we regard the position as developing favourably.

Now, along with the applications for the St. Lawrence power project, as you know, the government of Canada gave the assurance that they would proceed simultaneously with the construction of the navigation works just as quickly as it could possibly be done, so that our seaway project might open a way from the Great Lakes to the sea for shipping on a 27-foot basis. The project for power with added navigation can go forward as soon as the United States has named the entity by which the United States will carry on their part of the power project. As I say, the commission has been deeply interested from the very beginning, and this project is now proposed to be carried out closely in accord with the report on this subject which was made by the commission as one of its first efforts, in 1921. Also, while I am on the subject of the St. Lawrence, we have the problem that has bothered people a good deal in the last couple of years, namely, the problem of high water levels on Lake Ontario.

Mr. GRAYDON: Hear, hear.

The WITNESS: The problem of high water levels on Lake Ontario. The reference from the two governments from June last is the first authority that the commission has had to deal with this matter. It came to us almost simultaneously with the applications for authority to build the power works in the St. Lawrence. Of course, that does not mean that the commission and our engineers were not thoroughly familiar with what was going on in the Great Lakes as regards levels, because these matters, these facts, have been under the most intimate study ever since the commission was first organized in 1912, and long before that by our predecessor, the International Waterways Commission. So I think that our people did know, and that our engineers can state the facts of the situation, and they have clear ideas as to what ought to be done about it.

Now, as to what can be done about it, it is perfectly clear that apart from the cutting off of a few extra inflows into Lake Ontario, and which do not

affect the levels more than a fraction of an inch over periods of a month there is at present no physical way by which the levels can be altered. These small flows that come in from the north, that have been made for power purposes, have very small significance as regards the actual levels.

They are just trivial, but apart from cutting them off there is no physical way by which the commission, if given the authority, could affect the level of Lake Ontario unless and until we build the St. Lawrence.

Mr. FULFORD: Hear, hear.

The WITNESS: There are two things we need, and recognized before we ever went into this St. Lawrence consideration. We need enlarged exit channels through limestone reefs, in the vicinity of Morrisburg that presently restrict the flow of the river in the summer time, and are the great producers of ice to block it in the winter time. We need a much greater channel section there, and we need a regulating work which will have the capacity to discharge the whole flow of the river as we may find it necessary to do and which has gates that can be operated under our order. It is for that reason that the commission has advocated that as part of the St. Lawrence project there should be a regulating work at Iroquois near Morrisburg. I would like to say too, it is very fortunate I think that the commission has the responsibility for the levels before it at the same time as we are dealing with the approval of the engineering works in the St. Lawrence—while these are separate issues given to us quite separately by the two governments—nevertheless they came to us and in dealing with one there was no reason to keep in your right hand what your left hand wanted done. In consequence, as one of the conditions of the St. Lawrence order we were able to prescribe the design of the regulating works that are to be built at Iroquois to provide exactly the level at which the sills of these gates should be set; also that we should have a discharge capacity fully up to anything that we feel we could use in due course. There is another aspect about that which I think is important because the levels of Lake Ontario are not entirely a matter for the people of Ontario. They are also liable and very seriously to affect interests downstream—notably interests in Quebec.

When dealing with the question of high water, it is a question of discharging and moving that water in such a way that it does not cause flooding to people lower down the river. Now, the limiting factor in the discharge of the St. Lawrence system is the levels of Lake St. Louis, and Lake St. Louis is in the province of Quebec. One of the conditions that dominate the situation is what you can put down the St. Lawrence in the way of flows because the flows that happen to be taking place at the same time in the Ottawa River. The Ottawa River as you know is a boundary river between Quebec and Ontario and so in our studies it became clear that in order to correct this situation as regards high water on Lake Ontario we had to have a board set up to operate the regulating work for the commission on which the interests of Quebec were fully represented, as well as the interests of Ontario and the interests of New York state, which is affected in part of the river, and the two federal governments. There had to be a means by which there would flow into that board of all the current information about the flows on the Ottawa River as well as the St. Lawrence, and because you must know days, and weeks ahead, you have to have forecasts, because this regulation, must be ordered not on what the levels of the river is at the moment, but on what it is likely to be two or three weeks or a month ahead. You have to have intelligent forecasts and you have to have a comprehensive system to serve this board—that is the control board—so that it will have that information from the governments of Ontario and Quebec, and the two federal authorities, and from all the other people who can give information and who are in a

position to assess it and make the forecasts that are required so the board can translate these forecasts in due course into the operation of the gates at the Iroquois dam.

I want to say that the authority for that board is included in the order, of the 29th of October and may I say again that if our American friends will come forward with their entity and let us get on with construction, we feel we will be in a perfect position as soon as these works are built to look after and prevent these high water levels on Lake Ontario.

Perhaps I should mention in this connection that the question of the regulation of the St. Lawrence has been under study for a very long time. Up to date the best system of regulation having regard to all the factors that have been worked out—is known as Method of Regulation number 5 produced by the Special Projects Branch of the Department of Transport.

This method of regulation has often been referred to in the press as you know, and I think perhaps some people are not entirely happy about it. I want to say also that the commission is not inclined, after our studies, to endorse it entirely and we have written this method of regulation into our orders merely as a starting point. My co-chairman and I have given a public assurance that we take our responsibilities in regard to this regulation business very seriously indeed and that our board which will control the levels will have as its duty the re-study of this very complicated problem, the I.J.C. has taken full authority to make whatever modification may be necessary in it in order to give satisfaction to the people of the communities involved that these levels will be kept down to what is proper.

There is one thing I would like to say about that, because there has been a certain misapprehension that there is a conflict of interest in regard to the levels of Lake Ontario. I think it should be realized that now with the full development both of the St. Lawrence River and of Niagara on both sides of the river as each case being in sight, that there is very little conflict between the interests of power and the foreshore interests. This follows from the fact that from the point of view of the power interests if you have Lake Ontario at a high stage you have a lower head on Niagara than you otherwise would, and with this higher stage on Lake Ontario you may have a higher head of course on the power plants to be built in the International Rapids section.

What you lose in one way you make up in the other and as far as Canada is concerned it is the same group that will be operating these power plants at each of the two places in Ontario. The Hydro Electric Power Commission will be operating a couple of a million horse power at the Niagara plant and something over one million horse power at the Barnhart plant, and therefore it will not make much difference to them whether the level of Lake Ontario is up or not. In other words, there will be a reasonable degree of freedom, in due course, to the board of control and the commission control of the level of Lake Ontario in the best interests of all concerned. I think that is something that is important for the public to know about, and perhaps then they would be reassured that there is not a desperate head-on conflict between the interests of the power and the interests of the riparian owners with navigation interests sitting somewhere in between these two.

We have, as I say, full provision for the orderly review of the regulation of the levels of Lake Ontario and it is not going to be done over night. It is going to take the commission probably a decade of experiment before we can arrive at finality as to what these levels ought to be, but there is no reason to believe, at least I have no anxiety myself and I have given it a very great deal of close study over many years, that the commission in due course will not be able to arrive at the proper result and at levels which will satisfy all legitimate interests of all the people concerned.

I think it is a very fortunate thing that the commission was given the responsibility to study these levels at the same time as it had the St. Lawrence under review because the St. Lawrence applications give the opportunity to set up a board and to issue instructions which as I have said will provide the relief from the high levels in due course when it becomes possible to operate the projected regulating works. Now, I could go on talking about the Columbia, or I could speak on Dr. McCusker's interests on the St. Mary and the Milk and the Waterton and Belly and tell you what we are doing about the trouble with Montana and about Sage Creek which is a troublesome matter in respect to irrigation. But I think it would be better in the limited time available if members of the committee would put your questions to me and let me try to answer them.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, may I say that any matters brought forward for the consideration of the committee—we will complete that subject before going into another one. Is that agreed?

Agreed.

Mr. JUTRAS: Someone brought up at the last meeting—

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. MacDougall has the floor.

By Mr. MacDougall:

Q. Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to compliment the General on a very fine statement so clear and precise that I am sure it has given every member of the committee a great object lesson in first, realizing the difficulties under which the commission operate, and also the possibilities of overcoming them. There are two questions in the main that I would like to ask of the General and as a British Columbian, I am constrained to ask one of them regardless.

The first one is, the General spoke about the policing authority that was given to them under the Act of 1909 which, thank heaven, was not operated, then a new term of reference was given to them.

Now, I would like if he could tell me when the new term of reference came in and, secondly, in connection with air pollution I think the General would agree with me that we had one of the outstanding examples of air pollution in the whole Dominion of Canada at Trail and that the only area of pollution mentioned so far has been dealt with in the area in and around Detroit. It seems to me that this question of air pollution is something that has already in part at least been dealt with in connection with the Trail smelter but I am a bit jealous of the fact that most of the references down here today have been largely utilized with respect to the problems of Ontario and Quebec. I would be very happy, if before we rise, the General could give us some information, or more specific detail of what is transpiring with respect to the air pollution by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C.—A. Mr. MacDougall asked a question about the new terms of reference under which the water pollution is being carried out. Mr. MacDougall, the newer reference under which we are operating in regard to the pollution of boundary waters in the St. Lawrence basin is contained in like letters which were sent to the commission by the Secretary of State of the government of the United States and the Secretary of State for the government of Canada on the 1st of April, 1946. I have here a copy of the commission's report which was sent forward under date of the 11th of October, 1950, and published in 1951. This report gives a synopsis of the very comprehensive investigations that were carried out, and it gives the commission's recommendations for these objectives of boundary waters control to which I have referred. This report was in due course accepted by the two governments and we were authorized to set up our organization with the various boards along the river

in various sections in order that we might proceed the way I indicated, namely, first of all to draw to the attention of industry and communities just what needed to be done and to seek their co-operation to get as much of it done voluntarily as we could. There is of course a residuum of power to be used, if there was a chronic offender who could not be persuaded under which we could turn him over to the local authorities and let them deal appropriately with him, because action taken by the commission in establishing these objectives of boundary water control becomes a part of the public law of both countries under the treaty and under the Acts and is enforceable in the courts. You might like to look at this report.

Q. You were never given policing power?—A. The Commission asked for policing power in the first reports and I think it is God's mercy we were not given it because otherwise the whole character of the commission might well have changed to have become a policing authority sitting on these rivers and trying to prosecute anybody who offended against the policies. It is I think our business to look at these problems in a more general way in order to try to arrive at conclusions as to what should be done; then to bring those conclusions to the attention of the local authorities who can act through the courts in the localities. Above everything else, when a man is summoned to be dealt with in court he has got to have an opportunity of appeal. If the Commission were given those powers our actions and punishment might be final. Those are not the kind of powers which on this continent we would want any commission, national or international, to exercise. If there is punishment, it must be done by courts and there must be appropriate ways by which appeals from any arbitrary action can be taken right up to the highest authorities in the land.

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. I would like to ask two divergent questions. Has the International Joint Commission any authority to regulate the smoke nuisance created by the canal boats using the international section of the St. Lawrence river? At times the smoke from these boats makes the air almost unbreathable all along that section of the river. That is my first question. The other is: have you had any accurate reports regarding water levels on the upper reaches of the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario since the removal of Gut dam? I know that is hard to answer because there is less water flowing down the St. Lawrence at the moment than last year.—A. First of all, I had better answer the question on air pollution. The Commission's jurisdiction on air pollution is confined to the Detroit river. We have no jurisdiction beyond that. What we are doing is with particular reference to that locality. I believe myself the work being done at Detroit in regard to the nuisance of smoke from canal boats will have its effect downstream. First of all we had most satisfactory collaboration with the ship owners on the two important matters. One is the experiments being made to improve the performance of the old Scotch marine boilers, which are the worst offenders, in order to obtain proper combustion—proper combustion means less smoke. Then having got the experimental boilers installed in some of these ships you had to teach the crews how to use them. That is being done by the companies.

Q. It is to their advantage?—A. Yes. And we have the closest co-operation with the Dominion Marine Association and The Lake Carriers' Association in the United States. These associations have set up a research committee which deals with technical development and operation of the ships. Dr. Katz, for Canada, and Mr. Clayton, for the United States, attend all their meetings and there is very close co-operation in applying the results.

Q. The worst offenders are coal carrying barges and they have literally coal to burn.—A. The worst offenders are the ferries in the Detroit river. We

have a group there who are watching every boat that goes through and submitting a report on it which is tabulated and we know the offenders and are writing letters to them in order to follow up on the objectives we have laid down. There again we are working with this technique which I mentioned earlier of first of all laying down what we think is reasonable and laying it down on the basis not of our arbitrary judgment but of the best expert opinion that can be obtained in North America. In addition to the North American experts we have drawn also on the advice of experts from the United Kingdom. They have an even worse problem in the Thames river and the port of London and we are trying to benefit from their experience. Objectives have been worked out and we know the results we would like to secure but we know that we cannot expect perfection at once. It is a physical impossibility until the equipment on the boats is improved sufficiently. A progressive scale of improvement has been laid down and every boat that plies the rivers is being reported on by our observers.

Q. In Brockville the smoke menace from barges is far worse than from the roundhouse or industry?—A. The Commission has no jurisdiction over that part of the river. With regard to air pollution our reference is directed specifically to Detroit. The boats that go through there are also plying down your way and there is an improvement taking place.

Q. The ones I have in mind are between Lake Ontario Ports and Montreal. I can give the names.—A. I would be pleased to have them. We can't even write them unless they go up the other channel.

By Mr. Starr:

Q. I would like to ask the General about water pollution. Has there been anything brought to the attention of the commission about cities dumping raw sewage into any waters or rivers connected with the Great Lakes?—A. Yes.

Q. Have any steps been taken to remedy that?—A. The first question to arrive at what were the proper objectives from the point of view of public health, recreational authorities, and people who use the river generally. Those objectives have been formulated and have been approved by the two governments. What we are doing now is to ensure that these objectives are drawn to the attention of all the authorities and agencies concerned whether they be municipal or industrial and including the ships which may dump sewage. Strong local boards have been set up for each of the connecting channels of the Great Lakes and wherever there is any offence, be it by a municipality or industry, it is drawn to their attention and gradually I think the situation is improving. As I said earlier there was something of the order of \$140 million of work to be done when we started in with these objectives and I think about two-thirds of that work is now under way. The hardest problem in securing compliance with what is felt to be necessary arises with the municipalities, their difficulty is over the question of the provision of money to build sewage disposal works and so on. This, under our constitution, is the responsibility of the provincial authorities. This matter is being given the most active and sympathetic consideration by the authorities of the Province of Ontario at this time.

In the United States the control of pollution arising from municipalities lies in the states, and I have here the report of The Water Resources Commission of the State of Michigan which sets forth very comprehensively what they are actually doing in regard to the correction of municipal sewage disposal. We cannot hope to get this problem solved immediately. It won't be done today or tomorrow because of the enormous effort required.

Q. The pollution of the Great Lakes or rivers connecting with them is very important right now. The reason most of those municipalities are not able to

build proper sewage disposal plants is because they cannot afford it themselves and they do not get any provincial or federal aid in these matters. It would run into millions of dollars. But can you tell me from the information which you have, how many Canadian cities are doing this on the Great Lakes?—A. It is almost universal, I think.

Q. There would be nothing specific?—A. I did not bring the details of that report, but I have it in my office.

Q. It would not be so dangerous to have a small municipality of let us say 5,000 or 10,000 doing it; but when you have a large one of, let us say, 1 million, dumping the sewage, there is a serious situation.—A. May I send you a copy of the pollution report which we got out? It has a good deal of that detail in it and perhaps you would like to read it. Could I do that?

Q. Yes, please.

Mr. GRAYDON: The question of the Gut Dam comes under lake levels.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jutras will finish, and then we will get to the other question.

Mr. JUTRAS: Are you through with pollution?

The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, is that pollution report very large?

The WITNESS: Yes. It is a very thick volume. We will be glad to make copies available to anybody who is particularly interested in that field. If you will tell us how many you want to have for distribution we will be glad to give them to you. It is a very interesting report.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Does it have to do with pollution in the Niagara and St. Clair rivers?—A. As far as water pollution is concerned, the reference we now have from the two governments is related to the channels of the Great Lakes on both sides of the line. We have no jurisdiction over the St. Lawrence river.

Q. How far down Lake Ontario does it go?—A. The Niagara river, and the Detroit and Lake St. Clair and St. Mary's river connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron. There is just one section—Detroit—being dealt with in our studies of air pollution.

Q. But you do not cover sewerage in Lake Ontario, in the different cities?—A. No, sir. You can imagine that an international body has its functions in relation to international waters. The only jurisdiction we have is with respect to pollution originating in one country which passes over the boundary and pollutes the waters of the other country. Lake Ontario shores themselves, on the Ontario side, are entirely the responsibility of Ontario unless there is pollution from there which goes across the lake and bothers the people on the south or vice versa.

Q. I suppose that Rochester or Toronto empty their raw sewage directly into the lake?—A. The only way we can be brought into the problem would be if the waters from one side of the line carrying down pollution to the other side.

Q. The Rochester people would then be suing the Queen.

Mr. JUTRAS: I wanted to ask General McNaughton if he could show us a report of the survey that was set off two years ago.

The WITNESS: Oh, yes.

Mr. GREEN: Are we leaving the St. Lawrence?

The CHAIRMAN: No. But we are leaving pollution now.

The WITNESS: I am afraid that is optimistic, Mr. Chairman, because Mr. Jutras' problem is one of pollution too. Shall I speak about the Red river?

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

The WITNESS: The authority of the commission in the matter of the Red river comes under a letter which was issued by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada and the Secretary of State for the United States in like terms, to the United States section, dated the 12th of January, 1948. This letter instructed the commission to investigate and report on water requirements in all the rivers situated between or along or across the boundary, between the Milk river which is near Lethbridge—and the Red river of the north, which is the American term for the Red river which flows through Winnipeg. We were asked to investigate and to give our reports on these waters.

The Red river of the north, as the Americans call it, is a very interesting river because it rises south of the boundary line and flows north. One of our great difficulties there is the fact that the seasons south of the line are a little earlier; the spring is a little earlier, as Mr. Jutras knows, than it is in the north. So, in the Red river basin in the Spring we in Canada are always faced with snow and ice holding fast while to the south in the headwaters it may be all melted. So, on our part of the river basin through Winnipeg we have to deal with the difficult problem of getting rid of the spring floods in the river while the ice is still holding. We have had this problem under investigation in the I.J.C. since 1948.

Mr. GRAYDON: Was that the year of the flood?

The WITNESS: No. It was before the flood. The flood was in 1950.

Mr. McCUSKER: There have been repeated floods.

The WITNESS: Yes, going right back to the big one in 1829.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. There was no new reference to the commission in 1951?—A. No. We had our duty in the matter which was very clear. Under a reference we have no power to take action. All we have to do and all we can do is to make a report on what we think should be done; if the governments care to operate on our suggestions, well and good. If not, we have nothing more to say on the matter.

As I say, this whole question was under very careful study and it is perhaps of interest that what gave most concern at that time was not the question of floods, but the question of the low flows of the river and the possibility of conserving the water and keeping at least a minimum flow in the Red river for sanitary purposes. I would like to say that in our study of the Red river basin we have had a most pleasant experience because of the very helpful, co-operation given to us by the United States Army Corps of Engineers who are responsible to the south side of the line. We have had every consideration in the way of their giving us information and every willingness on their part to participate in our study, even though it is more important to us by far than it is to them. Without that help, I think we would have been in a much worse position than we were in fact. We had these recent floods. Of course, while they were on it was a matter of getting something to help the immediate situation. As members here will recall, this was taken up by the Federal and Manitoba governments. Mr. St. Laurent went out himself. I had the privilege of flying out with him at the height of the floods, in order to see what could be done. And we had a very comprehensive group of engineers along on that occasion. The result of that was the setting up of a commission by the two governments to make sure that Winnipeg had emergency protection.

Mr. Carswell was appointed chairman of that group, reporting to the two governments. It was called the Greater Winnipeg Dyking Board, and they

built the emergency protection which was needed for Winnipeg. Everything required was carried out with great promptness. The general specifications were arrived at. The levels, which had to be protected against were fixed in consultation with the engineers who had been working for the International Joint Commission, and with our full concurrence.

That work of construction was proceeded with by the Winnipeg Dyking Board and at the same time further inquiries necessary were undertaken to look into what should be done over the long term period to give that assurance of safety to the great City of Winnipeg which it is absolutely necessary should be given.

At first the thought was that the I.J.C. might undertake these special investigations but it soon became apparent that the commission was not really the appropriate body to undertake this task because our business is an international business and in this problem it was evident that there was not a great deal more that our friends south of the line could do to help in the matter.

The Red river basin is the floor of an old pre-glacial lake called Lake Agassiz. It is very flat right up to its head waters. You cannot build dams and store much water unless you flood the whole river bottom. The general gradient on the Red river is such that the one-foot contours on a topographical map are at least two miles apart. And if you built just a little dam and tried to hold back a little water you would flood a lot of the very rich agricultural land on which hard wheat is grown. It is very valuable land. You cannot just hold back water by the usual methods of ponding it up behind dams. That became apparent from our study, and it also became apparent that the most we could hope for in the way of help from our American friends was that they would not make our problem any worse by the drainage of the marsh land along the rivers in the United States which were tributary to the Red. Every time they built a canal or drainage ditch the tendency was to increase the rate of run-off of these waters, and so to make the situation more dangerous for persons down stream.

In the International Commission we were able to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with our colleagues in the United States, whereby they undertook to arrange if they were going to drain any ground, to put in compensating means to restrict the flow, so that the net effect as far as Canada was concerned would be neutralized.

The United States section of the I.J.C. have kept us posted on the records of flow and what they have done and of what they are going to do in regard to drainage and storage and we have the complete assurance that they have not worsened the situation for us. That is about all we can expect from them.

It became apparent in the early stages that if we were going to protect Winnipeg, we would have to do it ourselves and do it within our own territory. So it became recognized as a national and not an international problem. And it was then arranged as a logical sequence that the responsibility for the study of the remedial work would be taken over primarily by the Hon. Mr. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, and the personnel who had been working with the I.J.C., were then reorganized under his authority. The engineer who was brought down to take charge was Mr. Gordon MacKenzie, the chief engineer of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation administration. He set up his headquarters in Winnipeg and brought together a staff, which he organized on a temporary basis, to do this specific job of investigating the Red river, and his reports will say what ought to be the final answer in the way of work to be done. We have maintained the closest touch—that is to say, the commission has—with that investigation. I am in constant consultation with the Minister on what is going on. Through him we are provided with the drafts of the reports which are being written and of the proposals which are being prepared and we have an opportunity to comment on them. We have

an opportunity to discuss them, where it seems appropriate with the American engineers we meet regularly, and so to bring to bear all the information which is available to us. I have Mr. Winters' last formal report on the subject here, but he has already given it in another form to the house itself, and so I do not think I should perhaps take up the time of the committee with it. But I will say that that investigation has been pressed with the most satisfactory despatch. Every effort has been put into it. These reports are approaching conclusion and we hope that sometime in about late May we will have these reports and the positive recommendations as to what ought to be done. These reports will be very comprehensive because, as you know, the Red river is a large and intricate problem. The reports will include the possibilities of remedial action on the tributaries. I will take the tributaries to the south, first of all. The Souris: there are definite but limited possibilities for headwater storage in the small creeks that run into the Souris. They are not very large, but anything that helps to take the crest off the flood such as we had in Winnipeg in 1950 is worth while. There are quite good possibilities for storage on the Assiniboine, and there is a very definite possibility—there are two or even three routes that may be practical—for the construction of regulating works to be built in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie or Brandon by which the excess water of the Assiniboine can be turned off and allowed to flow into Lake Manitoba. There is also a possibility, although I have not authentic engineering information on it as yet, that a diversion could be made of the Red river to the east of Winnipeg, by the construction of a floodway if it really proves to be necessary. We need more information before we can assess that.

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Chairman, might I just make one observation here, relating to the Assiniboine river and the report that was made by Mr. MacKenzie, who is an engineer of great repute and reputation. I would like to point to the scant respect that was paid to his report by the Hogg Commission. Do you think that the report of Mr. MacKenzie on the Red river and the Assiniboine will be accepted, or will they throw it out and say it is not feasible?

The WITNESS: I cannot say, as I can only speak of Mr. MacKenzie as I know him.

Mr. JUTRAS: I do not think you want an answer to that, Mr. McCusker!

Mr. McCUSKER: I, too, am speaking of Mr. MacKenzie as I know him. He is an excellent engineer.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. You mentioned that the United States overdrained, and I think that is a very important point. I might say that many rumours were circulating in Winnipeg at the time of the flood that possibly one of the difficulties was that the Americans had thrown too much water drainage into the Red river. Now you state that for every bit of water that was thrown into the Red river there were compensating features brought into play?—A. I remember, Mr. Jutras, that was a question that was causing public anxiety at the time and as soon as I heard about it I got in touch with the American engineers, our associates on the commission, and by their co-operation a complete inquiry was made into it and I was provided with a statement showing the effect of the remedial works, that is, works put in to stop the flow as well as the effects of the channel excavations to increase flow, and we were quite satisfied that whatever work they had done had not worsened conditions for us in that flood.

Q. With regard to the dyking work that was done in Winnipeg and which has already been completed, I think I have no doubt the city is now protected against any further flood, but that restricts the flow of the river to a certain degree, and if another flood came about, it would not flood the city of Winnipeg and would not be able to spread out. The fear now in our parts of the valley

itself is that it might make the situation worse for us. Now, what is the situation on that?—A. That is a question that I could not answer at this stage, Mr. Jutras, because we have yet to receive the reports and proposals of the MacKenzie group. We hope to have that information, as I said earlier, sometime in the month of May. Now, there again I think we should be perfectly clear about who deals with that situation. The only authority that we have in the International Joint Commission is related to international matters, something that affects the two countries; that is, if Canada were to put in some work that dammed the water back into the United States, we would have to deal with it, or if Canada did something that made the situation worse for the United States, we would have something to do with it, but the question of a floodway in Canada is something that has to be acted upon by our regularly constituted authorities. We are, of course, interested to know what will be done so that we can keep posted.

Mr. GRAYDON: If a flood was to occur there next spring, would Winnipeg be safe?

The WITNESS: Nobody can speak absolutely when you are dealing with the whims of nature, but these works are designed to give protection against any expected flood that is likely to come about on what we call a 50-year basis, and they have been designed and built in such a way that they form an adequate basis for additional emergency protection against any flood that has ever happened in our recorded history, but the works are not designed against any flood that might happen in the future.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. But would it be fair to say that should a flood occur like the one that occurred in 1950, that the city would be protected?—A. There is another thing, and one which is most important, and I think the work of our engineering group made some contribution to it. Since we have a basis of protection, the important thing is early warning and of forecasting how deep the frost has gone into the earth and what kind of flood we are likely to have. All those matters are being most carefully studied and our technical people now have much more assurance on how to deal with them, and they will be much more willing to tell us perhaps a month in advance what we can expect. The people, with the experience of the Winnipeg flood behind them, would probably be more willing to get out and put extra sandbags on these dikes which they now have as a good foundation.

The situation as regards Winnipeg, as far as security is concerned, is immeasurably more satisfactory than it has ever been, but there are other things remaining to be done.

Q. Fortunately that is true of the city of Winnipeg itself, but all the other communities from Winnipeg to the boundary are in exactly the same position as they were before. Now, will the MacKenzie report, when it does come out, deal somewhat with the protection of those communities south of Winnipeg?—A. I can only tell you this, Mr. Jutras. As I say, I see the drafts of these reports as a matter of privilege so that I can pick up out of them matters which are of concern to us in our international capacity, and I know that the problem will be dealt with, but I do not yet know how. It would not be for me to talk on it, anyway, because that is essentially a problem on which the responsibility is entirely Canadian.

Q. I can see that the necessity of early warning is a very important point to keep in mind. Now, there are some works being done at the boundary at this very moment that may concern our preparations. Is that being done by an international commission?—A. The works of study up there are being done by a group partly under MacKenzie, who is working with our engineering joint board.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Mr. Chairman, would the General comment on several statements that were made during the time of the disastrous flood in Winnipeg. It was rumoured—I believe that the source and rise of the Red river is somewhere around Fargo, North Dakota—that one of the main causes for the flood at that time was the fact that a great deal of stripping had been done of forest belts immediately adjacent to the river, which subjected it to a very rapid run-off. Is there any truth in that or is there not?

The WITNESS: That is what I was referring to earlier. It was not only a question of cutting down on the forest cover—although that is a very important matter in most water sheds. It is not particularly important, as Mr. Jutras will know, in the Red river basin itself. There the run-off was hastened by building channels. They were increasing the rate of run-off, but it was not the increased rate of run-off which we felt was the menace. As I said somewhat earlier in my remarks, before that flood we had had a working understanding with the United States that if they were going to do any draining of these marshes they had to put in works to restrict the flow, and thus provide compensation, and at the time of the flood when there was public anxiety of what the Americans were doing to us and these charges were being thrown about, we were in a position to go into it very thoroughly and to assure ourselves that, on balance, the Americans had not hurt us one bit.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. Mr. Jutras brought up the question of what happened to the city of Winnipeg as the result of the floods in the Red River Valley. Is not the solution to that whole problem the building of the South Saskatchewan river dam? Is that not the solution to the whole problem?—A. You have to take me in two characters, Dr. McCusker. You and I are from the province of Saskatchewan, where my home is, and I have looked at the South Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle valley ever since I was knee high. I will agree with anything you say.

Q. I was going to ask you if you will commit yourself on that.—A. As a member of the International Joint Commission, we have nothing to do with that, and I am a great believer in letting the various commissions and government bodies look after their own affairs. We have enough troubles without getting into other people's.

Q. There is one point I want to qualify, but first I want to emphasize that Mr. MacKenzie is an excellent man. The other question I wanted to bring up was on the interprovincial use of water. That comes under the Prairie Water Board and the International Water Board—have you any jurisdiction over that?—A. Only in so far as the waters that are under allocation are concerned, that flow across the boundary. In that region the waters sometimes originate in the United States and that brings us into something where we have a real problem on our hands.

Q. You have a real problem as regards allocation of water as between the United States and Alberta?—A. Particularly with regard to consumptive use. The consumptive use of the waters that come across the border into Alberta has an effect on what is available in Saskatchewan, and that becomes the responsibility of the other board to deal with. We have to deal with it as regards allocation between Montana and Alberta.

Q. And you have control of the Souris as well?—A. On the same reference under which we deal with the Red river. The Souris as you know is a very difficult stream from low water point of view. We have the Souris under allocation and nobody can take a drop out of the Souris without the sanction of the commission. The whole thing is under allocation to try to meet the needs of the people on the two sides of the line. We make the allocation and we have to give consideration to this matter, at each meeting we have.

The CHAIRMAN: No doubt gentlemen you have noticed the presence of a very distinguished parliamentarian, Mr. Pouliot. Have you any questions to ask of the committee Mr. Pouliot. We appreciate your presence.

Mr. POULIOT: Thank you. It is very gracious of you. I wanted to know what was going on in the committee and I had never attended the proceedings of this committee before, and I am very much interested in what is going on. With regard to my constituency, the members of the city council, county council and the Rev. Canon Cyr and myself, had the privilege to be at a meeting of some members of the commission and some technicians at Cabano on the 8th of July, and General McNaughton was there, and there was quite a lot of people there and we met some American members of the commission and Governor Stanley apparently was in the hotel. I could not see him, but I understand he is an elderly gentleman, is he not General?

The WITNESS: Yes, my colleague is a most remarkable man if I may say so, and he is now approaching 84 years of age and he is as active and alert as anybody sitting in this room. He served two terms as a governor of the State of Kentucky and he was for 20 years a senator representing Kentucky in the United States congress, and since then he has been first of all a member and more recently the chairman of the United States section of the International Joint Commission. I am glad you have paid a tribute to him because we have a warm affection for Mr. Stanley.

By Mr. Pouliot:

Q. I am interested to know what the commission intends to recommend about the location of a site for a reservoir in my county.—A. I cannot tell you very much about it at the moment Mr. Pouliot, because the matter is sub judice. First of all in the Joint Engineering Board which has to prepare the recommendations as a result of all the information they have collected in the last two years on the St. John and after that a report will come to the commission. Now, the commission itself has no powers. This is a reference from the two governments to investigate the St. John river with a view to trying to associate in a beneficial way the storage that is in Quebec, the storage which is in New Brunswick and the water storage possible in Maine for the power sites that may be found on the main stem of the river. You can imagine that for that part of the country this is a very important undertaking to get the facts together.

We have some hopes that the St. John, if it is properly developed, and provided there is the full cooperation between Quebec and Maine and New Brunswick then we have every hope as a result of our recommendations, we may be able to provide in New Brunswick for the people in that part about half a million horse power which is economic.

Q. Will you please tell me what is the difference between the engineering board and the engineering committee.—A. The way it is organized is this Mr. Pouliot. The commission is appointed, as you know, by the two governments. There are three commissioners on either side. They are permanent appointments. Now on the particular reference of the St. John river, which is what you are referring to, the commission set up an engineering board on which in each case are very senior engineers. There are two on either side with the board of course—these engineers have many wide and varied responsibilities as well as this, and they in turn set up what is known as the engineering committee which is a working group under them that gather all the information and put it together for these gentlemen on the board to review. So there is a distinction between the board and the committee. The engineering board is four people. Two eminent engineers from Canada and two eminent engineers from the United States and under them is a working group which varies from time to time dependent on what they are considering.

Q. The board is like a committee and the committee is like a sub-committee?—A. That would be a fair description of it, yes. Except, that the sub-committee is made up ad hoc to consider the particular thing they are dealing with at the moment.

Q. What is the regular personnel of the commission? I just want the number.—A. The St. John river board is comprised of—

Q. I am not asking that. What I want to know is the personnel of the commission without any other people.—A. You mean the two members of the board here. There are two members of the board. They are Mr. Patterson, assistant chief water—

Q. It is not that.—A. I do not know what you want.

Q. I am asking what is the personnel of the International Joint Commission?—A. The commission itself.

Q. There are two commissioners?—A. Yes. I am the only one of the Canadian section resident in Ottawa. My colleagues are Mr. Dansereau who is resident in Montreal, and Mr. Spence who is resident in Regina. The three of us constitute the Canadian section of the commission.

Q. But here we have a secretary?—A. Yes, we have a secretary here, Miss Sutherland, and a small staff.

Q. A small staff of stenographers?—A. I have one engineering adviser, Mr. Hurst; one legal adviser, Mr. McCallum; one administrative assistant, Mr. Fenton, and three stenographers at the moment.

Q. You number about 10 or 11?—A. That sort of thing, yes. It varies a bit from time to time and because we are so small we have to get emergency assistance.

Q. But you have scores of men with respect to the various projects?—A. Those are the people who work on that engineering committee. Were you speaking of those who worked the board who have been brought together for the particular study?

Q. They were attached to the commission for that purpose?—A. I do not know that I would dignify their position by the word "attached". In our reference from the two governments we have been given the right to call on any technical officer of either government who has particular knowledge of the subject we are going into and to ask him to give us the benefit of his help and assistance as long as it is useful. He will come to us and somebody else will go, and when he goes we will take somebody else. It is a very flexible arrangement by which we can tap the knowledge, advice, and experience of any government department in any of the two governments.

Q. You have scores of them?—A. They come and they go as their services are needed.

Q. But there are scores of them. I have a list of more than 60 belonging to Canada and the United States.—A. There was a considerable number down in the St. John basin last summer, when we were there.

Q. You know Mr. Chisholm of Halifax?—A. Yes, I know him.

Q. You introduced me to him.—A. That is right.

Q. You introduced him to me as the man who knew about it.—A. Yes. He was a member of the Resources branch and was a responsible engineer in this operation.

Q. And you introduced him to me as the man who knew about the projects.—A. That is right.

Q. You remember the Morrill project?—A. At the time we were speaking about, I would not say that anybody knew about that project.

Q. But you said that he knew.—A. As much as anybody.

Q. There was a plan, many plans, on the wall at the hotel.—A. That is right, studies.

Q. And you called Mr. Chisholm to explain the project, did you not?—

A. That is right.

Q. And he told be that the water would rise by nine feet and you corrected him at once and you said no, no, 9 feet, but without any explanation. Now, General, as a soldier and as a former diplomat and as head of the International Joint Commission, I would like to know from you if you intend to flood Temiscouata county by 9 feet?

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think that is a fair question, Mr. Pouliot. He could have no such intention. In reporting there is no intention of a thing of that kind.

Mr. POULIOT: I thank you very much. You are very gracious to permit me to ask a few questions. But I can tell you that the tone of the General is different today from what it was in Cabano when I met him. I was there with the county council. I would like the members of the committee to order the General to answer my question. I want to know if the International Joint Commission—

The WITNESS: I would be perfectly happy, with the chairman's consent, to give you the answer to that question.

Mr. POULIOT: Yes.

The WITNESS: In the first place, as I mentioned earlier, the commission, in the matter of the St. John, is proceeding under a reference. We are making the investigation which has been prescribed by the Governments of Canada and of the United States. The commission has the responsibility to go into these matters which we are doing through our engineering board and through our engineering committee. It varies in composition almost from day to day. But in due course a report will be prepared and delivered to the two governments without fear or favour on what we think is possible and what we recommend will be done. The commission has no power whatsoever of action under a reference. It is quite a different thing from an application. This is a reference. It will be for the Government of Canada and for the Government of the United States, and naturally in the closest association with the governments of the province of Quebec and the province of New Brunswick with respect to projects which will be within their territory; and it will be for those authorities to decide what is done about it.

Mr. GRAYDON: You had better not leave out the county council of Temiscouata.

The WITNESS: I think that fixes the responsibility. We are purely an advisory recommending body in the matter.

By Mr. Pouliot:

Q. I know all that. I am not blaming you at all. But I want to know if you intend to recommend a site for a dam in my county on the soil of my county?—A. I shall answer that question too and gladly. The commission is under an obligation, an imperative obligation to make its report to the authorities which instituted it, and no member of the commission, myself or anybody else, has any authority to give to anybody outside those two governments the nature of the report which will be made. Actually, I am not in a position at this time to give it to you even if I would give it to you, which I cannot, because the report has not yet been made. We have not received it from our board. But in due course this report will be presented to the two governments, at which time it will be made public.

Q. I will remind you of another thing. I have a question to ask you besides that, and then I will be through. My question is this: do you remember, General, that you told my colleague, the warden, Dr. Raymond?—A. I remember him.

Q. That you told the warden of the county and myself, in the presence of the Rev. Canon Cyr, who represented His Excellency, the Archbishop of Rimouski, that the county council would have an opportunity to make its representations again before the commission before the report of the commission was made. You told us that in very good and understandable English, and it is exactly the contrary, the opposite of what you have just said. It was said at Cabano before the Rev. Canon Cyr and Dr. Raymond, the warden.—A. Everybody at any time has been given the fullest opportunity to make any representations which they might wish to make to the commission. They have only got to indicate that they wish to make a further representation or presentation, when an opportunity will be arranged.

Q. Arranged but before you made the report?—A. They have had the opportunity ever since we were down in St. John to tell us anything they wanted, and we are constantly receiving written communications. The commission does not necessarily have to go and sit in the place in order to get information. We are delighted to receive their information and if these gentlemen you speak of wish to make further representations to us, the way is open to them to write it and put it in the letter box and it will be dealt with with the greatest courtesy.

Mr. POULIOT: You know, General, that I will never make any further representations to you after the way we have been received at Cabano.

Mr. KIRK: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that this discussion be stopped.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. I thought I was being courteous to Mr. Pouliot.

Mr. POULIOT: I am here by grace, and I shall go by grace.

The CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have a right to be here.

Mr. POULIOT: I would like to say to Mr. Kirk that if he is ever in similar troubles I would give him an opportunity to be heard anywhere. I have one last question.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, he has the right to ask it.

Mr. POULIOT: I do not want to take up too much of the time of the committee.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Pouliot is a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. POULIOT: Yes, I am a member of the House of Commons but I am here by grace, and I want to thank you, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN: If you have another question, you may ask it.

By Mr. Pouliot:

Q. I am one who has been humiliated at Cabano but my question is not about that. Are you aware, General, that former Premier McNair of New Brunswick asked for a survey that might flood 4,500 square miles in Quebec, and the same area in the State of Maine? Are you aware of that?—A. I cannot say, Mr. Pouliot, that I am aware of any particular survey of that sort having been asked for; but I do know that the engineering boards were instructed, and rightly, to go into every possibility and to explore it to the limit and to come up with their proper recommendations. Now it is up to them to take into account even the most extreme possibilities and investigate them and report upon them, because they have all been referred to us. That does not mean to say that these projects are going to be carried out, but they must be investigated and the duty of the commission requires it so to do. I cannot give you an answer to this specific question.

Q. You do not know what area can be flooded? Do you know, General, that the drainage area of the St. John river is the largest in North America down to the Susquehanna river near Philadelphia?—A. I know something about the St. John river.

Q. It is true, is it not? You know enough geography to be in a position to answer me?—A. The St. John is a very important river.

Q. That is not an answer to my question.—A. I am sorry, but I am not prepared to go into the arithmetic of it on memory, Mr. Pouliot.

Q. Do you not know about Mr. McNair's request?—A. Not any different from any other request or any other suggestion.

Q. I will ask a last question. Is it possible to supplement the water power of New Brunswick without touching Temiscouata county any more? Is it not possible to develop the other side of the St. John river, the Tobique river, without touching Temiscouata?—A. Perfectly.

Q. It is possible?—A. Perfectly, and that is now within the commission's duty. The commission is under obligation to investigate every possibility, whether it lies in the upper waters of the St. John Valley in the province of New Brunswick or in the tributaries that flow into the St. John, or in the important tributary that flows in from your county and also the possibility of headwater storage in the state of Maine. The commission has been instructed by the two governments—

Q. I know that.—A. —to do that study comprehensively, that is what the commission will do. The commission will complete its study of every possible project and then make a report, and it will be for others to decide what is to be done about it, it will not be for us.

Q. Now, General, will your report mention the possible development of sites that would not affect Temiscouata county?—A. It will mention all sites, Mr. Pouliot. Those are the orders. I have not seen the report as yet. It is not available yet. It has not reached me, but the engineering board who are preparing it are under orders to give us a comprehensive report that covers every possible project.

Q. I hope so. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen. Goodbye.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questioning? Mr. Graydon, I believe you wanted to say something about Lake Ontario water levels?

Mr. GRAYDON: I had to step outside for a few moments. Has Mr. Fulford asked the question about the Gut dam?

Mr. FULFORD: I just asked him one question and I believe that will partly answer your question.

Since the removal of the Gut dam, has the level of water in the upper regions of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario been materially affected?

The WITNESS: I would not say materially. Naturally the removal of the Gut dam has increased the flow of the river, but it is by such a comparatively small amount that we have not as yet been able to get the engineers to make a determination.

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. You would really have to determine how much water was going down the river last year as compared with this year?—A. Precisely. The effect of the Gut dam is very small compared with the day to day variations caused by wind alone. If wind is blowing down the river, blowing Lake Ontario waters down the river, the water levels may rise 18 inches or so.

Q. I have seen it rise more than that, up to three feet.—A. Particularly if these meteorological disturbances take the character of what our meteorological friends call a seiche, that is, a sort of tide caused by a movement of a barometric low across the country coming at such a rate that the natural movement of the water in the river will correspond to it and then it builds it up into tremendous heights, five feet, perhaps.

Q. Am I right in saying that the level of the water at the dam does not affect the level of water at Kingston?—A. That is right not appreciably compared to other lands. Now, the Gut dam is a very complicated business. The

Gut dam was removed by our order, as you know. We who had power in the matter saw fit to exercise that power after all proper precautions had been taken to see that there would be no adverse effects down river. We would not allow the dam to be taken out except at the season when the water was beginning to fall. We could not have allowed the dam to go out now because a sudden surge of water on a rising level might affect interests in the lower river. It was taken out last January because the Americans were very anxious that it should be taken out. I say to you here that from an engineering point of view we were not much concerned whether it was taken out or not, but it had become a cause of dissention, it was causing disharmony between our two countries, and we were assured by our engineering board that its removal would not do any harm. So we removed it.

Q. I heard evidence at the public hearings you held in connection with that and I just want to say that Canada did a very generous act when it ordered the removal of the Gut dam.

Mr. BATE: Mr. Chairman, I do not think the General answered Mr. MacDougall's question on air pollution from Trail.

The WITNESS: Air pollution from Trail is an old story with the commission. In 1928 the process that was in use at Trail was producing a very large quantity of sulphur oxides and the prevailing wind in that area was carrying the fumes down to Columbia Gardens in the United States, in Stevens county. There was a very considerable amount of destruction of vegetation and people did not like the smell of these noxious gases, and so on. It became a question of discord between the two governments and it ended up by the two governments instructing the commission to go into the matter very thoroughly indeed and to see what ought to be done about it. It was a reference. The commission set up, as usual, a joint technical committee and under that technical committee scientific investigations were launched in the area. The investigations in Canada were entrusted to the National Research Council. It was then under the presidency of the late Doctor Tory, and the officer who was in principal charge of it was Mr. Lathe, who was on the National Research Council staff at the time, and he had a gentleman with him whose name was mentioned here today—Doctor Katz. He was one of the resident engineers in British Columbia for the investigation. These studies of the quantities of these noxious gases and the way in which they flowed and the effect they had on vegetation and human kind, and so on, were given the most comprehensive and thorough investigation, and it was carried on to the point that the commission's engineers were able to give a close estimate of the amount of damage, not only as a whole but particularized on the various farms, village communities, etc. In due course the commission made a report on all these matters, giving its recommendations for the solution of the problem. That was a case where the commission's report by itself was not taken entirely—and as a result of further representation another group—an arbitral tribunal, was set up to take the commission's technical evidence and fix the actual compensation in dollar and cents.

In the course of the National Research Council investigations, in cooperation with the technical staff of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail a certain new process in the use of phosphate rock for the making of fertilizer was arrived at which would use up most of these noxious fumes. This by-product of the investigation, due to their initiative and enterprise, has become one of their principal items of business. The whole controversy has been set at rest and it is one of those cases where all the parties have benefited.

When we had need to undertake the air pollution study in the Detroit River we were able to draw on the services of the technical officer, Doctor Katz, who had done this work for the National Research Council. I know something about it because I succeeded Dr. Tory as president of the council,

and it was under my jurisdiction that the work at Trail was brought to a conclusion. We had great satisfaction from it. Dr. Katz was placed in charge of the technical investigations in the Detroit area for the Canadian Section I.T.C. and had associated with him a distinguished American and in due course I have no doubt they will come up with the right answer. These things are not achieved overnight.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I want to ask a question with respect to the St. Lawrence if I may. When the hearing took place in Toronto on high water development a number of us were there and participated in that hearing, and during that discussion someone, I am not sure who it was, I do not think it was a member of the commission, I think it was someone representing some group, said that one of the problems of lake levels had to do with an agreement of some kind whereby the water at Montreal must only come up to a certain level and for that reason Lake Ontario residents—for instance the riparian owners who are suffering from the variation of lake levels—were caught between the upper and nether millstones and that they had no way of stopping the water coming into the lakes from over the falls—and that seemed to me to be very natural—and at the same time they were only allowed to send out so much water because of the agreement at Montreal. I took from what they said that the reason for that agreement in Montreal is that they did not want to have too high a level in the docks and other facilities because of shipping, and I was wondering—and I think it has been in the minds of most people in our part of the country—that when the St. Lawrence develops, and it comes through, will we there on the lake shore be protected so far as the variation of lake levels is concerned, or will this agreement operate?—A. I am very glad you have given me an opportunity to speak on that point. First of all there is no agreement of the sort indicated. There is this general problem of the variations that people on the board and commission have to deal with which are caused by the great forces of nature. In our actions we must not hurt any one. If there is something desired for the benefit of somebody which would hurt somebody else the commission would do it at its peril. In hurting anybody the commission must stay within limits of what nature might have done. I recall some vague statements being made at the meeting in question. I do not think they were followed up in the commission because the proposition was not clearly formulated in that meeting and before we were able to deal with this point we were drawn off to another point. There is no agreement as to the levels, except for the fact that the commission must give all people affected the benefit of the conditions which would occur in nature and we must not do anything which would make it worse for any one than would have been the case in a state of nature.

Q. In other words, if the hydro installations are finally completed, the riparian owners will not be in any worse position than they are today.—A. They will be in a much better position. I would not like to take the time up here, but may I send you a copy of the commission's order of the 29th of October? What I would like to say in brief here is, that, as I mentioned earlier, the problem of the lake levels and of the St. Lawrence power developments came to a focus in the commission at the same time. We have no authority to do anything about lake levels directly because all we have been asked by the governments to do is to study that aspect of the matter and make a report on it, but we had authority, complete authority, under the treaty to issue orders as to what should be done in the St. Lawrence, in respect to the power works and this we have done.

Knowing what we wanted to do in respect to levels in the St. Lawrence as in Lake Ontario in principle—it has been very clear what ought to be done—

not arithmetically, but in general principle we put into the St. Lawrence order a specification—a rigid specification of the purpose to be achieved in operating the regulating works that are to be built at Iroquois. We fixed the level for the sills of the gates and we fixed what the capacity for discharge would be, we fixed also that these works would be operated under a board which in due course would be created by the commission. That board of control would take into consideration the interests of the property owners all the way up the river to the Lake (Lake Ontario) and along its shores on both sides and up the Niagara River. You will see that in the order it is prescribed as a first consideration in that part of this work. We have specified Method of Regulation Number five to which I have referred, as a starting point. It will take a number of years to work the matter out finally and we have to hear a basis so we can get on with it. We could not work a new method out now. It is the duty of the board of control to take Method of Regulation No. 5 and improve it and thus bring the Lake levels down. We do not see any reason why they should not be able to do this when our American friends join us and name their entity and let us build these great works at Iroquois. Then for the first time in the history of this continent we would have means of doing what is necessary in regard to the levels in Lake Ontario. Until we have these works, we can have the finest ideas in the world on this subject but there is nothing we can do about it.

Q. I am concerned about something in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway that no one has been able or willing to explain to me. I think you will know the answer. I do hope you can give it to me. Time after time Canadians seem to be faced with some other legal or constitutional obstacle which gets in their way in connection with this St. Lawrence development from the other side of the line. I want to make this just as simple as I can in the way of a question. Supposing that we go through with the project of navigation alone. I know we cannot go through the power alone because that is a joint undertaking. But, I think the majority of Canadians at one time were perhaps concerned for fear the United States would not join us on this undertaking because of the financial problem. I think the majority of Canadians are now fearful that the United States will get in on the project. The whole thing is reversed, and certainly as far as my part of the country is concerned they would like to see us go alone. They think the United States have had their chance to carry the ball and there is no reason why we should bring them back in the game at this stage; in other words that we should have the operation and control of that big project on our own. I think that goes as a matter of Canadian pride right now. Supposing we go in alone, what could the Americans do either in New York State or by the federal authorities to stop us by some hampering or preventative measures legally or constitutionally? I understand we have to get some kind of consent or proper authority from the United States government before we can do this project ourselves. If that is the case, just how far can they go? What if the Americans become contrary on the question and try to put some obstacles against us going through with this alone? How far can they go; what can they do?

The WITNESS: May I say first of all that of course the policy on what is done on these things is a matter for the government, not for the Commission. We are required to operate within the terms of the applications or references which we receive from the governments. We had the application on the St. Lawrence which deals with the building of a great dam at Barnhart Island and the building of a lock at Iroquois opposite Morrisburg and raising of the levels, and this application is primarily for the purpose of power but the commission was instructed by the two governments, both the United States and Canadian, that in carrying out these studies we were to facilitate the eventual addition of navigation. That is in the design contemplated when we build the great dam at Barnhart. The Canadians will build locks in the vicinity of

Cornwall which will enable the ships to get up into that reach of the river and then these ships will be able to navigate through the channels which will largely have been excavated to provide for the flow of water for power. In planning our works through the engineering board we have been assured that the deepening of the channels to facilitate the extra flow for the purposes of power is also in the best places to accommodate the shipping that will go through. In other words, we contemplate that once the power works are up the Canadian Government will have the right to add the navigation works on its own option.

Q. On its own option?—A. Yes.

Q. We can snap our fingers at the Americans if we want to go on with the waterway ourselves?—A. Yes. The only thing that stops us in building the waterway ourselves at the present time is the fact that Article III of the Treaty prevents us from putting an obstruction in the river which has the effect of raising water levels on the other side. Now, if the water levels are raised for the purpose of power as they will be by building the Barnhart Island dam, we have the right to add the navigation works, and not only have we the right to add these navigation works, but the United States Government—the government that we dealt with before the election—have made it a condition that even in building the power works Canada should add the navigation works. The difficulty, of course, is that while we have international authority to go on with the works at Barnhart Island and to make the related channel excavations and the rest of it that is covered in the Commission's order of the 29th of October last, which is in absolute strict accordance with the treaty between Canada and the United States; it is simply an implementation of a treaty which is between the two countries; we are all clear except for one thing, and that is that we cannot proceed until the United States will say on their side who is to do the work and they are under obligation now, either by action of the Federal Power Commission or by action of the Congress of the United States to say who will work with us in building these works and we cannot do anything until they do it.

That is one line. Now as long as—and this is very important—as long as we do not operate by putting obstacles in the river in such a way as to contravene the terms of the treaty we have with the United States—the treaty of 1909—as long as we plan and do our work in such a way that we do not raise levels on their side, we are privileged to do what we like. And, if it were found economically practical, we could take our existing 14-foot canal and enlarge it and re-open this system. Now, I am not saying that is the right thing to do. But, you asked this question what we could do about it. We can, of course, re-build that 14-foot canal if we can't get it done in the preferred way. What we do about it is not for the commission to say, it is for the people and Government of Canada to decide.

Q. As far as I can see New York State and the Federal Government of the United States have only one way they can really get into our hair on this thing and that is by not naming the entity that is going to act on the other side, and as you say, General, there is some moral and perhaps legal obligation why they must do that under the terms of the treaty they have made. But, if this business of the entity—and I understand both private and public enterprise is involved in a death grip battle— —A. There are three parties.

Q. Three parties to decide that. Supposing that it gets in the condition where in a year the big seaport interests in the United States add more fuel to the fire year by year they could, I suppose, if the courts did not work very fast, by never naming that entity stop the whole St. Lawrence seaway.—A. That is the way it stands, but it would not stop us doing a side canal supposing we were satisfied on the basis of engineering and economics.

Q. But, that would leave the hydro power aspect out of the St. Lawrence development completely, which I suppose would not be acceptable to this country.—A. That is not something one cares to contemplate. I think what is developing is the most sympathetic understanding and endeavour to do this thing in a sensible way between the two governments so that both governments may reap the full advantage of both power and navigation.

Q. General, it has not been the governments of the two countries who are in trouble on this thing; it is, as I see it, they have such a complicated means of trying to deal with us on this business that their government may be anxious to get this St. Lawrence waterway through, but still they have courts, and problems between the states and federal authority and congress itself and committees, and the government may have the best intentions but the thing is held up. The government wants it to go through.—A. That is right. Ever since the Commission's report was presented in 1921—the International Joint Commission made the first report—this project has been through the hands of group after group and there is not a single case of an adverse report against the project as a whole. There have been changes in detail but not in principle. There has been no Government in the United States in that long period, which has opposed it. Every government in the United States has in turn endorsed the project and endeavoured to get it through.

Q. But, we have not got it yet.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. I was going to ask the General; is it an engineering possibility to do what Canada wants to do without raising the water level on the American side?—A. It is, but I would be a very rash man to say it is the right solution. One has got to look at this thing from the point of view of the cost and the point of view of what may be to some of us who were concerned with this thing more important than the power consideration, that is the traffic capacity. You see, if we can build this great dam—and it is not a big dam as things go; we have got bigger dams under contemplation elsewhere, dams which are even from the point of view of money half a dozen times greater. That is not the point at all. The Barnhart Island dam is a perfectly straightforward structure. It is big, true; there is a million horsepower unit to be constructed on each side and it raises the level by about 80 feet, but it is perfectly straightforward by engineering standards, and when it is up it is a very simple matter to add two locks. We have a place alongside Cornwall we can put them, and there is another place where the United States can also put locks. We have seen the original estimates of the additional cost of putting locks on the Canadian side which was about \$30,000,000. That figure has been very much cut down in the review our engineers have made of it. The more careful survey has resulted in a very substantial saving. When you have the locks you can raise your shipping up and put it in a great long lake where it is easy to navigate. On a 27 foot basis we have very little dredging to do. The dredging will almost all be done by the power people in getting the increased channel sections they want to get the reduced velocity they require so as to get below the point where fragile ice will form. We are getting the good navigation of the open river almost as a by-product and that makes a very cheap and very economic project. On the other hand, if we cannot do that, if they will not let us build the Long Sault or Barnhart dam, which raise the levels on the American side, we then have to go into our own territory and dig a ditch, a long ditch, and it is going to cost us quite a bit of money. I do not like to give estimates without looking at my papers, but it is not fantastic. That is all I can say at this stage. It is a possibility as we see it.

As far as the traffic capacity is concerned, it would be somewhat less than it would be in the preferred open river navigation, but still we can handle a lot

of traffic. But, I do not advocate for an instant that we should do a thing of that sort unless we are absolutely driven to it.

The CHAIRMAN: Will it be possible to conclude this sitting with General McNaughton now.

Mr. FLEMING: I have a couple of very brief questions to ask.

Mr. FRASER: Mr. Green wanted to discuss the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it be convenient to come back on Thursday afternoon at 3.30?

Agreed.

APPENDIX "A"

SAMPLES OF THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS BROADCAST BY THE C.B.C.I.S. TO THE COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

(Submitted by Mr. Désy in relation to his Evidence of March 12, 1953.)

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm.: CBC. Date: 19-12-1951. Time: 4:00 p.m. Broadcast No. 319.
Script No. 473.

WHAT THE SOVIET POLITICAL SCHOOL IS TAUGHT ABOUT DEMOCRACY.

By A. STOCKER

Among many and varied types of schools in the Soviet Union there are also political schools which prepare future party secretaries, leaders and orators. Like any other schools, these too have their lectures and teachers who are supposed to prepare their pupils for their professional life. From time to time the world outside the Iron Curtain has a chance of getting acquainted with what is taught in Soviet schools and draw its own observations from it.

This time we have before us a radio talk in aid of students of the second year of political schools, entitled "The All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks—The Guiding and Directing Force of Soviet Society". This lengthy article bears all the hallmarks of a typical Soviet propaganda product. It is full of meaningless, platitudes and—to put it delicately—incorrect statements, particularly about political life in capitalist countries, i.e. those which are not subservient to the Moscow Politburo.

The author's description of the so-called "bourgeois" parties is particularly illuminating in this respect. It says: "In the bourgeois society there are many political parties. This is easy to understand. Every party is a political organization of one or another class, defending the interests of that class in a struggle against other classes. Bourgeois society is divided into hostile classes. Every class has its party. The struggle of the classes finds expression in the struggle of the parties... Although the bourgeois parties fight against one another, they all agree on one thing—their hatred of the working people..."

It would be difficult to imagine a cruder misconstruction of what the author calls the bourgeois society. For the very transparent reason of deepening the already existing suspicion and hostility of Soviet political leaders towards the free nations of the world, the author misrepresents their social order. He speaks in terms of Classes, their separate interests, their internal hostility and their common hatred of the working classes.

Classes have long ceased to exist in the West as separate and identifiable entities. There is no more a "working class" in Canada, as there is any "petty bourgeoisie", "landed gentry" or "capitalist exploiters" as separate classes in the sense used by Marx as entities, hostile to each other. To have a reasonable chance of success, the political parties of Western democracies must have programmes capable of attracting all—the physical worker, skilled and unskilled, the office employee, the farmer and the university professor. Support of one of these categories alone would not be sufficient for any party to gain

overall majority and thus fulfil its highest ambition: the rule of the country through its Parliament and government. Moreover, since the working people form a considerable part, if not the majority of a nation, any party animated by hatred towards them would have a very short life. Devoid of the workers' at least partial support, it would wilt away in no time. Naturally any particular party programme may and does appeal more to some people and less to others. This variety of economic, political and social programmes of different parties is the very basis of political life in any genuine, mature democracy. It affords the people of possibility of choice among various forms of government and, at the same time, constitutes a healthy guarantee against abuses by politicians who must always have in mind doing what is expected from them by their electors. Otherwise they would lose their support and at the next election would find themselves divested of their power. Let us not forget that in a free society of democracies parties are organized by the people to suit their particular ideological needs, to reflect their desires and to meet their tastes. To assume that one political party with a rigid and rather abstract and antiquated ideology could satisfy the 200 million Soviet citizens, is to insult these people by the very suggestion that they would be incapable of finding other ideas more to their satisfaction. It is quite clear to us why no Soviet propagandist would ever admit the truth of such a characteristic. That would be as bad as saying that Karl Marx was wrong in his analysis of the development of the capitalist society. Moreover, admission that Western political parties, other than Communist may have the protection of interests of the working people as one of their principles, would automatically destroy the chief Communist *raison d'être*, based on the alleged needs of defence of the workers against the hatred of them by the bourgeois society.

What is then the Soviet way, which is supposed to be so much better, so much more superior than that of the "capitalist countries"?

The author of the article says: "The Communist Party has become the only party of the Soviet people. There is no basis in the Soviet country for the existence of several parties."

The first sentence is obviously right. The author, of course, does not elaborate how it "has become" the only party—through treachery, ruthless extermination of real and potential opponents, purges and deportations. But the second sentence acquires a particular meaning to any attentive listeners. By stating that there is no basis in the Soviet country for the existence of several parties, the author involuntarily admits that any even most remote chance of establishing another party in the Soviet Union has been liquidated. Political life in that country must be centered in the monopolistic Communist party, whether anybody likes it or not. That this is a direct denial of the principle of democratic freedom or choice is something that does not cause any headache at the Kremlin.

Perhaps this single, monopolistic Communist party in the Soviet Union does something to warrant the whole system being called the "new democracy"?

An answer to this may be found in the following part of the article: "At any sector of Socialist building the Soviet people experience the wise and firm guidance of the party..." and: "the party organs realize the party line through state and public organizations. These organizations, consisting of tens of millions of people, accept the guidance of the Bolshevik party and carry out its policy because the working people of our country have learned from personal experience that the Bolshevik party is their reliable leader, guide and teacher."

Wise and firm guidance... reliable leader, guide and teacher... these few words alone are quite sufficient to dispel any remaining doubts one may have had about this type of "democracy". In the free nations of the world a party must be a servant of the people if it wants to call itself democratic. It must be molded into a shape desired by its members and it must follow

their wishes. Admittedly, there are in the Western democracies a few parties of the type described above, i.e. based on "leading, guiding and teaching" of its members. They are never very strong. Any idea or submission to a "firm guidance", no matter how really wise, is so abhorrent to most of the members of our democratic communities that only politically illiterate individuals or unscrupulous persons join them. At any rate, these parties are always recognized for what they are and never referred to as "democratic". The essence of democracy lies in the recognition of the fact that anyone can and must think for himself and not accept some prefabricated formulas of any "wise leader and teacher", "Coryphaeus of science" and "sun of the peoples". Calling this prefabrication of thoughts, forcibly imposed on the Soviet people by the Kremlin rulers, a "democracy" is a mockery of that word and a travesty so obvious that practically nobody in the West fails to see through it.

To all this we should add that even this monopolistic and in many other respects privileged Bolshevik party of the Soviet Union within itself does not enjoy any substantial democratic freedom. The party bosses are not elected or rather, elect and perpetuate themselves, whether the rank and file approves of them or not. Can anyone imagine, for instance, an annual party conference in Tadjikistan passing a vote of non-confidence to Comrade Stalin and demanding his dismissal? Or some RAY—or KRAYKOM expressing its dissatisfaction with the work of Comrade Beria? Of course not. In the Soviet Union only party secretary Stalin may dispose of any of his Politburo lieutenants and only Premier Stalin may dismiss Comrade Stalin from his post. That has nothing in common with democracy, that is plain dictatorship, no matter by what name it is called.

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm.: CBC. Date: 3-12-1951. Time: 4.00 p.m.

Broadcast No. 303. Script No. 446.

CANADA AND THE CROWN

By Prof. J. R. MALLORY

Monarchy is the one institution which we in Canada share with other countries, which are members of the Commonwealth. The King is not a functionary who retains any political power. But the King remains as the recognized symbol of the things which all Commonwealth countries share in common. All countries of the Commonwealth are alike in believing that the freedom of their people is best assured through the machinery of those parliamentary institutions of government which all have developed on the British model. The King is the symbol of this common belief that the freedom of the people of these countries is best assured through the pattern of parliamentary institutions. The strength of this belief is shown by the fact that when India gained her political independence, the Indian people wished to continue in free association with the other Commonwealth countries. The way in which the Indian government stated its formal and voluntary attachment to the Commonwealth was by its declared recognition of the British Crown as the symbol of the unity of purpose of the Commonwealth.

What is the precise function of the institution of monarchy in our system of free government? All political societies need some means of expressing their common unity, to give heart to their people by a great affirmation of their unity

and strength. In this way the citizen is reminded of the great purposes and united strength of the political society to which he belongs.

One of the ways in which human freedom has grown through the ages has been through man gaining greater rational control over himself and his environment. But these great demonstrations of the unity of the group draw heavily on the emotions of the people. We know that it is possible for unscrupulous political leaders in other countries to use mass demonstrations to corrupt the judgment of their people and thus to retain support for themselves and their selfish policies.

Under our system the King no longer has any political power. He is above party and above the disputes of political fractions. He does not entertain any ambition to use his position for political power or personal advantage. Thus our people are able to satisfy their need for colourful demonstration without these things being exploited for selfish purposes by political leaders.

Under our system of government the persons who possess real political authority are quite distinct in the public mind from the monarchy. The Prime Minister and his cabinet are plain, ordinary men whose right to govern is judged calmly by the people in a time and manner which is quite distinct from their times of emotional affirmation of loyalty. The right of our leaders to exercise political power is something which they have to defend by reasoned debate and discussion. In the realm of practical political decision we try to create the conditions of calm and rational decision. In this way we have a true government by the people in which the people make a reasoned choice of which of two possible governments they prefer. This is very different from the kind of system in which the people have no real choice because they are only confronted with one party at election times, and that party gains popular approval by whipping up the emotions of the people instead of appealing to their common sense.

One of the reasons why we believe that the people do not really govern in the Soviet Union is that the Soviet leaders, instead of encouraging the peoples of the Soviet Union to be rational and sensible in making political decisions, use the technique of mass hysteria, perfected by Hitler, to retain their hold over the people. In the Soviet Union it is the actual political leaders who arrange to become the objects of public adulation, and who deliberately cultivate mass enthusiasm instead of a rational discussion of their acts.

Because the Soviet leaders obviously believe that constant manipulation of the emotional enthusiasm of the people helps to keep them in power, they resort to ludicrous devices to gain more and more mass adulation. This is strikingly evident in the way in which Stalin himself is represented to the peoples of the Soviet Union as an intellectual giant of unearthly powers.

Not only is Stalin depicted as the embodiment of all political wisdom, but he is also presented as a master of all the other human arts as well. Since he is the political ruler of the country, it is at least appropriate—even if inaccurate—to depict Stalin as a skilful politician and statesman. But this is not enough. He must be the final word on artistic and literary criticism. If he does not like a painting, then, according to the logic of the Soviet propagandists, that picture must be bad art. He must also read all the books written in the Soviet Union in order to tell the writers whether they are writing great literature or trash. Not only this, but he must pose as knowing more mathematics than the mathematical genius who has devoted his life to that difficult subject, and more about biology than the serious scientist in his laboratory.

All of these preposterous devices would not be believed for ten minutes by any reasonably educated Soviet citizen, if he were ever allowed to think for himself. But they are part of the necessary devices for smothering the slightest criticism of a dictatorial regime.

We do not find it necessary to believe that our Royal Family contains the greatest living political thinkers or scientific geniuses. We do not have to

make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world, because we pretend to believe things of that kind. We do not find it necessary to believe that just because the King is the symbol of unity in our political system, that he should possess powers more appropriate to a god than a man. Ours is a government of men by men, in which the right to govern can be peacefully transmitted from one holder to another. This peaceful and orderly change of government is possible because we do not invest our leaders with emotional adulation so that the people are no longer able to judge them calmly. Our system of government is based on the belief that the people can govern themselves.

RUSSIAN SECTION.

Transm.: CBC. Date: 30/12/1951. Time: 4:00 p.m.

Broadcast No. 329. Script No. 432.

BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM IN THE U.S.S.R.

By VICTOR FRANK

Voice I: In the last few months, the term "bourgeois nationalism" has, once again, been cropping up frequently in the Soviet press. "Bourgeois nationalists" are said to have been "unmasked" in the Ukraine, in Transcaucasia, in the Baltic Republics, in Central Asia—in short, in all or nearly all non-Russian republic. In the Ukraine the poet Sosyura is said to have written a "harmful" poem, "Love the Ukraine". In Azerbajdjan the historian Gusseyinov has "distorted" the cultural history of Transcaucasian peoples; in Kazakstan "crude distortions" of literature and history have been committed.

What is the fuss, in fact, about? How was it that ideological views, inherent in the bourgeois society, have now cropped up in a society based on Socialism? How could all these "bards obedient only to Odin's voice" become guilty of heresy?

The answer is simple enough. Neither Sosyura nor Gusseyinov, nor Bekh-makhanov in Kazakstan have changed their views. They write—or, rather have been writing until recently—exactly in the same vein in which all orthodox Soviet propagandists, writers, poets, historians and philosophers have been writing for decades. And that is, precisely, what they are guilty of. It was not they who changed, it was the line taken in the center; "the bards" simply failed to adjust themselves in good time to the new pronouncements of the Odin in the Kremlin.

Since the war, the concept of bourgeois nationalism has been thoroughly revised. It may be easier to illustrate this development by a concrete example. Let us have a glance at Kazakstan, a republic where, in the last few weeks, ideological problems have assumed a particularly acute form. The point at issue there is the assessment of certain aspect of 19th century history. In short, the problem is, how to treat the struggle waged by the Kazaks against Tsarist Russia in the last century?

Before the war, the official treatment of this problem was quite unambiguous. If we look up the article on the Kazak SSR in the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" (ed. 1937), for instance, we find this:

Voice II: "The submission to Russian suzerainty by the Khans of the 'Minor' and 'Medium' Hordes called for great unrest in the Kazak steppes. The Kazaks were finally cowed into submission by means of forces based on the fortress of Orenburg. The legend assiduously spread by Kazak bourgeois nationalists, according to which the Kazak people "voluntarily" accepted Russian suzerainty, is, of course, a blatant lie".

Voice I: Let us keep this in mind: it was a sign of bourgeois nationalism in 1937 to assert that the Kazaks had accepted Russian suzerainty over their own free will.

The Encyclopedia went on to say:

Voice II: “. . . several rebellions flared up against the colonial looting practiced by Tsarism. The Kazak masses had to fight not only against Tsarism, but also against the feudal and tribal top layer of their society which had gone over to the side of Tsarism. One of the rebellions was that led by Kenesary Kasimon (1836-1847). All these rebellions were quite spontaneous and, in all cases, the Tsarist government lent its support to the Kazak Khans.”

Voice I: Thus, the following picture emerges: Tsarism grabs Kazakstan by brute force. The toiling masses offer desperate resistance, while the Khans and other feudal leaders betray their nation and collaborate with Tsarism.

That is how the history of most constituent republics was expounded before the war.

During and after the war, however, deep-going spiritual changes occurred in the country, changes which the Communist party leaders perforce had to take into account. The heroic struggle waged by the Russian people for their native land, a struggle which was eventually crowned by the complete rout of the foreign invaders, brought about an elemental growth of patriotism. But, whatever official propaganda might say, this patriotism was not “Soviet” or “Socialist”; it was Russian, pure and simple. An outburst of Russian patriotism or nationalism, however, is a development pregnant with complications in a multi-national empire. The Great-Russians are now not only allowed, they are encouraged to be proud of their past. “The gatherers of the Russian lands”, like Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, have joined the Russian pantheon. The expansion of the Romanov Empire in the 19th century is no longer condemned unconditionally.

Evidently, the process of re-assessment had to affect the resistance movements against Tsarism. Stenka Razin and Pugachev have not been disowned yet, but even they are treated much more coolly; rebels against the state—even the Tsarist state—are not very popular in the Soviet Union. However, both Pugachev and Razin were Great-Russians, and much is being forgiven to them on that account. Much worse is the case of Shamil in the Caucasus or of Kasymov in the Kazak steppes. They are now deemed to have perpetrated a grave crime by having fought against the incorporation of their countries into Russia.

According to the latest official version of history, the mass of the people were always and everywhere clamouring for incorporation into the Russian Empire. It was only the feudal leaders, reactionaries and hirelings of foreign capital who fought against Russia.

On December 26 last, “Pravda” carried a programmatic article under the heading “For a Marxist-Leninist Elucidation of Certain Problems of Kazak History”. It served as a signal for an ideological “re-orientation” in the whole of Central Asia. Let us quote a few passages from this notable article. “Pravda” criticised the Kazak historian Bekhmakhanov and said:

Voice II: “In the 19th century, the toiling Kazaks were vitally interested in Kazakstan’s adherence to Russia—Kazakstan’s union with Russia had a profoundly progressive importance—Kenesary Kasymov’s rebellion was a reactionary, feudalist and nationalist movement of Kazak nobility which cut right across the hopes of the progressive part of Kazak society.”

Voice I: And quite recently, in October of this year, the first Secretary of the Kazak Communist Party’s Central Committee, Shayakhmetov, went as far as to say:

Voice II: "For a very long period, bourgeois nationalists used to ignore, quite intentionally, the progressive importance of Kazakstan's voluntary adherence to Russia".

Voice I: To recapitulate: who was dubbed a "bourgeois nationalist" before the war? Reply: a man who dared to assert that Kazakstan had joined Russia voluntarily. And who is dubbed a "bourgeois nationalist" now? A man who dares to deny that Kazakstan had joined Russia voluntarily. In 1937, Stalin's disciples stated that Kazakstan and other territories were incorporated into the Russian Empire by force. In 1951, they state that the peoples of these territories joined the Empire of their own free will.

It is a difficult task to be a historian, it is a well-nigh impossible task to be a decent person in the U.S.S.R. No wonder that there are people in the Ukraine, in Transcaucasia and in Central Asia, who, from time to time, slip back into what they were taught in their young years in the universities and party schools. They were taught then to be proud of their peoples' past, of their heroic struggle against the foreign invaders. (And, it's no good denying: in the 19th century, the foreign invaders were Russian). Nowadays, however, they are told to present these invaders as their liberators and their national heroes as traitors, reactionaries and hirelings of foreign capitalists.

No wonder, too, that the whole state and party machinery in Kazakstan is out of order. A number of prominent officials have lost or may be losing their jobs. They include men like the two secretaries of the Kazak Communist Party's Central Committee Shayakhmetov and Omarov, the Prime Minister Undasynov, the President of the Kazak Academy of Sciences Satpayev and others. The fifth congress of the Kazak Communist Party is due to meet in December and will, no doubt, thresh out the problems mentioned in this talk.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national state. To try and build up its life and ideology on the basis of a lop-sided glorification of only one nation (even if the most powerful and civilized of the lot) is a policy which may lead to the disintegration of the state. The peoples of the USSR have much in common, not least all those difficulties and hardships which they have shared in the past. Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians and Kazaks alike went through the Revolution, the Civil War, the Collectivization the Industrialization, the German War. The memory of hardships shared is a firm mortar. But the new, crudely nationalist policy now imposed on non-Russian peoples by Moscow, is introducing a destructive element and strengthens the centripetal forces inherent in every multi-national state.

Our listeners, particularly those of Russian origin, may do worse than think over this problem. And we shall return to it in one of our next commentaries.

CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION

November 14th, 1951.

Broadcast No. 2174.

WHY THEY FORBADE YOU TO REMEMBER THE CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE DAY

L. VANTOCH (Free-lance writer)

The Czech papers published on October 28th arrived here in Canada only a few days ago. If today we once more refer to this day it is because while looking at these newspapers we remember those special October 28th issues as they were published before the war, in the free and blooming Czechoslovakia which your present masters now order you to forget.

We have before us the Rudé Právo of October 28th 1951. Except for that date on the mast head there is nothing in the paper to indicate that it was published on the day of national liberation. Not a single line, not the slightest reference to the significance of this most important national holiday. As if 30 years of Czechoslovak history had simply disappeared, swallowed by the abyss of human forgetfulness. The communist party line decrees that the 28th of October should be eliminated from the calendar, the editors obediently bow their heads and bend over their typewriters; the result: an empty blast for the pages of Rudé Právo: this is the sixth anniversary of the nationalization of industry. The editors obediently undermine the memory of Masaryk, obediently they open the drawers of their desks to pull out those slogans glorifying the great Gottwald. Well, of course. Anniversary of the nationalization of industry. This is familiar ground. The fingers automatically hammer out those worn out phrases about the paradise of the working people and of their gratefulness to the glorious leader of all nations. More and more, louder and louder. The order reads: "drown out those memories, extinguish those remaining sparks of national consciousness."

There are days, however, when these sparks become mighty flames, in spite of the efforts of those master propagandists who today rule Czechoslovakia. There are days when fresh memories open up like wounds inflamed from the salt of lies about yesterday's misery and today's paradise. The more mud Rudé Právo slings at the name of Thomas Masaryk on the day of the fulfilment of his life's work, the clearer his wise and sensitive face appears in our memory, and the eternal words "Truth will prevail" reverberate so much the louder.

During the German occupation October 28th was a day of quiet and defiant expression of belief in national unity, the day when a few flowers laid on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier made the fully armed Germans shudder with fear.

Today Czechoslovakia is not occupied by a foreign foe, however. Today's Secret police, unlike the German Gestapo, knows its victims and their mentality, is capable of finding out their intentions before they were realized, makes arrests for a mere casual motion of the hand, a fleeting expression in the victim's face. No wonder, therefore that on October 28th of this year the people obediently celebrated the sixth anniversary of the nationalization of industry. Mechanically you applauded the empty phrases of those ministers who talked about overfulfilment of the production plan; with due enthusiasm you even welcomed the German Pieck whose name appeared in the Czech press precisely on that 28th of October, perhaps as a warning to those who still may want to remember the names Masaryk and Benes on this day of national liberation.

Planning is the cornerstone of the communist system. Even that conscious and wilful distortion of the past is based on a plan. Unlike the economic five-year plan, however, this is a plan never talked or written about, but it is so much the more effective. Its purpose is nothing but the final and complete subordination of your will and of your thoughts to the orders of the Party. As long as memories of the past are alive in the mind of a single one of you, as long as the 28th of October represents to anyone of you a symbol of national pride, this secret plan of your present masters has not been fulfilled to one hundred percent.

Why is it so important to the communists that you should lose not only your personal and national pride but that you should also forget that you ever had it, that you should cease to understand the very meaning of "freedom" and "nation"?

This question has perhaps best been answered by George Orwell in his book "1984" in which he describes a world ruled by communist dictatorship. Orwell writes:

"The alternation of the past is necessary for two reasons, one of which is subsidiary and so to speak precautionary. The subsidiary reason is that the party member like the proletarian, tolerates present-day conditions partly because he has no standard of comparison. He must be cut off from the past, just as he must be cut off from foreign countries, because it is necessary for him to believe that he is better off than his ancestors and that the average level of material comfort is constantly rising. But by far the more important reason for the readjustment of the past is the need to safeguard the infallibility of the Party. Speeches, statistics and records of every kind must be constantly brought up to date in order to show the predictions of the Party were always right. No chance in doctrine or in political alignment can ever be admitted. For to change one's mind or even one's policy is a confession of weakness. Thus history is continuously rewritten. This day-to-day falsification of the past is as necessary to the stability of the regime as the work of repression and espionage".

Orwell has projected the action of his book into the future, for he wrote it as a warning to the Western world. Should it ever come into the hands of people behind the Iron Curtain, in your hands for instance—which unfortunately seems very unlikely—you would recognize in it a frighteningly true picture of the surroundings in which you have been trying to live and breathe for the past three and one half years.

Fortunately there are still countries where the past has not been blotted out as yet. That is why we today, in the middle of November refer again to October 28th, to remind you that among Czechoslovaks abroad the memory and glorious tradition of Masaryk live on. All the Czechoslovak organizations in Canada, the USA, Great Britain and in the rest of the free world have celebrated October 28th in the traditional fashion: sincerely without pomp, as we used to celebrate it in Czechoslovakia prior to the era of loudspeakers in the streets, of secret police, when everybody was allowed to express his real thoughts and feelings.

Two weeks later we here in the West celebrated yet another day, November 11th a day not too dissimilar in significance to October 28th. It marks the end of the world war I and on this day we in Canada remember the dead of both world wars. It is a quiet, thoughtful day; people wear red poppies in their lapels, artificial flowers manufactured by disabled veterans as a memento of the sufferings war carries in its wake. Your press is full of the West's war-mongering and of the love for peace of the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Perhaps it is a mistake that we here in the West do not believe in blaring out such truisms as: war is nonsensical, people may be forced into it, but no sane person would consciously try to bring it about, November 11th is a day of peace. We call it "Remembrance Day" and every woman remembering her dead husband or son, every man recalling again the horrors of the trenches, gives thanks for peace and prays that these horrors may never again be repeated.

October 28th—day of national liberation, November 11th—day of peace. This significance of both these days most likely are overshadowed by the spectacular celebration of the Soviet October Revolution in Czechoslovakia. On this day no doubt special editions of newspapers are being published, you have to march through illuminated streets, loudspeakers blare from every corner and public speakers outdo each other in eloquence. But when you come home in the evening and sit quietly at your radios to learn from foreign newscasts what the world is really like, then only each one of these three days

appears in its true prospective. October 28th, the day of national liberation, November 11th, the day of peace and Remembrance will remain the symbols of your hopes and longings long after the eulogies of the Red Army and its glorious leader have been forgotten.

CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION

Date: November 18, 1951. Broadcast No.: 2178.

LIQUIDATION OF THE GREEK-CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Dr. IVAN BUJNA

News of the forced liquidation of the Greek Catholic Church in Slovakia went practically unnoticed amidst the turbulent events of last year. Only Vatican radio dealt extensively with this question and sharply criticized the liquidation of this last bastion of the Greek-Catholic Church in Europe.

Let us look first what methods the communists used against the churches in the USSR. When they first came to power they proclaimed the necessity of destroying religion and religious feeling of any kind. Church property was confiscated. The members of the hierarchy were killed or deported to Siberia. Church buildings were changed into communist party clubs, movie houses or even into headquarters of anti-religious societies. An intensive propaganda carried on from mouth to mouth, in the press and on the radio, and other drastic measures were designed to guarantee a complete success of this anti-religious campaign.

This fight against the church and against religion lasted many years. Even though the churches had to disappear as organized units, religious belief and feeling survived and became the only consolation of the very religious masses of the Soviet population. Realizing that their fight against religion was not successful, the communists changed their tactics. They realized that it would be more opportune to tolerate the church provided that it can be exploited for their own purposes. That is why after years of persecution the communists suddenly decreed a tolerant attitude towards religious problems. This should in no way be interpreted as generosity or granting of freedom. These tactics were as Machiavellian and calculating as those used in all communist undertakings. The orthodox bishops and priests are docile servants of the Bolshevik regime. They instruct their faithful in Marxism-Leninism. It is obvious that this situation is far more advantageous for the regime and for atheism than had been the era of persecution of the church.

While the Bolsheviks thus managed to enslave the Orthodox church, all other Christian churches, including the Greek-Catholic Church in the Ukraine, were liquidated since they were unable to give the regime sufficient proof of their servility.

Communist methods everywhere are adapted to the momentary requirements of a given situation. They never abandon their final goal but where they cannot achieve it in one stroke they are satisfied in reaching their goal step by step. They usurp power in stages until they are undisputed masters. The Russian Orthodox Church is a classical example. The communists were unable to liquidate religious belief, so they tolerate the church for the time being and put it into their service. The Church in the USSR has become one of the factors which guarantee the power and victory of communism.

The methods used in the USSR are copied by all communist parties subservient to Moscow. The first satellite country where the communists achieved complete liquidation of one church was Roumania. As early as 1947 they felt strong enough in that country to undertake the liquidation of the Greek-Catholic Church. Nothing expressed the scheming character of the communists better than the slogan they coined before they decided on the actual liquidation of that church.

The Greek-Catholic Church, recognizing the Vatican's jurisdiction, originated towards the end of the 17th century and was the result of protracted negotiations between Roumanian church representatives of Transylvania and the Holy See. At that time the entire Roumanian nation belonged to the Greek-Orthodox Church. Transylvania was inhabited by Roumanians, who formed the most numerous group, by Magyars, Sekels and German colonists. The Magyars, Germans and Sekels gradually took over all political power. The Roumanians, though they were in the majority, had no political rights. They were "populus servorum", a nation of slaves. Only the Magyars, Germans and Sekels were nations in the political sense of the word. They alone had any say in the destiny of Transylvania.

During that, for the Roumanian people so tragic time, a few Roumanian bishops, aware of the hopeless situation in which their nation had found itself, came to the conclusion that papal protection would be the best guarantee of a better future for their people. Thus around 1700 they founded the Greek-Catholic church recognizing papal jurisdiction. With a few exceptions this church has maintained intact the entire dogmatic system of the Orthodox Church and has also preserved the custom of holding all religious ceremonies in the mother tongue of the faithful.

This new church grew fast not only in Transylvania, but also in old Roumania, particularly in Moldavia, Galicia, Bukovina, in the Ukraine, in Hungary and in Slovakia. It remained strongest, of course, in Transylvania, where it counts about 2 million members. The Vatican supported this church and a special theological seminary for the Greek-Catholic Church was founded in Rome. Rome's influence made itself felt strongly during the subsequent 200 odd years. Greek-Catholic Roumanians were more erudite, more nationally conscious and materially better off than their Orthodox brethren.

As we said before, the Greek-Catholic Church was founded in an effort to guarantee to the Roumanian nation the protection and support of the Holy See and thus their political rights and a better future. When the Roumanian communists prepared for the liquidation of that church they declared that the conditions which had existed in 1700 were not valid now, since the Roumanian nation not only enjoyed full political rights and freedoms but had its own state, and the Greek-Catholics therefore should return into the fold of the mother-church, the Orthodox Church. The resistance evoked by this campaign among Greek-Catholic churchmen was mercilessly suppressed by deportations of bishops and priests. However, a few traitors among the Greek-Catholic clergy were willing to lend a helping hand in the rape of their own church. These so-called patriotic clergymen were released from prison and preached the return to the Orthodox church. So-called "action committees of the faithful" completed the task by voting at "spontaneous" meetings for separation from Rome.

After having accomplished their goal in Roumania the communists in Hungary embarked on the same road. It is obvious that Hungary had reached the required degree of communist development two years later than Roumania. The Greek-Catholic Church in Hungary was numerically weak and so its liquidation was accomplished without major difficulties.

Czechoslovakia was last in line. There only in 1950 did the communist masters dare to deprive the Greek-Catholic majority of Eastern Slovakia of the church of their choice. The methods they used were roughly the same as those which had proved so successful in Roumania and Hungary. And in Slovakia too, traitors arose, so-called patriotic priests willing to do the work of Judas.

Thus disappeared from among the Churches in Czechoslovakia one which had been the moral and religious source of strength for hundreds of thousands of religious Slovaks, the Greek-Catholic Church. And thus the communists in these three countries got rid of a church which was very well organized. More than two and one half million Roumanians, Magyars and Slovaks were left without religious leaders. The subjugation of the souls of these people is only a question of time for the communists.

The Holy See is a formidable opponent of Marxism and so the masses which recognize the Pope as the head of their church represent an important obstacle to communism. There seems to be peace at the moment, resistance has been broken, bishops, priests and thousands of faithful suffer in communist concentration camps. Great masses of Greek-Catholics without their consent, have become members of the Orthodox church overnight. They are entitled to practise this religion; but for how long? The communist patriarch in Moscow has become the religious head of the former Greek-Catholics in Slovakia. But this is only a temporary arrangement on the way of total communist suppression. The Greek-Catholic Church has been liquidated, the others are temporarily tolerated but they must serve their communist masters. In the communist paradise nobody is allowed to believe in God. Religious faith is too dangerous a competition to dialectic materialism. Christian faith represents the spirit, humanism—communism represents matter which cannot win as long as humanity believes in spiritual values and ideals. That is why the communists, to ensure their ultimate victory, enslave the human soul step by step, deprive the people of their faith and force the churches to serve them. Once these services will not be required—the last phase of communist development—all churches and religion will be banned.

CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION

Date: September 17th, 1951. Broadcast No: 2116

SOVIET TERMINOLOGY—CO-EXISTENCE

By W. SCHMOLKA

It is an old Marxist-Leninist maxim that to achieve the aims of Communism the end justifies the means. While the principal aim, namely, the crushing of the capitalist system all over the world, remains unchanged, the policies designed to achieve this aim may vary from case to case and from time to time. These variations may be so drastic at times that short term policies are adopted which seem to be in direct contradiction to the final aim. One of these devices of convenience is the periodically re-occurring Communist claim that a peaceful co-existence between the Communist and the capitalist world is possible. It is this claim which accounts for the strange ups and downs in the relationship between the Communist and the free world.

We have shown in several talks in this series that in Soviet terminology words do not always mean what they indicate. Since we are right now going through a period where the Soviet rulers and their various satellites and mouthpieces do not miss a single opportunity to convince the West that a

peaceful co-existence is possible, it may be advisable to examine what exactly the Soviet rulers mean by co-existence and why they are at present engaged in a campaign designed to make the West believe in their peaceful intentions.

On the international, as well as on the domestic scene, Communists have always been known for pursuing their aims recklessly and for giving in temporarily only if the odds were weighted against them too heavily. We need to quote here only examples from recent history. The tremendous expansion of Soviet territory and of the Soviet sphere of influence during and after World War II was accomplished at a time when the free world was either pre-occupied with other matters or exhausted, so that Soviet imperialism was in a position to subdue country after country without a serious risk of major complications. However, when after the coup in Czechoslovakia the West realized that it must either make a stand or perish and consequently concluded a strong defensive alliance, those responsible for formulating Communist world policy decided that the time had come to change the tune, but not the final goal. Suddenly the old standby, the possibility of co-existence between Communism and capitalism started re-appearing in the Communist vocabulary all over the world.

Remarks to that effect made occasionally by Lenin, Stalin and other Communist bigwigs in the past, were taken out of mothballs, dusted off and presented to the world as proof of the Soviet government's peaceful aims of long standing. What was conveniently omitted, however, was the fact that these peaceful declarations of the Soviet leaders in the past were made under similar circumstances as prevailing today, namely on occasion when the Communists were unwilling, for the moment, to take any major risks and were, therefore, prepared to lie low. Also, conveniently forgotten were the much more important basic and long-term policies laid down by these same Communist leaders, policies which declare the crushing of the capitalist system and the final conquest of the world by Communism to be one of the basic aims of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist policy. The fact that they have also declared occasional and temporary appeasement of the world a necessary expedient, can hardly contribute to the West's belief in their sincerity when they hold out the olive branch of peace.

Seen in this light, the word "co-existence" assumes a new meaning. It simply indicates that the men in the Kremlin have realized that the free world at present has reached a state of vigilance which would make any further imperialist adventures uncomfortably risky. Their immediate aim, therefore, is to lull the free world into a sense of false security, while they themselves would use that breathing spell of diminished international tension to built up their own strength. Once both these short term aims would be accomplished, the time would be ripe for the next blow.

All we have to do to satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of our thinking, is to examine the reasons put forward by the Communist propaganda machine to explain the desirability of what they call co-existence, between the two systems. They claim, that peaceful and friendly relations, mutual trade and exchange of cultural and scientific information is not only possible but necessary to achieve economic stability and higher living standards in both camps, i.e. also in what they call the capitalist world. On the other hand, their basic philosophy and policy pledges the Communists to work for the destruction of this world. Why then should they be interested in even a temporary economic stabilization and improvement of living standards in the countries where that same system prevails, which they abhor so much and which they are pledged to destroy sooner or later? That such desire can only be a temporary expedient, is only too obvious from this comparison of present day propaganda and basic Communist policy.

Summing up, the only interpretation we can find for the word "co-existence" as used by Communist, is this: while the West is strong and vigilant it can reasonably hope to be left alone, i.e. to "co-exist" with the Communist camp. As soon as this vigilance is relaxed and strength gives way to weakness, the word "co-existence" will conveniently disappear once more from the Communist vocabulary. The West has learned its lesson the hard way and is, therefore, not prepared to let this happen. Co-existence can only be based on Western strength and not Western weakness, as the Communist would like to have it.

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm. CBC. Date: 9-12-1952. Time: 4:00 p.m.

Broadcast No. 673. Script No. 1012.

FREE TRADE UNIONIST ON SLAVE LABOUR IN THE USSR

By ANDY ANDRAS. Edited by M. MOGILJANSKY.

At present a conference of leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is being held in New York. This Confederation unites tens of millions of workers from all the free countries of the world, including the two largest Canadian workers' organizations.

Workers' organizations in the West have always shown great interest in the position of Soviet working men. In the past few years, this interest has become particularly strong. As you know, Kremlin propaganda is doing its utmost to convince the peoples of the world that Soviet citizens live under conditions of complete freedom and that exploitation, forced labour etc. do not exist in the USSR. However, if formerly it succeeded in doing this up to a certain degree, at present practically no one in the free countries believes these tales. To give you an idea of how Western trade union leaders look upon the position of workers in the Soviet Union, we have decided to bring you an abbreviated speech by the well known Canadian trade union leader Andy Andras.

"We in the West are convinced on the basis of documentary evidence that an estimated 15 million Soviet citizens have been sentenced to slave labour without the benefit of trial; that the Soviet Government condemns them to toil under appalling working conditions in remote regions; that the use of this kind of labour is a deliberate policy of the Kremlin Government, as a source of cheap labour and as a way of liquidating people who can't stomach their regime. Most free trade unionists, here and elsewhere have come to the conclusion that all labour is forced labour in the Soviet Union and the so-called Peoples' Democracies. It is only a matter of degree whether a worker is coerced in a factory, in his home town, or in some Arctic wilderness somewhere in Siberia. In both cases freedom is non-existent.

"Now I would like to say a few words about the position of the Canadian worker. Here in Canada nobody has to work under police direction, without the right to change his job, or the right to appeal, without having a voice in his working conditions, and, possibly, with death as the only way of quitting.

"Two major Trade Union Federations of Canada belong to the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions. Let me tell you what Canadian workers understand by the word "free" in that context. It means, first of all, the right to enter freely into collective bargaining arrangements with employers, without interference or direction by the State. It means freedom

to strike when negotiations with employers break down. It means the right to criticize the government and to oppose it. It means the right to hold meetings and elect officers without political interference. Organized labour in Canada is free to do these things and, let me tell you, it exercises all of these rights.

"Forced labour is the negation of everything I have just been describing. There are no rights in Communist countries—only obligations. No choices—only orders to be carried out. Small wonder then, that Free Trade Unions are opposed to Communism because it means the end of their freedom. Therefore, when the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions insists on forced labour being discussed, it is doing two things. It is fighting for those who have been deprived of their freedom by totalitarian governments and it is warning those who are still free to watch out, lest the same thing happens to them.

"And Canadian labour supports the I.C.F.T.U. and will continue to support it because of the reasons I have set out. For labour in Canada it is a two-sided battle: Against forced labour and what it represents in the Communist controlled countries; for better economic and social conditions for as large a number of Canadians as possible. We know that Communism cannot exist in a vacuum. It breeds on a low standard of living, which causes popular discontent and hostility towards its political and economic system. Communism comes to power through subversion and conspiracy. We are against all of these, as well as against the regime set up by the Communists in the countries in which they have come to power. We in Canada hate slave labour. We are opposed to it at home and we fight it abroad. To our minds it represents the greatest threat to civilized world today, so the I.C.F.T.U. will continue to bring the facts on slave labour before the forum of the United Nations.

"The vituperation of the Communists won't deter it any more than it has stopped us from exposing their reactionary role here in Canada within our own labour movement."

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm. CBC. Date: 19/12/1952. Time: 4:00 p.m.
Broadcast No. 683. Script No. 1032.

TRUTH SPOKEN ALOUD

by A. STOCKER

Last Wednesday, the United Nations Organization heard two powerful accusations of Communist regime hiding behind the Iron Curtain.

Minister Paul Martin, the leader of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, told the Social Committee of the General Assembly that religious persecution in the countries of the Soviet bloc has reached a "level of frenzy comparable with the worst times under the Nazis". He spoke against "the systematic persecutions which have raged practically everywhere behind the Iron Curtain and which are disposing in the most horrible manner of millions of human beings whose only crime has been their desire to be free."

Illustrating his accusations, Minister Martin turned to the recent church trial in Bulgaria. He said he was citing it to "confirm the fact that the wave of terror which we deplored in the U.N. in 1949 is still persisting in those unfortunate countries, more implacable than ever".

The trial which involved 40 persons, lasted only five days. All 40 defendants were found guilty. Four were sentenced to death. Minister Martin called the trial the "culmination of the relentless persecution

to which the Catholic Church, as well as other churches have been subjected in Bulgaria." "We are still uncertain," he said, "as to the ultimate fate of all those persons who were judged at this trial. We have reason to believe that some of them are still alive. In the present circumstances, we cannot afford to be too optimistic about the success of our representations; but, in the event that the Government of Bulgaria and its leaders still have a minimum sense of justice and humanity, we like to hope that our appeal will be heard and that it will be possible to save the lives of those persons who have been so crudely tried and so unjustly condemned to death."

Minister Martin called on nations with diplomatic representations in Sofia to inform the Bulgarian authorities "of protests which are coming from all the peoples of the free nations, including the Canadian people, against this flagrant violation of the most elementary principles of humanity."

On the same day, speaking before the Special Political Committee of the U.N., the American delegate, Senator Alexander Wiley, stated that the countries of Eastern Europe were ruled by "force, terror and intimidation" and that the "evil shadow of the secret police" hovered over the people. Continuing, he said that in what is known now as the Soviet satellite states, "a ruthless minority, directed from Moscow, has seized power and maintains itself by cruelly suppressing every fundamental right and essential freedom." He added that "leaders of opposition political parties have been liquidated and their parties suppressed. Religious leaders have been martyred and replaced by stooges, obedient to the regimes in power. Freedom of expression, of press, publication and public worship has been curtailed or subverted. The trade unions have been transformed into servile instruments of the state. The judiciary has been perverted into a weapon of injustice. Arbitrary arrests, deportation, imprisonment and forced labour are common practices. People are seized, taken from their homes at night and never heard of again. Over every man, woman and child hovers the evil shadow of the secret police."

Here our listeners would like to say to us: "We know all this very well—why do you tell us about it?"

What the representatives of the free nations of the world say at the United Nations today, is read and repeated tomorrow by the entire world except in that part of it whose leaders protect themselves against hearing such unpleasant news by an Iron Curtain. Nevertheless, or perhaps because of these extraordinary measures of "protection", we think that the Soviet people should be told that the free world knows the truth. Demands and protests addressed to Communist leaders may not amount to much in the latter's frame of mind and, what seems to them, complete immunity from consequence of their misdeeds. But these protests and demands are heard by everyone and the knowledge of the evils of Communist regimes gets expanded and accumulated. The time will come when this accumulated record of evil practice will serve as an indictment of its perpetrators.

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm. CBC. Date: 19.2.53. Time: 4:00 p.m. Broadcast No. 745.
Script No. 1160.

FORMER SOVIET CITIZEN IN A CANADIAN FACTORY

By MRS. M. I. KAZANETZKY

Entering the factory my first thought was that I came to the wrong place. Cars were driving into the wide yard and well-dressed men and women were getting out. All the women wore expensive fur-coats, had beautiful hair-does,

and were powdered and rouged. "These are probably all office workers," I thought. I came early, for fear to be late, and now I remained at the entrance waiting for the women workers to appear. But they did not come. The same elegant young ladies continued to enter through a wide glass door. I felt conspicuous in this well-dressed crowd, even if before coming to Canada I thought I looked quite presentable.

Taking the elevator to the fourth floor I entered a large light room with fluorescent lights over each table. It was filled with these neatly dressed women and girls I noticed earlier. Each of them had her own locker in an adjoining room in which they hung their street clothes, taking out their work clothing, consisting of a blue coat with white collar and cuffs. Nearly all the girls removed their dresses, putting on their work coats over their underwear. When I saw the underwear they had on I was flabbergasted. "Some working women," I thought. Back home even the kommissars' wives do not have such underwear.

The room was filled with talk, laughter and jokes, until the moment a bell sounded and everyone took her place behind the table. I was working in a chemical factory packing the finished products. The work was light, but since I was not accustomed to it, my first attempts failed. The bottles and jars did not find their proper places and the wrapping paper crumpled. The girls sitting next to me did their work quickly and accurately and the number of finished packages grew beside them. I worriedly looked at the little I had done, comparing my few packages with the number other had. "I'll get fired," I thought unhappily.

Suddenly everyone left their places of work and went towards a door opposite of the entrance. One of the girls in passing me said "break". By her voice and the gesture she made I understood that I must get up and follow her, but I did not know why. Later I found out what the word "break" meant. It was ten o'clock by my watch. In the next room which we entered there were tables, benches and chairs, as well as a strange box I never saw before. It had glass windows through which one could see candy, chocolate and biscuits. Nearby another box was standing. I saw the necks of various bottles, inscribed "Lemonade," "Coca Cola", and "Seltzer". Above each item there were slits for money. The girls put small change into these slits and, having pressed the corresponding lever, pulled out the chocolate, candy or biscuits.

The break lasted 10 minutes, after which everyone went back to their places and work continued until 12 o'clock. Five minutes before noon the girls stopped and went to wash and dress in the next room. At 12 o'clock sharp all were in the streets or in the factory canteen. There I saw a counter, with various sandwiches under glass. Girls in clean white coats poured coffee, tea, cocoa, and milk, and served the workers. The whole lunch at the factory cost about 50 cents. This included soup, meat, vegetables and coffee or tea. Everything was very tasty and so plentiful that I could not eat it all. After lunch some girls went down town and some remained in the building, reading, knitting or just talking.

Summoning my memory and reaching into my scant supply of English words I asked one of them: "How many packages are we supposed to do in a day?" Astonished, she looked at me and replied: "As many as you can." "How? There is no norm?" "And what is a norm?" she asked. "Well, a norm is the minimum you must do to fulfill the plan." "A norm, a plan?" The girls

looked at me as if I was out of my mind. No, everyone was doing as much as she could. For my part I was flabbergasted and must confess now that I did not believe her.

The lunch break lasted one hour. And at three o'clock came another 10 minute rest period, filled with talk and joking. Five minutes to five all girls stopped work, washed, changed and sharp at five were already in the street. This was my first day in a Canadian factory.

To my surprise I was not fired. With every day I saw that my work was becoming better and faster. During the whole week no one came up to me telling me to hurry. Friday night we were given envelopes with money. There was no queueing up before the cashier's window's and no signing for loans or subscriptions. Then I found out the astonishing fact that we do not work on Saturdays. "But why," I asked, "is there a holiday tomorrow?" "Oh no." I was told, "we never work on Saturdays. We have a five-day week." Here you have a five-day week promised by the communists. But it prevails not where they are in power, not in the countries of People's Democracy, but in capitalist Canada. We have two days of rest every week, which we can use as we like. There is no shock-work, Saturday work or Sunday work. You are free and can do what you please.

My first week's pay was \$28. My room cost four dollars and food about seven to eight. In this way I still had 16 dollars left at the end of the week. For this sum of money I could buy four dresses, 16 pairs of silk stockings, or three pairs of good shoes, i.e. things which in the Soviet Union I would not be able to buy for a whole year's work.

After three months I received my first raise. I learned a lot during these three months. I noticed that there were practically no elderly women working in the factory. The girls were about 18 to 25 years old, as elderly and married women very seldom hold jobs in this country. After one year the girls were earning 35-40 dollars a week. They all, without exception had bank accounts. Many came to work driving their own cars.

I was greatly astonished by this prosperity and once I asked one of them: "Why do you work? That is, you do not need to, since you are well-off?" Came the answer: "But what else should I do? Life without work is a bore. Everybody is working here." "Very well," I continued, "but would you have enough to eat, if you would not be working?" "To eat?" And she looked at me, greatly intrigued. "Do people in your country work so as not to be hungry?" I was ashamed to admit that sometimes there was not enough even for food.

During these first three months I caught a cold and stayed at home for two days. In the evening of the second day I went to a doctor and asked him: "Please give me a certificate stating that I am really sick." "What for?" he asked. "For the factory, of course." He tried to tell me in vain that this was not necessary, but I insisted. With a shrug he wrote it out for me. Going to work I thought: "I'll be fired for sure. I haven't been there even for three months, and already I have missed work." The certificate in my pocket did little to quiet me. How great was my wonder when nobody even asked me why I did not come to work. "I'm glad to see you again," my boss told me. No one is forcing you to work here. But, of course, one does not get paid for days missed. Everyone is working in this country, because in a free country like Canada work gives you all the things which make life more comfortable.

UKRAINIAN SECTION

Transm. CBC-IS. Date: Dec. 15, 1952. Time: 9:45 a.m.
Broadcast No: 168. Script No: 389.

CANADIAN DEMOCRACY—PART I

Author: G. R. B. PANCHUK

Original Language: English—Translated into Ukrainian

In this series of articles, we wish to introduce Canada and the Canadian system of life and government to our listeners, in order that they might, by comparing with their own system, best decide for themselves which system is best and which system is more truly democratic.

The government of the USSR, while repeating everywhere and always, that theirs and only theirs, is the only truly democratic system, never speak to their own citizens about the systems of Government in other countries. Neither can Soviets travel freely abroad to see other systems, so that they might better compare for themselves. Not only that, but neither can anybody, except the most ardent communists and stooges of Moscow, from abroad, visit the USSR and travel about freely to see the Soviet system as it really is in practice and real life. Not only that, but as you very well know, Soviet citizens aren't allowed to travel about freely WITHIN THEIR OWN COUNTRY. This very fact in itself, the differences in the attitudes towards travel and free movement of people is already characteristic of the difference between a truly free and democratic system, as we have in Canada and other countries of the free Western world, and the so called "most democratic country", under the sun of Stalin—the USSR.

But there are many more differences, and it will be the purpose of these articles to tell you about them.

Let us first of all consider some fundamental principles affecting this subject of Democracy.

Let us take some examples of what personal freedom in Canada means to an average Canadian citizen.

In the first instance, personal freedom means the RIGHT NOT TO AGREE, that is, the RIGHT TO DIFFER with the wishes of another, perhaps often with the wishes of the majority, but the right to differ is still sacred and cherished by both the majority and the minority, and from this right, automatically follows the maxim that no one has the right or the power to foist or IMPOSE his or her views on another or on the people, or the community, and/or, by doing so to thwart the wishes of the majority. That is why leaders in society or politics, elected by the majority, are always treated with respect by the minority who nevertheless, can and do frequently disagree most firmly and definitely and have the personal freedom to express their disagreement without fear of consequences or victimization of any kind.

If on the other hand, the minority were shackled or gagged or denied the right to disagree, we would have slavery, a monopoly of thought and control, an unnatural and artificial "uniformity"—in fact, a cruel and severe dictatorship—just what we see in the USSR. And it makes little difference whether the monopoly of freedom and thought and action and decision is in the hands of a single man, whether he be called Hitler or Mussolini or Stalin, or whether it be in the hands of a single group or party, whether you call it Fascists or Nazis or Communists. The first and most important sign of DEMOCRACY is—the opposition. Is there EQUAL freedom of personal and collective expression for BOTH, the majority and the minority?

This does not, therefore, mean that just because the majority has the right to rule, the minority must abandon its principles or its opinions. The minority merely permits and must permit the majority to function, but it reserves and retains its right TO CRITICIZE. This conception of majority rule appeals to one's reason and not to "mob psychology". It derives its sustenance from discussions and constant free exchange of ideas, in consequence of which, the will of the majority is manifested. Minority rule, on the other hand, such as exists in the USSR, or as existed in Germany under Hitler, must rely on force to seize power and to hold it. It must rely on a constant and relentless struggle of the classes and on the ensuing suffocation of the will of the people. Minority rule finds its source of strength and endurance in the brutal application of military force, of the secret police and on constant persecution and purges, creating and maintaining constant fear, so that the criticism of the majority, which would obviously, be loud and could "Drown out" the minority, is kept gagged and silent.

FROM A DIABOLICAL PAST TO THE PRESENT

By O. SOSULA

Original Language: Ukrainian

UKRAINIAN SECTION

CBC-IS, Dec. 13, 1952, 9:15 a.m.

Broadcast No: 166. Script No: 382.

What can be said about my present life, when compared with my socialist life of the past?

For instance, before the war I was occupying, in Kiev, a small room in a co-operative tenement, and I was envied by many people. And my wife was feeling lucky to be able to use the hall to heat her coffee on the kerosene lamp. On account of the exiguity of my room, I was not wasting time in tidying up my place of abode and I had very little to spend for furniture and fuel. I was then realizing economies and could buy state bonds.

What has become of us after a few years of residence in America? We have been completely immersed in the vulgar bourgeois life.

For want of a compulsory National Loan, we have been obliged to buy a home and a new car. My wife who has her own bank account, has bought a number of bourgeois trifles, as, for instance, a chesterfield, a refrigerator, a washing machine, a television set, a toaster and a lot of other gadgets, the names of which I don't even know. Our floors are covered with carpets, just like the Sultan's palace.

And to activate all this machinery, if the authorities would allow us only 16 kilowatts of power as the Kiev municipal council used to do, there would not be too much difficulty... But, it is not the case, and that, precisely, is the cause of our present troubles. As soon as evening comes, in one room we have television, in another our radio howls, in a third one my daughter plays the piano. Under such circumstances, try to write or read or go to sleep. Such an uproar could not have taken place in Kiev. Our neighbour would have soon pulled down the partition if he had not called the police. But, here I have no close neighbour. I am the owner of an individual house. I really regret my co-operative room.

In the past, on Saturdays, my wife would drive everybody out of the room to proceed to her weekly washing. Now, the contrary happens. She invites me in the house to clean the carpets with the vacuum cleaner.

My wife has become such a "bourgeoise" that she refuses to walk half a kilometer to the grocery store to buy our food. I have to drive her to the store. In the days of yore, she would nimbly jog on from the Podal Ward to the Passarabka Ward in Kiev, and remain for ten hours in line to buy a herring or a pound of sugar. And the stores here have nothing in common with the Kiev co-operative. They are chock-full of goods. One has only to make his choice and proceed to the cash girl, who makes up the bill. For such a shop, the quinquennial plan would have assigned at least 35 employees. Really, this kind of doing business is unpleasant.

When I used to go shopping in Kiev, I would queue up and wait until my turn would come to buy a pound of cereals or a can of something. That gave me a chance to learn the latest news. I knew exactly whose dirty linen had been stolen during the night, how much water was added to the wine sold in the store or which cabinet minister would be the next victim of the Department of the Interior.

However, we, city people, can put up with the situation. But, as for the farmers, it is a real catastrophe. Take, for instance, my friend Semen Wus, who comes from a village of the Loubenstchyna province. The poor fellow has saved 7,000 dollars, which he has recently invested in a farm.

There was a time when Semen Wus was living on a collective farm, or kolkhoz, called "Death to Capital" and he had no worries. When he was back from work, it was absolutely immaterial to him to hear that the farmhouse was burning, that the seeding was being done or that the cattle were fed.

Now, poor fellow, he is worrying all the time. Here, it is not the same as on the kolkhoz, where, as soon as the crop was gathered in, the Soviet officials would immediately collect every bit of it so that the kolkhoz people were left absolutely carefree. Now Semen Wus has more worries than the director of a whole group of kolkhozes. He has 150 acres under cultivation, 20 acres in forest, a 5-acre orchard, farm buildings and machinery. He has about 200 pigs, a good stock of cows and a poultry-yard with thousands of hens, ducks and geese. He bought recently a new Cadillac for 5,000 dollars. If comrades Kornijtchuk and Korotchenko and even the famous Melnikov would see him drive his car, they would be green with envy.

UKRAINIAN SECTION

Transm: CBC-I. S. Date Feb 21, 1953. Time 9.45 a.m.

Broadcast No. 236. Script No. 569.

A MESSAGE TO MY FRIENDS IN UKRAINE

By

NESTOR HORODOVENKO

Dear friends, composers, orchestra conductors, choir directors and singers now living in Ukraine.

I cannot write to you, neither in my own name nor on behalf of the other Ukrainian artists who have chosen freedom, because a letter from me would bring you nothing but misfortune. We know what you can expect when you receive a letter from abroad, especially if that letter comes from someone who has chosen freedom. It is, therefore, on the free waves of Canadian radio that I send you this message on the other side of the Iron Curtain, for we have not ceased to love you and to appreciate the talents with which you have been so generously endowed by our dear Mother Ukraine.

It is only since we live on this free land of Canada, where the dignity of man is respected and one can think and create freely, that we have realized with horror the degree of moral oppression to which we, Ukrainian musicians, have been subjected for two decades by the Soviet regime.

Those who have reduced Ukraine to colonial status have made her music an instrument of propaganda. They have tied the wings of her songs, and the unexcelled music of our fatherland, which used to dispense light, happiness, purity and beauty has been reduced to the shameful rôle of a vulgar street-organ. And we have been compelled with you to crank that barbarous instrument.

There were not enough composers to write hymns and cantatas in honour of those who had succeeded in climbing to the top of the Stalinian ladder and maintaining themselves there in an unstable equilibrium. Remember how many pieces you have composed for such a purpose and how often we have been conducting the singing of those infamous songs in honour of "the wise Stalin, the father of his people", in honour of Dzerzhynski, Boudenny, Vorochilov, Jakir, Touthatchevsky, Yagoda, Kotowski, Schors, the insignificant Tchapaiew and many others. When you had composed a song in honour of a leader and the conductors had directed its execution, the object of your homage had sometimes been eliminated by the Stalinian crushing machine. And, as a result of that accident, the composers were embarrassed on account of their faux pas and the conductors were not very proud of their achievement. As for the singers of those compulsory praises, we had to simulate on the stage, in the presence of thousands of spectators, by our forced smile, signs and gestures, a spontaneous and exuberant admiration for a silly ignoramus such as Adjutant Simon Boudenny. What a sinister comedy!

Here, in Canada, we, Ukrainian musicians, can relax after such a severe strain. Here, in Canada, a panegyric in honour of the leaders of the nation is inconceivable. It would only provoke mirth and ridicule. Here music soars in a different atmosphere. Here we keep and revive and broadcast the masterpieces that the Soviet regime persecutes so systematically in Ukraine in order to procure its complete annihilation.

When the happy hour shall come, we will be ready to contribute our stone to the reconstruction of the ancestral mansion. Believe in us, we are still your friends, our longing eyes are wistfully turned towards the fatherland, but we heartily dislike Bolshevism which has covered our country with tears and blood.

Au revoir!

C.B.C.—I.S. CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION

Date: February 19, 1953—5:00 p.m. February 20, 1953—11:00 a.m.

Original Language—Czech.

NEWS TALK: NEW THREATS OF THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

By F. NEMEC.

Berlin, that window through which the democratic countries can gain an insight into the hell's kitchen of Communist dictatorship is once again the centre of world interest. Four years ago the Soviets made the first serious attempt to seal it off. At that time the Western allies gave unequivocal proof

of their determination not to give in to violence. And so the first attempt of blockading Berlin ended in a quiet and unspectacular retreat on the part of the Soviets.

This time a new attempt is made by the German Communists. They announced recently that on or about March 1st they will take certain measures which, if carried out, would virtually cut off the Soviet sector from those controlled by the United States, Great Britain and France.

Tens of thousands of East German refugees have escaped through Berlin recently to seek asylum in Western Germany. This mass exodus weakens East Germany economically—representing a loss of qualified workers and farmers—and militarily—a loss of young men and potential soldiers. Moreover, these mass escapes are a very poor advertisement for the way of life in the Soviet paradise. And that is why this opening in the Iron Curtain is now to be hermetically sealed, without regard to international treaties and agreements.

The new American High Commissioner for Germany, Dr. James Conant, dealt with this situation in a broadcast address delivered on the occasion of his visit to Berlin. His words acquire additional importance by the fact that he is the spokesman of the new American administration.

Dr. Conant declared that the United States would never forsake Berlin, would not give up its rights with regard to Berlin, was determined to keep open the communications of the city with the West and would oppose any Communist threat of sealing off the Western sectors of the city with that of the Soviets.

Dr. Conant added that the United States and the other western allies were in Berlin by virtue of Germany's defeat and not of some secret agreements with the Soviet Union which the latter could repudiate unilaterally and at will.

The meaning of Conant's words is clear. As they were in the case of the first blockade, the Western powers are determined even now not to give in to threats designed to change unilaterally the treaties and agreements concluded after the fall of Germany. Germany's defeat of which these treaties are the result was brought about by the collective victories of all the wartime allies.

It seems that the Soviets themselves realize the weakness of their position. That is why they try to hide behind the East German government which was detailed to express these threats as if in its own name. To avoid any possible misunderstanding, Dr. Conant declared openly that the East German government was a puppet government supported only by Soviet arms. This government represents a dictatorship of a single party, rules by building concentration camps, burns books, censors the mail and stifles the academic freedom of universities. These thousands of refugees crossing daily into Western Germany are a tragic indication of what the whole of Germany would look like if it were to be united on the Soviet pattern.

Dr. Conant concluded his statement by saying that the growing strength of the West meant a simultaneous decline of Communist influence. He added: "The frontiers of freedom are widening."

This new attempt of a blockade, as was the previous one, represents a contest of strength between democracy and dictatorship, between freedom and totalitarianism. Speaking for the United States, Dr. Conant has given clear warning that his country was determined to defend freedom against violence, international agreements against wilful violation, right against brutal force.

C.B.C.—I.S. CZECHOSLOVAK SECTION

Date: February 19, 1953—5:00 p.m. February 20, 1953—11:00 a.m.

Translation from Czech: or

THE LIFE OF WORKERS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

By F. NEMEC.

The Soviet regimes of the Iron Curtain Countries pretend to be the sole champions of the workers. But facts published in the Communist press paint a different picture.

The Polish Communist paper "Glos pracy" writes about conditions in the brickyards of the city Trzesniowski. The brickyard workers received a long time ago wooden shoes, which, however, soon wore out and today the workers are forced to work barefooted. Their clothing is also in very poor shape. The workers are entirely dependent on the management which doesn't take care of anything. In one brickyard, in Zaslavice, living conditions of the workers are almost critical. The basements of their homes are flooded, the walls are coming apart and the sewers are out of condition, so that sewage is running down the streets.

In a Hungarian factory in Gyor the reserve-parts depot is in the basement. All the parts have to be oiled very thoroughly, because the basement is full of water. Pumps although in operation day and night, are unable to pump the basement dry. Some time ago the workers demanded that a cement floor be put in, but so far this has not been done. And so the workers are forced to work up to their ankles in water. They cannot leave the plant—as the paper points out,—because they would be arrested for unauthorized departure from their place of work. And so they keep on working in water.

The regional committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine dealt with the conditions of the workers in Krivoj Rog. It said that most of the factories there did not call a meeting for a whole year. And where meetings were called, as for instance in the mine, Kirov, only 20 to 25 per cent of the workers participated. And the reasons for this disinterest? The general situation in the Ukraine, of which the following case is a typical example. A university professor from Cervonec in the Ukraine writes in the Moscow *Isvestija* about the conditions in this town. For instance, there was no electricity in the town during the whole month of December, for the power station simply switched off the current. And this state of affairs has been going on for eight years. The population would gladly buy candles or kerosene lamps, but they are nowhere for sale. The authorities responsible replied to complaints saying that in the century of electricity there is no need for candles and lamps. And so there is just no light at all.

In Roumania the transport system gives cause to serious misgivings. The transportation system is deteriorating daily because of the shortage of railway cars and also on account of the impossible chaos in transport. A certain factory in Campia Turzia, for instance, sent certain goods to Kluz, while at the same time a factory in Kluz sent the same kind of goods to Campia Turzia. The Communist press complains that railway workers do not try to make appropriate use of those cars which are still at their disposal. And this results in transport difficulties which are endangering the production and distribution of goods.

Similar conditions exist on the Czechoslovak railways. Danko, a railway engineer complained that railway connections between Praha and Ceska Trebova

broke down completely in December. The situation was so critical that some railway workers had to remain on the job continuously for 20, 30 and up to 50 hours.

These are only a few stories which happened during the last few weeks and which we brought you on the basis of reports from the Communist press. If we add to this the food situation, then we have the best proof of what the worker's paradise behind the Iron Curtain looks like.

CBC 15. CZECHSLOVAK SECTION.

Dec. 20, 1952. 11:00 a.m.-5 p.m.

THE PRAGUE TRIAL AND WHAT WAS LEFT UNTOLD (No. 3)

By FRANTISEK NEMEC

Original language: Czechslovak.

The second most important figure at the trial was Vlado Clementis. The prosecution represented him as the spy of the Western imperialists, an enemy of the workers and of communism and one of the main associates of Slansky and his group of conspirators.

Actually, there was not in the party two men more different from one another than Slansky and Clementis. They had nothing in common from a spiritual or political viewpoint. Party discipline was the only bond that kept them together. While Slansky was the typical routinier official always ready to obey all orders, even contradictory orders, Clementis was a theorist who preferred to leave the party rather than renounce a principle in which he had sincerely believed since childhood.

I met him at the military camp at Agde, France, in 1940. At that time, Clementis had already been excluded from the party, because he had vigorously and uncompromisingly opposed the alliance between the USSR and Nazi Germany. He considered that alliance as an imperialistic act of the Soviet state, an act opposed to the communistic principles. Clementis was convinced that the struggle against nazism and fascism was a war of principles waged jointly by all the progressive elements in the world against the totalitarian menace. He considered as a necessity the participation of the communists in that struggle alongside the Western democracies. That is the reason why he vigorously opposed the Russo-German alliance.

After the fall of France, we, the soldiers of the Tchechoslovakian army abroad, found refuge in Great Britain, the only country which had not been subdued by Germany, who was then accumulating victories. A narrow channel and British cruisers were the only bulwarks of democracy in Europe.

At that time every available soldier, every available firearm was precious. The British government had requisitioned even the sporting-guns and entrusted soldiers and civilians with the task of guarding the coast line. The peril of invasion was a constant threat. Every hour could be decisive, not only for Great Britain, but for the whole world, Soviet Russia included.

At that critical moment, the Czechoslovak communist party ordered its members to desert the Czechoslovak army. That order was in accordance with the policy of Moscow, which was complying literally with the clauses of the pact entered into with Nazi Germany and which aimed at the weakening of Great Britain by all possible means.

More than 600 soldiers of our units obeyed that order and declared to the army authorities they had decided to leave. Clementis, accused at the trial of being a spy and a saboteur, was among the faithful who obeyed the command

of the party. After a moment of hesitation, he submitted to party discipline. As he was the only one among those rebels who had once been a member of Parliament, he was considered as the leader of the deserters and, by a decision of the British authorities, he was interned in a prisoners' camp.

He was detained there for about a year. During his detention, by a decision of our Government in London, I visited him with Messrs. Juraj Slavik and Jan Becko. We had a long talk with him. At the close of the interview, Clementis decided to sign a statement addressed to the British authorities in which he promised to support the war effort of Great Britain, her allies and Czechoslovakia. That statement resembled many others that could be seen in the communist press of the world after 1942 and which invited the communists to second the war effort of the Allies. But Clementis had made a mistake: his declaration was one year ahead of the order from Moscow.

After his public statement Clementis was set free and came to London. He started to co-operate with the Czechoslovak government in exile, especially in the field of propaganda. In his radio talks, he attacked particularly the Hungarian Fascists, whom he considered, with the German Nazis, as the main instigators of the war.

Then came the German onset against Soviet Russia. The attitude of the communists concerning the war changed overnight. The war, which was considered as imperialistic the day before was now declared a patriotic crusade. Our soldiers who had remained faithful to their national colours since the battles on the Seine and the Loire, were very much amused when they read in the communist papers published in Great Britain the proclamations inviting the Czechoslovak communists not only to join their regiments, but to fight in the forefront. The workers were at a loss to understand the Red press, which suddenly was exhorting them to increase their output after having incited them to sabotage. We all have listened with amazement to the bellicose appeals of the Czechoslovak communists, to whom the speeches of Clementis against Nazism and Fascism did not seem to be sufficiently aggressive. So the policy of Clementis became the policy of the party. In spite of that, the communist leaders were constantly recalling the fact that Clementis was not a member of the party and that his speeches were not expressing the official policy of the party.

In 1945, the political leaders of Czechoslovakia came back from England via the USSR. On that occasion Clementis was officially reinstated in the party at Moscow. At that time, everybody still believed in the earnest co-operation of the communists with the other democratic parties. The refusal to reintegrate in the party a man like Clementis, who had been for years an advocate of that policy of collaboration, would have cast serious doubts on the sincerity of those collaborative slogans. For that reason, not only was Clementis accepted again in the party, but he became one of its most important representatives in the government.

As Secretary of State for External Affairs, he was closest collaborator of Jan Masaryk. He worked with him until his death. He must have known, or at least suspected, how and why Masaryk died.

As Minister of Foreign Affairs, after the death of Masaryk, he became the mouth-piece of Czechoslovakia in the international forum, especially at the rostrum of the United Nations. Alongside Vychinsky, he was one of the best known representatives of the communist bloc.

But one thing seemed certain to those who knew Moscow well: the revolt of Clementis in 1939-1942 could not be forgotten by Moscow who never forgives. They were only waiting for the appropriate time to punish him.

That time came during the course of the Slansky trial. Clementis paid with his life what is considered as the greatest crime by the communist leaders: i.e. to place principles above expediency. He believed in his principles more than he believed in Moscow.

RUSSIAN SECTION

Transm. CBC. Date: 1.3.53. Time: 4:00 p.m.

Broadcast No. 755. Script No. 1180.

CLOSER TO GOD—THE FAMILY

By ALEXANDER A. LIEVEN

You all know the story of Pavlik Morozov—as he is tenderly called by Communist propagandists. He denounced his father to the Party for hiding some grain, instead of delivering it to the state. He testified against his father during his trial. The father was found guilty, but the young denouncer did not go unpunished; he was killed by local peasants, his own grandfather among them. The Communists pronounced Pavlik Morozov a hero and an example to be followed by all Soviet children. Monuments are erected in his honour, he is lauded in poems, but at the same time among the people his treachery is dispraised and he is quite rightly regarded as an amoral and corrupted child.

Let us look closer at this case. From the Christian and democratic point of view the family is the base of the state, and the stronger it is, the greater the strength of the whole state. Strength of a family is the love of parents for their children and of children for their parents. Everyone will agree that it is not only economic interests which binds closely the members of a family. It is this mutual love among them which is the root of the family's strength.

Recognizing the family for the basic cell in a state, Christians and democrats made the natural deduction that it is not the family or its individual members which exist for the sake of the state, but the state has been created for the family and individual men.

Totalitarian regimes, however, never agree with this natural conception of relations between an individual and his family on the one hand, and the state on the other. They believe that an individual, as well as a whole family, should unreservedly serve the state. In each totalitarian regime the state is usually identified with the party in power. Therefore, as it was under Nazism and Fascism, and also is under Communism, the interests of the state come always first, and the family and the individual men must submit to them. In reality, however, this means a forcible and unnatural submission of their interests to those of the party in power.

We can observe this clash between interests of a family and the interests of the ruling party in the case of Pavlik Morozov. Why did Pavlik Morozov's father hide his grain? Was it not to feed his starving family, which was exploited by the heartless party? Was it not to still the hunger of his son Pavlik whom he loved and whose welfare was close to his heart? Was it not love which was the driving force of Pavlik's father's actions? Was his deed a crime? From the moral viewpoint this question is disputable: is it a crime for the authorities to take away grain from peasants, sentencing them thereby to starvation? Who can accuse Pavlik Morozov's father of desiring to feed his family? As an answer to his love for his family, Communist authorities persuaded his son to testify against him, and to demand his death.

Let us leave aside the fact that in any lawful state close relatives are not allowed to testify during trials, but concentrate our attention on the true object of persecution by the Soviet authorities which have raised such an amount of propaganda on the occasion of a base denunciation. The Communists know perfectly well that in many instances they do not succeed in corrupting the souls of contemporary young people only because of the softening influence of the family and because in each family there exists sincere

love between its members. The Communists had to break this inner tie of love. For this reason they coined a new slogan: love for the state and the party must be above the love for parents and children. This is why they propagate Pavlik Morozov's amoral deed with such a fervour.

At present they have decided to conduct the same policy of conquering children's souls in the satellite countries. During the last trials in Czechoslovakia a certain Ludwig Freyka was among the accused. Communist propaganda has persuaded his 14-year old son, Thomas Freyka, to appear against his father, similarly to Pavlik Morozov. The boy wrote the following letter to the state prosecutor in Prague: "I demand death for my father. Only now have I become convinced that this monster has neither feeling nor human dignity." Wishing to show off, young Thomas Freyka told his schoolmates what he had done, thinking they would approve of it. But the reaction was a different one than he thought—his classmates demanded his expulsion from school. The children instinctively felt that here was a morbid pathological phenomenon. Thomas Freyka's subsequent fate was no less sad than Pavlik Morozov's. According to the envoy of Israel, Dr. Kuibovy, who has recently been in Prague, Thomas Freyka hanged himself after his father was sentenced to death by the Communists.

Does not the tragic end of both small denouncers point out that it is a great crime to revolt against love for one's parents? Do not the holy words of God's commandment about love for one's parents have a deep meaning: "Honour thy father and thy mother that thou may be blessed?" Our parents bring us up and care for our welfare—all this they do out of love, that deep love rooted in their hearts. Is it up to us, children, to judge them? Moreover, to judge them in face of a totalitarian state which tries to usurp the place of parents and disengage children from family ties?

Luckily Pavlik Morozov and Thomas Freyka are exceptional cases—one out of hundreds of millions. No matter how hard the Communists might try to generalize such cases, love for one's family will always be stronger than all empty phrases about the party and its leaders. This is because love of children for their parents is a natural manifestation of gratitude and recognition and to exchange one's parents for the soulless conception of party and state is a breach of natural law. This proves once more how right Christianity is and how remote from reality the theories of contemporary Marxism are.

RUSSIAN SECTION.

Transmission C.B.C. Date 15/2/1953. Time 4:00 p.m.

Broadcast No. 741. Script No. 1151.

CLOSER TO GOD—TO SERVE GOD AND OUR FELLOW MEN

By A. LIEVEN

"Let us pray the Lord
And recount the old legend
About the pious monk Pitirim,
Who lived at Solovky."

What deep emotion is inspired by the sweet strains of that folk song, so popular in Russia, which relates how the cruel bandit Koudeyar repented his sins, gave up his criminal pursuit and sought seclusion in the monastery of Solovky "to serve God and his fellow men"!

That popular legend, which a native bard expressed in poetic language, clearly reveals the craving of the Russian soul for forgiveness and its hope of redemption. Everyone knows that melody, whose popularity is explained by the fact that it expresses, in a clear and simple style, the human belief in the power of repentance and the infinite kindness of God.

The legend says that the bandit Koudeyar became the pious monk Pitirim. It relates how he lived in the austere cloister of the great Northern solitude and asserts that even now, among the many anonymous tombs of the graveyard, one can be identified as that of the repentant highwayman.

That song, in its essence, illustrates the Christian dogma of repentance. It tells how a most obdurate criminal abandons his sinful ways and comes back to God under the influence of a lofty ideal. Nobody can be satisfied with a thoughtless, unprincipled, sinful and criminal life. All the wealth accumulated by Koudeyar could not defend him against that inner voice which every man can hear and which reminds him opportunely the wickedness of his actions.

"Suddenly the conscience of the merciless bandit was aroused by God."

"Conscience, says Pouchkine in *The Miserly Knight*, is a clawed animal which lacerates the heart; it is an unwelcome guest and a tireless questioner."

That incorruptible and uncompromising voice is found in every man. It does not awake when the sinner wishes, but, as the saying goes, at the moment chosen by God.

The voice of conscience urged Koudeyar to abandon his comrades and his sinful ways to fall on his knees at the foot of the Cross.

Nobody has yet been able to define exactly what conscience is. Writers and scientists have failed to do so. The Church of Christ alone has been able to teach us that conscience is the echo of the voice of God in the soul of man, the reflection of the intelligence of God in his creature. And the great power of conscience lies in the fact that nothing can silence it. One can refuse to follow it, one can resist its appeal, one can try to smother it. But nobody can stifle its voice for ever.

And, what is more, not only does conscience remind man of his sins, but it shows how he can get rid of them and obtain forgiveness.

That is what happened to Koudeyar. Not only did his conscience urge him to abandon his sinful ways; it showed him the path that would lead him to salvation.

How wonderful is the road that can lead a Christian to enjoy the privilege of Redemption! Let us recall the words of the legend:

"He abandoned his comrades. He ceased his criminal practices. He sought refuge in a monastery to serve God and his fellow men."

Everything is contained in these words: Serve God and his fellow men.

Our listeners remember how often, in our religious talks, we have expounded the basic principle of the teaching of Christ, which is contained in the precept:

Love God and your neighbour.

And we know that love is not real unless it is accompanied by actions which express it outwardly. This is the course of action which Koudeyar Pitirim followed to obtain the forgiveness of his sins against God and men.

And, in the mystic precincts of the Solovky cloister, the obdurate criminal was transformed into a humble servant of Christ, full of love, compunction and repentance.

Indeed, the way he chose is not the only one. We know that no human life is absolutely the same as any other human life, just as fingerprints are all different from one another. This is the reason why the road to salvation is different for every human soul. One seeks refuge in a convent; another stays in the world. But both are guided by the same fundamental principle: the Christian precept of charity.

Remorse is the first step in the path leading to perfect love, because it is impossible to love God and one's neighbour, if one does not admit his guilt and does not feel in his soul a sentiment of humility.

For humility is the beginning of love.

The road leading to perfection is essentially the same for all. It may differ in its outer manifestations, but the direction is always the same. Man is free to follow that road or to stray from it. If he deviates from it, his heart will be restless, and, sooner or later, his conscience will awake.

The Russian people has understood that great Christian truth and has embodied it in that legend which invites us to the consoling practice of the Christian precept of love. It solicits every one of us to follow the road that will ultimately lead us to that peace of mind which was finally enjoyed by Koudeyar Pitirim.

THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST

(Religious broadcast of the International Service of the CBC
to Czechoslovakia)

GOD WITH US

"Do not let your heart be troubled or be afraid... I am coming back to you." These words of Christ, reported by Saint John in his Gospel, reveal to us the profound meaning of the presence of God among us, which the mystery of Christmas commemorates once a year. God wanted to come to us and live our life in order to be "with us" until the end of time. God with us, dear brethren of Czechoslovakia, is the reason of our common hope which goes beyond all earthly bounds and is not abated by any human power. Your "liberators" have decided this year to eradicate it from your heart and, first, from the heart of your children in order to extirpate for ever from the souls of future generations all traces of what they call a "superstition". Well, do you know what God, by the voice of his Vicar on earth, calls a "superstition"? He calls a superstition their boundless confidence in quinquennial plans, those Marxist idols to which they subordinate the sacredness of the human person and which demand that the most personal and legitimate rights of the family, the right of ownership and other social and cultural rights should yield to their laws which are as inexorable as they are blind and unreasonable. In his Christmas radio broadcast, our Holy Father, addressing the oppressed and the unfortunate of the whole world, has clearly stated that "we are not dealing with theories and probabilities, since we have before our eyes the distressing reality. When the devil or organization invades and rules tyrannically human intelligence, the signs of a false and abnormal orientation of social progress immediately appear. In many countries, the modern state is becoming a gigantic administrative machine. It tries to dominate all human actions. It tries to regulate the whole gamut of political, economic, social, intellectual activities, even birth and death. There lies the origin of that evolution which distresses modern man. He has been to a large extent disfigured and even deprived of his human status. In many of the most important activities of life, he has been reduced to the status of a mere thing in the social mass, which, in turn, is being transformed into an impersonal system, a cold organization of blind forces."

Modern man has mastered the forces of nature. The socialism of Lenin and Stalin hopes now to be able to enslave and use for its political aims the most personal energies of the labouring class. It strives to organize the world,

without taking into account the rights of the human person, so as to assure a maximum and ever increasing production thanks to a brutal stakanovism established in all factories and enterprises, which brings back the working classes to the most primitive form of slavery. The very principle of the quinquennial plans, in its practical applications, costs the life-blood of men and strews with corpses every mile of railroad or highway. The worker can choose out-and-out production for the great Stalin and the dictatorship of the proletariat or a trip to Siberia and a mysterious disappearance. They imagine they will bring wealth, peace and security to mankind. But it will be for the benefit of one class, the proletariat, a more dangerous and formidable class than that which is being thrown down under our very eyes by the impact of deadly events and ruinous spoliations. They are unable to control the immense resources at their disposal. "That inability", says the Holy Father, "should alone convince the poor victims of that system that they must not expect their salvation from the technician of organization and production. Their contribution may help to a great extent to solve the serious and important problems which distress the world, but on condition that their techniques be used to enhance and strengthen the true human values. But never—and how we would like this truth to be understood on both sides of the Ocean!—never will they be able to organize a world without misery or misfortune. This can be easily understood. The mind of man is haunted and will continue until the end of time to be haunted by the old dream of a paradise on earth. A paradise, indeed, but not an earthly paradise, has been promised to man. And, if the advent of a classless society through the dictatorship of proletariat is so popular with the oppressed nations, it is not because the soviet paradise arouses their enthusiasm nor because popular democracy is a regime in which the power is exercised by the immense majority of the nation, but because man aspires to the perpetual brotherhood of God's paradise in a kingdom which is not of this world. This is an article of faith, and you, my brethren of Czechoslovakia who are listening to me, you must not fall a prey to the Stalinist utopia. In the meantime, in your country or in all the other popular democracies, as the Pope has recalled, the world records innumerable heroic deeds inspired by the Holy Ghost for the defence of the reign of God and the name of Jesus, the only Saviour, and for the glory of his Most Holy Mother. The persecuted Christians very well know that the safeguard of these invaluable treasures may demand and often actually demands a heroic self-denial and sometimes the sacrifice of one's life. Assuredly, there will be at the present time, as there was during the first persecutions, cases, very understandable but inexcusable, of weakness and capitulation, and also, unfortunately, cases of treason. However, the reports widely diffused throughout the world contain only a part of the truth, when the facts are not distorted and even completely falsified. And so, by the conspiracy of silence and the distortion of truth, the public is not kept informed of the hard struggle in which bishops, priests and laymen are engaged to defend the Catholic faith."

I, therefore, exhort you, my dear brethren, before this holy Christmas season comes to an end, to meditate on the meaning of the manger of Bethlehem. Christmas means the personal visit of God to man to alleviate his misery. He wanted to be poor among the poor, not to teach, as the impious and sacrilegious radio station of Prague has tried to represent to its listeners, that the poor and miserable must be satisfied with their lot, since the Son of God was born in a stable manger. But, wishing to experience the hardships you have to endure, he has decided freely, for nothing could compel him to do so, and consequently, through a sentiment of love, to suffer them himself in order to bring to you the comfort of a friendly and understanding presence, in the middle of your moral and material difficulties, and to deliver you from your distress. Indeed, as the Pope, recalls, "his mission as a Redeemer was to

deliver man from the slavery of sin, which is, undoubtedly, the greatest misery. But the tenderness of his extremely sensitive heart could not be indifferent to the sufferings of the unfortunate beings among whom he had chosen to live. Son of God and preacher of his heavenly kingdom, he condescended to lean with kindness on the wounds of the sick and the rags of the poor. He was not satisfied with proclaiming a law of justice and love; he did not merely condemn with scorching words the obdurate, the heartless and the selfish; he did not merely announce that the final sentence of the supreme judge will be based on the effective love of man for his neighbour as a proof of his love of God. He did more than that. He offered himself personally to help, heal and feed his brethren. He did not inquire how much of the misery he was witnessing was due to the deficiencies of the political organization or economic system of the time. Not that he was indifferent to such questions. On the contrary, he is very much interested in them, because he is the lord of the world and the master of its organization. But he deigned to seek for the unfortunate with all his heart and person to person." The message of Christmas is a reminder that God is with us and that he will never cease to be with us on earth until the end of time.

You will, therefore, easily understand the odiousness of the statement made by Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky in his Christmas radio message adressed to the youth of his country. I must caution you against that speech which he evidently intended to supersede the radio message of the Holy Father. "You", said he, "who are just coming into the world, cannot realize all that is already changed or in process of evolution. Christmas trees still glisten and we still hope for gifts in this festive season, but the scenes of the Birth of Christ have a tendency to disappear, whilst, in the past and until recently, they were a necessary element in the celebration of Christmas. Formerly, the Christmas crib, with the Child Jesus in it, was installed in every home. The Child Jesus lying on the straw in the manger between an ox and a donkey and the bright star of Bethlehem on the stable were the symbols of the Christmas days of old. Why? To remind the workers and the poor that their place was in the stable. If the Child Jesus has chosen to be born and to live in a stable, why would you not choose to live there also and why would it not be a suitable place for your children to come to life? Such was the language held by the rich and the mighty to the poor people. In fact, in that era of capitalistic rule, when the rich were governing and the poor were exploited, the workers used to live in stables and their children would come to life there. Times have changed. There has been a great deal of evolution. The Child Jesus has grown up. He has a mustache and we call him Father Frost. He is no longer a baby in his swaddling-clothes. He is a tall man with a fur cap and a fur coat. Our workers and their children also are no longer in their swaddling-clothes or half naked. Father Frost comes from the East to visit us and a great many red stars shine on his way as he goes by, not the lone star of Bethlehem. A great many red stars shine on our mine shafts, foundries, factories and business places. These red stars proclaim with joy that your parents are, each one in his working post, the fourth-year craftsmen of the first quinquennial plan of Gottwald. But, in order to complete what has been done and what remains to be done, and all that our parents and children have undertaken, many more quinquennial plans are still necessary."

Perhaps you didn't know that the "great Stalin", the "Little Father of his people", was, under the disguise of "Father Frost", no one else than the Child Jesus grown up? You did not know he was a Jew who goes about in warm fur clothes when so many of you die from cold and hunger, without food and coal? You did not know that the "red stars" were shining in such numbers above your factories, which means that the Czechoslovakian industry is entirely in the hands of the Russians? The lights proclaim joyously the enslavement

of your nation, "fathers, mothers and children", under the Soviet dictator. Well, if you didn't know, your Prime Minister himself has told you. It must be admitted that Catechism is one of the many things not very well known by Mr. Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, who is in the pay of Moscow. When he dabbles in Theology, it is evident he deals with questions in which he is absolutely ignorant.

Father Benoit PRUCHE, O.P.
Dominican College,
Ottawa.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FOR CZECHOSLOVAK LISTENERS

BY REV. A. CAMERON, CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, MONTREAL.

It is my privilege on the occasion of the New Year to extend fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Czech people. In so doing I know that I am speaking for the entire Canadian people. The unhappy divisions which now separate the peoples of the world are unable to cut off entirely the deep flow of human good will and fellow feeling which unites all the people of the earth in one human family. This profound current of human unity and fellowship is continually seeking means of expression and at no time more sincerely than during this holiday season.

As one enters a New Year, it is customary to take stock of the present and look towards the future. Let us admit that for many of us these are dark days. For those who still cherish deeply the sentiments of humanity, decency and goodwill—it would seem that a blight has fallen on the world, and that the best hopes of men are everywhere in retreat. It has become very difficult to maintain our belief in the dignity of man and our faith in the unity of mankind. We have seen so many high hopes blasted, and so many noble ideals prostituted.

At such a time I can think of no better affirmation of faith and confidence than that conveyed by Thomas Masaryk's personal motto—"Truth Prevails". This is really a statement of faith in the moral structure of things. It expresses the conviction that in the very nature of reality, the truth will ultimately prevail, and that untruth, no matter how powerfully supported, cannot finally maintain itself. The lie will be found out. The lie cannot for long support a truly human structure.

This conviction is a beacon of hope to the religious man. It is a faith which carries him through, not this year alone, but through the entire pilgrimage of life. "Truth Prevails"—this is a statement of fact about the nature of reality. It is the solid foundation upon which the human spirit can stand.

Many of the assumptions on which men base their lives today are simply not true. One of these assumptions, and a very powerful one, is that material well being is the end of life: that man's individuality, his personality, his very soul are subordinate to the quest for material things. From this it follows quite logically that in human relationship physical force should be the final arbiter.

Any religious message that speaks to the deepest intuitions of our humanity must repudiate this untruth. It must assert that man is a spirit, and that ultimately, he lives by the things of the spirit. This truth must be understood, not as mystical sentimentality, but as an inescapable fact. When an individual or a nation makes material ends the highest goal in life, when they are seen as ends in themselves, and not as means to the fulfilment of man's true life of the spirit—something in man's true centre has been violated.

Man is more than an economic machine, more than a producer and consumer of material goods. Man is a spirit and if this be denied then that which is distinctively human disappears, and the fruits of the spirit "love, joy,

peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control," wither away. Human life then recedes to the level of the jungle where strong men dominate, until they in turn are overthrown by superior force or subtle trickery.

But the truth has a way of re-asserting itself and history provides us with innumerable illustrations. A few weeks ago, Benedetto Croce, the Italian philosopher, died in his bed at the age of 86. During the years of the Mussolini regime, little was heard of this world-famous scholar. Mussolini was much in the news, and a speech by him was an international event. Men analyzed his utterances for portents of the future. But Croce, in social and political isolation, was writing. He was allowed to write because Mussolini scornfully said that nobody would understand him. In 1933, Croce published a book in which he quoted the following words of John Milton: "to suffocate, no matter where or in whom, a truth, or a germ or a possibility of truth, is far worse than to extinguish a physical life, because the loss of truth is often paid for by the human race with tremendous calamities and the truth brought back for unspeakable sufferings".

These words were prophetic. The truth was extinguished for a time, so thoroughly that men seemed not to question what was taking place. But the truth was resurrected and with terrible travail. The Italian dictator came to an inglorious end, but Croce, the man of truth, fulfilled his days, and died in the honour of the human spirit.

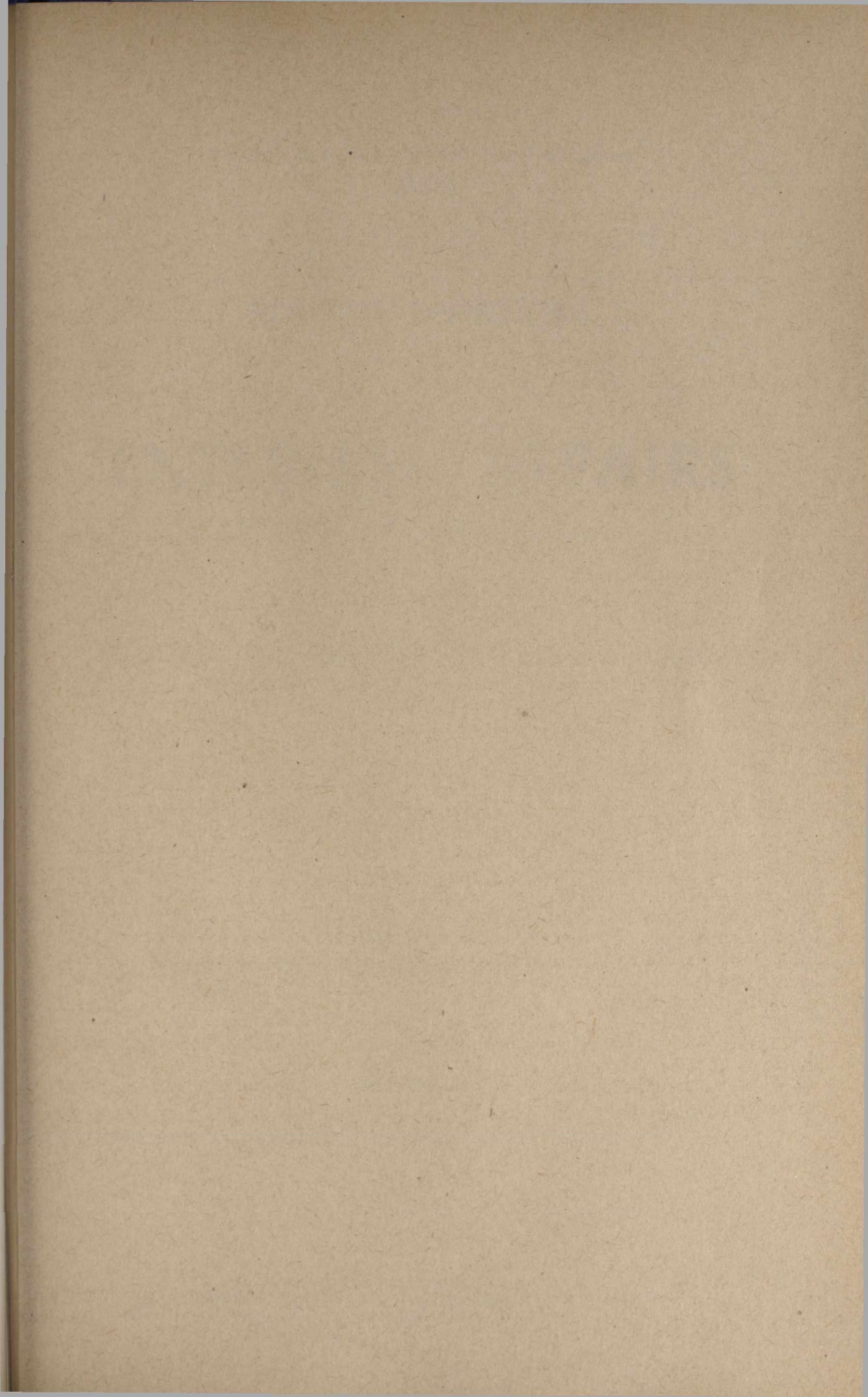
"Truth Prevails" the personal motto of Thomas Masaryk was no mere slogan for him. It was a working philosophy of life. When his knowledge of the facts convinced him that truth and justice were at stake, he felt himself committed to the cause of truth. It is heartening to remember that they have been such men as Croce and Masaryk among us. It revives our sense of human dignity and reminds us that in all ages, and under the most difficult circumstances, the cause of truth and justice has not wanted for worthy champions.

Men who long for truth feel the oppression of a world which seems eager now to destroy what men live by. But men of truth must keep faith. They know that even if they should perish, the verities of the human spirit will prevail.

Each of us must keep faith in his or her own way. For the individual to maintain his integrity and keep intact the inner citadel of the spirit is no easy task. Let us not waste our resources by cursing our lot, or blaming the travail of our time. Each of us has a part to play, however small, in maintaining human dignity and decency. There is an Arab proverb: "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness." Each one of us has it within his or her power to keep our own spirit alive, and be a witness to the serene and quiet light of truth.

Let us pray:

Make our hearts thy dwelling-place, O Lord, that we may go forth with the light of hope in our eyes and the fire of inspiration in our lives; that, thy word on our tongues and thy love in our hearts, we may do thy will this day and evermore. Amen.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament

1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 8

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1953

ITEMS Nos. 100, 101

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman, Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1953.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Higgins be substituted for that of Mr. Starr on the said Committee.

Attest.

LEON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, March 19, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 3:30 o'clock p.m. this day, The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Gordon Graydon, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bennett, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Green, Higgins, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, McCusker, Picard, Richard (*Ottawa East*), and Stick.

In attendance: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and from the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission: General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman, and Miss E. M. Sutherland, Secretary.

Item No. 100—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was further considered.

The questioning of General McNaughton was concluded.

Items Nos. 100 and 101 were adopted.

The Vice-Chairman thanked the witness for his assistance to the Committee.

At 5:30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 11:00 o'clock a.m., Monday, March 23.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee,

EVIDENCE

March 19, 1953,
3:30 p.m.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: The chairman of our committee is indisposed today and will not be able to be here. It is not very often that Mr. Bradette is not on the job. He is very faithful in attending to his duties as chairman and this is an unusual occurrence that he should be away. I want to do my very best to take his place at this time.

As you know, we are on item No. 100, and we have had a very illuminating discussion in connection with matters relating to the International Joint Commission, through our witness, General McNaughton. Today we propose to proceed with that, and to go into item 101 as well which deals with similar matters. Very well, General.

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of Canadian Section of International Joint Commission, called:

Mr. STICK: Before we proceed Mr. Chairman I would like to say that it is a pleasure to sit under your chairmanship and that we have every confidence in your capacity to preside over this committee.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Stick. Now, General, please proceed.

The WITNESS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At the last session at which I had the privilege of speaking to you, very considerable discussion took place in regard to the level of Lake Ontario and the commission's order in respect to the development of power works in the St. Lawrence River.

It occurred to me that it might be of particular interest to the members of this committee in that connection if I were to read into the record a short extract from a letter which we have received and which was issued by the Association of American Railroads, which organization, the members of this committee will recall, has down the years been consistently opposed to the development of the St. Lawrence. I think this extract which I shall read is very significant:

Those who profess to fear that the United States may be forced to pay excessive tolls on traffic handled over the improved canals on the north side of the St. Lawrence overlook the fact that under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, tolls must be set so that Canadian and United States shippers pay the same amounts for the same kinds of cargo. Since whatever tolls are imposed by the Canadian Government are to be subject to approval by the Board of Transport Commissioner for Canada, it would appear that these fears are without foundation.

Now that the navigation project contemplated by the 1941 agreement has been abandoned by the Canadian Government and Canada intends to proceed, at its expense, to improve its own canals—which is clear from Mr. Chevrier's talk at Montreal last September—certainly there is no occasion for further consideration of this phase of the project by our Congress.

That is from the very organization which has been conducting down the years a very active campaign against the St. Lawrence. It appears that the

very complete explanation of this project, as it stands now in its revised form, by the Minister of Transport seems to have carried the conviction to these gentlemen that they will be all right and that they will not be hurt by it.

Now, sir, what would you like me to speak on?

Mr. FLEMING: I had a couple of questions at the close of the last meeting which I wanted to ask. I wonder if I might put them to the General now. The first question has to do with one phase of the matter he has just mentioned and which he touched on in reply to other questions at the last meeting, which had to do with the removal of the Gut Dam. General, you indicated that at this stage you were not in a position to make any estimate as to the effect of the water levels by the lowering or removal of the Gut Dam. Are you in a position to indicate that there would be some effect at all on the water levels?

The WITNESS: I would say to Mr. Fleming that of course you cannot put any obstruction in a river or take any obstruction out without having some effect. What I indicated at the last meeting was that so far as the slightly increased flow is concerned, there is some increase in the flow which we have not been able to measure precisely as yet. It will undoubtedly have some effect in lowering the level of Lake Ontario. But the effect is trivial. I think that was the word I used. It is a good word to meet the circumstances. The effect is trivial compared with what has been done by nature.

At the moment we estimate that maybe the effect on Lake Ontario will be in the order of a small fraction of an inch and no more. It may become a little more as the water flows away.

Mr. FLEMING: May I ask if that subject is under study now in any way by the commission?

The WITNESS: It is under constant study. Perhaps I should tell the committee something about the studies which are being carried out in order to give a comprehensive idea of the way in which the plans for these studies have been made.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: You used the word "commission" twice. Undoubtedly you meant say "committee"?

The WITNESS: Yes, committee. I beg your pardon.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I suppose the General is accustomed to using the word "commission", because he sits on one.

The WITNESS: I think my mind was off of this a bit, and I was trying to think of something else.

The commission has its responsibilities potential and actual in the matter of the reference to the level of Lake Ontario and the further development of the St. Lawrence, which will take place as soon as the American entity is named. That is the cause, of course, of so much interest in all concerned with these developments from the engineering point of view. We have had most careful talks with the engineers of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, and in those talks we have had associated with us the President of the new St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Mr. Henry.

As a result we have come to an arrangement as to the best plans for the making of the various models which are needed for the study of the flow in the St. Lawrence river. Also, in order to give assurance that we could take the Gut Dam out without any real disadvantage to downstream interest, we had a model built at National Research Council on the Montreal Road here in Ottawa. The studies with respect to the flow of the river, with the dam in place and with the dam removed under various stages of the river, were carried out for us by the National Research Council.

The conclusion from that was that if we were able to arrange to have the dam removed, as the Americans wished us to do in the month of December or January when the flows were low, we would need to be under no anxiety

with respect to putting the down-stream interests in peril. With that information placed before them, the government of Canada gave the order for the removal of the dam, complying with one of the conditions which had been put in the commission's order approving the works in the St. Lawrence.

These studies in relation to the Gut dam are being proceeded with and we hope in due course to be able to arrive at exactly the effect that this dam has had on the level of Lake Ontario, as compared with what would have been the case in a state of nature.

These investigations are very time-consuming and very difficult and it will be some months yet before that information is available to the law officers, primarily to the law officers of Canada who have the responsibility of defending Canadian interests in the various law suits which have been launched. And the information would be useful as well to the commission's engineers and to the board which we are going to set up.

As regards the St. Lawrence development, in general, one of the biggest problems that has to be solved is the precise location of the various channels which have to be excavated. We know from general designs which have been worked out the additional cross-sections that are needed. No attempt has yet been made specifying precisely where the excavations ought to be. That was left deliberately until the river could be very closely examined to see the nature of the various rocks and to choose locations of channels which while they would entirely suit navigation, yet would be the cheapest from the excavation point of view.

Part of that study must be carried out with models and it is for that reason we proposed that the particular models in three sections of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario down to Barnhart Island Power Plant inclusive be developed at Islington by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission as part of their general development of the river. We have arranged with the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission that our board of engineers, when it is set up, will have the full use of that model for study, of the various problems that will come as we come to operate the regulating works to be built at Iroquois. When the Board gives an order to open a particular gate we will know precisely what the result on the down-stream and up-stream interests will be. Those are matters or things which cannot be left to chance.

Determination of levels in a river such as the St. Lawrence and in a system such as the Great Lakes system is not a thing which can be done very well by calculation alone. The calculations have got to have visual representation in the form of models. As I mentioned at our last meeting we found great value in having models in connection with our studies at Niagara Falls. That covers the model studies which will be made from Lake Ontario down to Barnhart Island dam inclusive.

At Barnhart Island dam in the vicinity of Cornwall there will be added under Canadian auspices locks for aiding 27 foot navigation. Those locks would be set rather deeper. The sills will be set at 30 feet, an arrangement similar to those at the Welland canal. But near there we have in the tail race of the Barnhart Island plant and in the channels through which those great ships, we hope, will pass, we have got to be exceedingly careful about the velocity of the currents, more particularly the cross currents, because there is a series of islands and passages between those islands. There again, the question of the nature of the rock will be a determining factor in the cost of the excavations which are involved.

It has now been arranged that a model of that section—which is not of great interest to the Ontario Hydro-Electric, but which is of very great interest to the St. Lawrence authority, which is under the government of Canada—will be built at the National Research Council. We are in the process of arranging that all these models, whether they be those at Islington or of the

National section of the river, and another model to which I shall refer in a minute, will be under the general technical management of an associate committee of the National Research Council, on which all the interests will be appropriately represented.

The interests are, of course, the federal government here, and the International Joint Commission—Our board is interested. The federal authorities interested are Mr. Winter's department of Resources and Development, and Mr. Chevrier's department of Transport. Other interested parties are the Ontario Hydro Electric, the Quebec Hydro, which operates the next plant down the river at Beauharnois. The Montreal Harbour Authorities will be interested also and so on.

We hope that the committee may have the benefit of the relevant information about the flows on the Ottawa river because, as I mentioned at the last meeting, the limiting factor in increasing the discharge of the St. Lawrence river is how we can feed those flows into the river, when the Ottawa is in flood. We have to be very careful that we do not make any conditions, at any place or any time, worse than they would have been in the state of nature. The flow of water to be got rid of in conditions of highwater in Lake Ontario will be determined from a study of these models. These studies will enable us to get this information.

Gut dam is not of much interest to us, because under the plan the whole of that section of the river is to be excavated. Gut dam was to be taken out in any event. We were concerned, as I intimated the other day, over Gut dam because, by circumstances which I have never been able to understand, it became for the moment a cause celebre, it became the point on which a lot of opposition to our projects had been focused, and while no member of the Canadian commission nor any of our engineering advisers felt that there was a great deal of relief to be got out of the removal of the Gut dam itself, psychologically it became of great importance to do that as a token of good will and assurance that we were really going to get along with the St. Lawrence waterway the moment we had the power to do it. It was from that point of view that approval was given for its removal, which of course, as you know, has been done. It is a token in the right direction and it is more—I would say—an earnest, an act of good faith to meet the anxieties of our great sister nation to the south of us.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. My other question had to do directly with the estimates. It is in relation to the salaries of the chief Canadian representative and the other two commissioners. What proportion of your time, General McNaughton, do you, and your colleagues, contribute to your work as members of the commission?—A. I think it can only be described at the present time as a full time job. It has no office hours and day and night, too.

Q. I understand so in your case, General, but are your two colleagues there on virtually a full time basis?—A. Yes. Mr. Spence lives in Regina, where we have a great many problems connected principally with irrigation and with the question of rivers flowing across the boundary, more particularly at the moment from Montana into Alberta. Mr. Spence, who is a member of the commission, from his previous experience with the P.F.R.A. administration has a very wide experience in regard to water problems of that nature. Mr. Dansereau lives in Montreal. He is an engineer and was formerly in the Public Works Department, with the St. Lawrence as one of his particular responsibilities, and he is constantly in touch with that end of our work, and we are talking on the telephone all the time. Does that answer the question?

Q. Do these two men carry on other vocations as well as their work on the commission?—A. They are not debarred from doing anything else by the fact that they are on the commission. I cannot tell you what they do.

Mr. McCUSKER: I know that Mr. Spence does nothing else. I can personally testify to that.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. In order to get these models of the St. Lawrence river right, has the commission or either government employed any firm of engineers to check on the water levels, the rock underneath and the flow of the water?—A. That is under constant investigation by officers of the various branches of the Department of Resources and Development and the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and the latest piece of work which has been undertaken in the last few days is to re-run the whole series of geodetic levels down the international section of the St. Lawrence. At the present time the series of precise level points run along the railway. Eventually, if plans go through and we build the St. Lawrence waterway, the railway will have to be moved. Now, it is not a very good thing to have your geodetic points broken up at the time you need them most, and the Geodetic Survey are therefore in the process of establishing a new line of levels for us that will really give us the most up to date information, check all the previous determinations of that sort, and will give us a definite datum from which to do our work. It is very important, because there are such things known as earth tilts going on. Levels do not remain put unfortunately, and that is just as true in the St. Lawrence as elsewhere. It has been giving us some difficulty on Lake Superior. I would not like to be accountable for the scientific explanation of this phenomena, but the geodetists tell us that it is due to the melting of the ice cap, and as the ice cap melts up at the north, the earth tends to assume a more spherical form and the result of that is the plateau, for instance in behind Churchill, is very definitely rising in regard to the sea, and with it rising there there must be pull in, and there is a line at which this effect over the last 40 to 50 years is considered to be zero. In Lake Superior this line runs from about Fort William to the Soo. To the north of that the shore is rising slightly, and to the south of it it is going down. Now, when we have to design great engineering structures, and while this rate of movement is very small yet over a period of years it amounts to very sensible amounts and so to be sure of our designs we had to have all the data right down the St. Lawrence rechecked again. I cannot give you any idea as to the rates of this movement in that area because we have not had a line of precise levels for some time. It will only be when we get this check in that we will get some idea of how the earth is moving. There are substantial movements as measured in fractions, or decimals of an inch per year which have to be taken into account in great engineering structures.

Q. Has there been any firm of engineers engaged to do this work and draw plans of it?—A. The plans which have been made to date for the St. Lawrence?—as far as we are concerned the plans are being made in the Special Projects branch of the Department of Transport. I cannot tell you whether they have been employing engineers or not. I would not have that information. They have brought in a number of engineers to do some of the work. That comes under Mr. Chevrier. That is operative. It does not concern the commission, except we work with whoever is afforded by the Department of Transport.

Q. What about the United States? Do they employ engineers?—A. The United States work in the St. Lawrence has been wholly the duty, the entire responsibility, of the United States Corps of Army Engineers. Whether they will follow the custom of taking a big construction group and giving them a task, or whether they will do it directly under the army engineers, or whether it will be done under the auspices of Mr. Burton, of the Power Authority of the state of New York, we do not know yet. On our side, all that detailed design, by an Act of Parliament, becomes the responsibility of the Hydro

Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which is our designated agency, and we have, as I say, the closest, and I am happy to say the most cordial, relations with that commission. Does that answer your question?

Q. I think so.—A. It does not give you the full answer because the facts are not yet determined.

Q. I was just wondering whether any engineering company was engaged, but as it comes under the Department of Transport I will have to find out there.—A. It is all done in that department.

Q. Do all your plans for the models come from the Department of Transport, as well as information as to the levels?—A. The levels and the topographic maps and the information regarding flow—we have people out with gauges dotted all over the river wherever we feel that we want that flow information, and we specify where we want it. That is being got for us. We do not pay for that. We demand the information and it is furnished to us. Then that information is put into the hands of the group in the National Research Council who are doing these studies, and then our engineering people, through the associate committee of the National Research Council, will have a hand in laying out the various studies that are being carried out in order to be sure we will get the information we are going to need.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

By Mr. Green:

Q. Has General McNaughton given any review of the situation on the Kootenay river and the Columbia?—A. I have not yet, but I will be glad to if that is your wish.

Q. It will be very helpful if we can have that.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I think that can be joined to the request that I made for information on the question of air pollution at Trail.

Mr. BATER: I think the General answered that.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Well, it must have been in the dying moments of the meeting last Tuesday.

The WITNESS: On that question of pollution at Trail, I did give a very comprehensive story.

Mr. BATER: I asked him on your behalf, Mr. MacDougall.

Mr. JUTRAS: It is on the record.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. MacDougall was called out for a few minutes just before General McNaughton started to deal with that subject of air pollution at Trail. You will be able to see his remarks, Mr. MacDougall, when the report comes through.

Mr. FULFORD: Mr. Chairman, are we going to leave the St. Lawrence now, because if we are there is one more question I would like to ask.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I think perhaps, Mr. Green, we might finish with the St. Lawrence.

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. Mine is a very simple question. I would like to ask the General if the International Joint Commission has under its purview the erection of bridges across the St. Lawrence?—A. Under the treaty, if any obstruction is put in the river—that is, if the bridge were a suspension bridge it would not bother us at all, but if it has piers in the river, we have to pass on it.

Q. Well, I would like to draw to your attention that the Prescott-Ogdensburg bridge authority is holding a public hearing at Ogdensburg on the 2nd April, and they have sent me, as one of the sponsors of the bridge last year in parliament, specifications and drawings, and I see from them that it is to be a multiple

span bridge with a vertical lift in the centre. Well, I do not think that is in keeping at all with the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, because every time a ship passes under the bridge a 500-foot span will have to be elevated vertically into the air.—A. It would be in contravention of the treaty for anybody to put a work of any kind in the river without making application to the commission for authority to proceed. I know of the proposition. I know that it contained that particular feature that you have reference to. So far, however, we have had no application from the company. If there were an application received from the company, we would follow the usual procedure, namely, that we would set the dates for our own hearings and undoubtedly the views of the Department of Transport would be obtained on the particular business and its relation to our great seaway project would be set forth, perhaps I can forecast, in the most forcible manner.

Q. I am very glad to know that it comes under your terms of reference.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Any other questions on the St. Lawrence river?

Mr. STICK: It is rather interesting to hear the General describe the rise of the land in relation to the sea. I know that on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and the straits of Belle Isle it rises, roughly, an inch a year. Some years ago when I was there the fishermen pointed out to me that in their living memory places where they had their fishing premises are now gardens. They do not know the reason. I understand geodetic surveys have been carried on year by year so as to find out this variation. It is rather interesting to hear you talk about the levels of the land changing. I suppose the geodetic surveys carried out over the years would be available to you to form some sort of idea as to what this change is, or what is likely to take place?

The WITNESS: Yes, under the terms that we have been given, in all our references we have the right to get from both governments all the technical information which is in their possession, without reserve, and we have the right, repeated in each reference, to call on their technical officers, not only to give us that information but to assist us in its interpretation. So we are in a very good position to satisfy ourselves on that aspect of the problem, particularly in relation to the St. Lawrence and in our model studies.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Could I ask you this one question arising out of the statement you made about the draft of 27 feet which is being provided through the St. Lawrence for the deep waterway? What will that entail with respect to the other rivers and passages from there up to Lake Superior? Will there have to be some deepening done from the St. Lawrence for boats to go to Port Arthur and Duluth?

The WITNESS: That is true to bring the channel to 27 feet—I am talking now of the stretch from Lake Superior down to Lake Ontario. In Lake Superior, of course, there is unlimited depth available merely by avoiding some of the rocks. Navigation takes care of that. When you come to the St. Mary's river there are in existence five locks in parallel. Four of those locks are on the United States side and one of the locks is on the Canadian side. Of the four American locks, one is kept in reserve and three are operated, and the limiting lock, the MacArthur lock, the new one, has a depth of something over 30 feet on the sills. It has a tremendous breadth, which I do not recall at the moment, and a tremendous length.

The lock in no sense presents any limiting feature on any ship that might pass. Below the locks navigation is divided into an upgoing and a downgoing channel, and the down-going stream is entirely dredged for about 22 feet, and the upgoing would be capable of taking boats up to 25 foot draft at the moment.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. I understand the channel of the new seaway project would be 27 feet deep.—A. Cleared for 27 feet.

Q. What tonnage of ship will take roughly?—A. It takes the Victory type of boat.

Q. And as regards tonnage?—A. About 10,000 tons—9,000 to 10,000 tons.

Q. Would the cost of deepening that to 35 feet be so excessive?—A. I can answer that with some confidence because it happens that in the varied jobs given to me to do down the years I was a member of the St. Lawrence group—interdepartmental group—back in 1923 as a young engineer representing the Department of Defence and it happened that I was detailed to the particular group that made the studies leading up to a determination of what was the economic depth for the waterway. Comprehensive studies were carried out on the basis of 25 feet, 27 feet and 30 feet; there was no doubt whatever that the economics of the transportation pointed to the advantage of going from the 25 feet to the 27 feet. When we came to carry the studies from 27 feet to the 30 feet basis, the cost went up astronomically, and when we considered the extension of the Montreal seaway—the seaway up to Montreal—on a basis of 35 feet there was a result which looked like a figure of interstellar space. Really, the curve of reserve costs is extraordinarily sharp above 27 feet. At that time there was no doubt whatsoever about the validity of the conclusion that the waterway should be built on a basis of 27 feet; also that the locks should be put in so that we could go deeper later on it in the changing conditions of commerce, some special types of boats required to be given access to the waterway. It was clear that we should be able to do it both on the Welland Canal and also in relation to the designs of the St. Lawrence. In complete agreement with the engineers on the other side, 27 feet has been specified as the clearance depth for the channel and the 30 feet is the depth to be specified at the lock sill so we will not have to touch the foundations.

Q. The basis of my question was that one of the purposes of the St. Lawrence was to assist getting iron ore from Labrador. Some of these boats that carry iron ore are very large and I was concerned whether the channel would be enough to handle that trade. That was the purpose of my question.—A. It is not directly the concern of the commission but we are of course naturally interested in making sure that anything we are connected with is done in a thoroughly practical and useful manner. The commission and the transport people made an analysis on that very point, and we are assured that there is no doubt that there are plenty of ships capable of carrying all the ore we want to move up the waterway within the draft specified. We are assured of that, and we were assured that—again by these studies—that to take the waterway deeper above Montreal would be so costly as to upset the economics of the whole business, and that it would not be a sensible thing to do, I have followed that up pretty closely.

Q. It would be economically sound then to transport this iron ore in that size of ship?—A. Unquestionably.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Many of the modern cargo vessels are larger than 10,000 tons. Will it not be possible for them to get through?—A. Mr. Green, the question is this. The biggest ships have a role of their own on the oceans of the world and they are pretty expensive ships to operate because of large crews, and they are not designed for traversing restricted waterways, and the general feeling is that far from wanting them in the waterway we want them out. The waterway is presently designed on the best estimate of the traffic capacity that we have got—perhaps I have not stated that quite rightly—not the best estimate, but the estimate of the best traffic capacity is about 50 million tons a year. Now, right away—I am talking about the international section—at least 20 million tons is to be taken up with the iron ore, and we have 10 million or 12 million tons moving on the present waterway that has got to be diverted

to it, and it would be added to it, and so the 50 million tons begins to look pretty small. The opinion of some of our engineers is that far from wanting to get some of these mammoths from the ocean on the waterway, we may want legislation to keep them out.

Q. I think there is quite a widespread belief that freighters from all over the world will be using the waterway going up to Toronto and Windsor and probably up to Fort William and Port Arthur, and the tendency insofar as ocean-going cargo vessels is concerned is to get them bigger and faster?—A. That is right.

Q. Apparently that general belief is not right. In fact, there will not be many of these ocean-going vessels using the seaway.—A. I would not say a great many ocean-going vessels per se, but there will be quite a number of ocean-going vessels for there exists in the world many times over an adequate number of vessels that can use the waterway to the design which has been specified, and which are perfectly capable of carrying these special purpose cargoes you want to bring in from overseas. The kind of special purpose cargo I am referring to is, for example, china clay. The best china clay for use particularly in the Chicago area and in the potteries in the Hamilton area comes from the south of England. That is an expensive cargo to tranship. This clay is moved in little boats coming across the Atlantic, and they can get up our existing canals, and the feeling expressed with conviction by those who know about these things—I am only repeating what I have been told—is that all this special purpose traffic can be adequately carried many times over by the ships available as long as some reasonable arrangement has been made. We do not want big ships up there. These ships have no purpose up in the Great Lakes. We are not concerned with prestige and having a *Queen Mary* up in the Great Lakes. We are concerned with the practical business of moving goods to market, and with bringing other goods in and we want to do it in the cheapest way. The most economic way to do it has been estimated as being in the ships of the 8,000 to 10,000 ton class of which there are great numbers in the world. There are an adequate number available in the class we want. Why should we spend hundreds of millions to bring in some monstrosity that is not going to be useful to us.

Q. Apparently then there will be no ships over 10,000 tons. Do you expect ships under that tonnage, which are fast ships, to use the seaway or would the traffic be restricted to the slow ships such as the Victory ships?—A. The ships that we are really interested in to serve our needs are not the fast ships which are these combination liner-passenger ships. They are too expensive to operate, and we will want to work for us the ships that carry the greatest cargo in relation to the cost of the ship and the cost of its operations; these are what are commonly called tramps. These are the ones we want.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. In the St. Lawrence seaway you will have to regulate the speed for ships?—A. You cannot have them running at speed or you would have heavy damage.

Q. Yes, the same as on the Suez Canal. The speed in the St. Lawrence will have to be regulated to that extent?—A. That is right.

Q. So the faster ships that depend on speed for economic running would not be feasible?—A. They could run across the Great Lakes at speed, but that has little effect in terms of reduced time of turn-around.

Q. In the Suez Canal the speed is limited so the wash will not draw the silt back into the canal.—A. We have to remember that in these canals the boats have a scend which is the term for the pull down of the stern at speed, of up to 18 inches.

By Mr. Green:

Q. But these cargo vessels of 10,000 tons and under are no longer being built to any great extent. Are not most of the ships being built faster?—

A. A great many in the category of the new ships being planned by the United States Shipping Board—I happen to have been in touch with them—and they have had the St. Lawrence specification clearly in mind. Now, it is perfectly true that their ocean drafts is a little greater than we have provided for, but they say these boats would be quite economical slightly less loaded so as to take our depth. There is no difficulty about getting through the lakes as regards beam or length.

Q. But vessels being built by the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Japan and Germany and others are largely the faster vessels are they not?

Mr. GAUTHIER: (*Portneuf*): Not cargo ones.

The WITNESS: Cargo boats are being built to the category that can use the waterway.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Smaller boats?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. I would like to ask the General how this will effect the grain trade. You have been speaking about the size of boats passing up. Will ocean-going grain boats be able to go from the lake head to Europe.—A. The grain trade, as you know, as far as the shipping in the Atlantic is concerned, is a very technical business. I speak on it at all with all due diffidence. Unquestionably some of these boats will be useful to us in certain seasons of the year particularly towards the end of the navigation season in going up to Duluth and Port Arthur and Fort William to pick up loads, and I visualize that some will serve that function for us. Normally of course, these tramps cannot compete with the special purpose lakers in cost per ton mile in moving grain and what will happen largely I would forecast is the movement would go on with these special lake boats which have the lowest ton mileage cost of any ships in the world. It might well be that a lot of that grain will continue to be taken off at Montreal because one of the cheapest way of getting grain from our country across the Atlantic is what they call "liner grain". At the last minute the combination passenger boats fill up their bottom holds, or bunkers, whatever they call it, with the grain. You get a lower rate for that than you do on the tramps.

Mr. GREEN: Then there will probably not be much change in the grain carrying trade?

The WITNESS: Again I must speak with much diffidence. I only can say what I hear other people tell me. There is a conviction that there will be improvements to the navigation, made up of a host of causes. For example in the late season when rates are running high these other boats which have carried ore up will load grain for the down trip; this will tend to keep the rates down. The net benefit is estimated about 5 cents a bushel which is a very important amount of money.

Mr. GOODE: We have no worries. We are always passing subsidies.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. You do not have a scale of tariffs for these ships?—A. You have got me on something I do not know anything about.

Q. Who is taking care of that?—A. That is the Transport Commission. The project is primarily concerned with the creation of physical possibilities in so far as we have to work with the United States.

Q. You make no regulations at all with respect to tariffs?—A. I would not know.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Is there anything else before we go on with the famous Columbia river?

Mr. FULFORD: I have heard it said on more than one occasion, not authoritatively, that 90 per cent of the world's shipping will be able to use the St. Lawrence seaway when completed with the 27 foot channels.

The WITNESS: That is a figure which is conservative if anything.

Mr. FLEMING: Therefore very commendable.

Mr. FULFORD: If they can bring ore carriers or that type of vessel from Seven Islands to where the ore is now discharged in Lake Erie or other lake ports, there is no reason why lake boats could not go down laden with grain and come back with ore.

The WITNESS: The difference is that the boats built with steam do not need to have condensers when used on the upper lakes; if they go down in the brackish waters they have to be fitted with condensers; but that is no great cost. There is no difficulty in the Great Lake transports being used as far down as Seven Islands.

By Mr. Green:

Q. That boat would still have to unload its grain at Montreal.—A. In the year to come it may well be there will be grain stored as far east as Seven Islands and Louisburg. The common lake freighters are very long and would not be suitable for use on the Atlantic.

Q. There is a possibility grain elevators will be located at Louisburg?—A. It will be for the economics of the future and if that comes about, there will be the savings of 4 or 5 cents per bushel which I envisage. But, that is something for the future.

Q. That would help the maritimes too?—A. Yes. My greatest interest and the interest of all of us of course, is in the unity of Canada. That is my life and the life of most of us here, and anything which facilitates and cheapens our east and west communication and our ability to move our products from one province to the other, is helping to unite our country.

Mr. FULFORD: Is there any reason why boats could not take coal from Nova Scotia to the central provinces?

Mr. MACDOUGALL: With respect to ships that were carrying grain at the culmination of World War I from the head of the lakes east they were then known as whalebacks and resembled a certain type of whale partially out of water. I wonder if that type of ship has been completely discontinued or are they still being constructed?

The WITNESS: They are not in existence. I am afraid they belong in the same category as the roller boat.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, are you ready for the Columbia river? Mr. Green, you had something to say.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Mr. Vice-Chairman, while the General is getting ready I hope he will if he can, while he is talking about the Columbia river, discuss or deny or affirm whether there has been any correspondence between the commission and the province of British Columbia in regard to a so-called deal about the hydro-electric on the Columbia and Kootenay and shipping of the oil in the pipeline to the United States.—A. I can answer that question in the negative in so far as the commission is concerned.

Q. May I add one more question. Has there been any correspondence between the government of British Columbia and your commission in regard to a deal on the hydro-electric and oil from the pipeline?—A. No. I will have a word to say with respect to the resources of British Columbia when I come to it, but we in the commission have nothing to do with oil. Our business is water.

Q. The statement has been made in British Columbia that no hydro under United States auspices will be allowed on the Columbia until an agreement is made on the shipment of oil. Is there any truth in that?—A. It is for the government of British Columbia to say what they want on this. As far as the commission is concerned we have no correspondence on it or any right to go into that field.

Q. You would have something to do with the hydro on the Columbia?—A. Oh, yes. Under date of 9th March, 1944 the governments of Canada and the United States joined in making a reference to the commission for the study of the Columbia. I would like, if I may, to read the first few paragraphs of that reference in order that the members of the committee may know the very comprehensive nature of the task which was imposed on the commission at that time.

"1. In order to determine whether a greater use than is now being made of the waters of the Columbia River System would be feasible and advantageous, the Governments of the United States and Canada have agreed to refer the matter to the International Joint Commission for investigation and report pursuant to Article IX of the Convention concerning Boundary waters between the United States and Canada, signed January 11, 1909.

"2. It is desired that the Commission shall determine whether in its judgment further development of the water resources of the river basin would be practicable and in the public interest from the points of view of the two Governments, having in mind (A) domestic water supply and sanitation, (B) navigation, (C) efficient development of water power, (D) the control of floods, (E) the needs of irrigation, (F) reclamation of wet lands, (G) conservation of fish and wildlife, and (H) other beneficial public purposes.

"3. In the event that the Commission should find that further works or projects would be feasible and desirable for one or more of the purposes indicated above, it should indicate how the interests on either side of the boundary would be benefited or adversely affected thereby, and should estimate the costs of such works or projects, including indemnification for damage to public and private property and the costs of any remedial works that may be found to be necessary, and should indicate how the costs of any projects and the amounts of any resulting damage be apportioned between the two Governments.

"4. The Commission should also investigate and report on existing dams, hydro-electric plants, navigation works, and other works or projects located within the Columbia River system in so far as such investigation and report may be germane to the subject under consideration."

The fifth paragraph is the usual provision giving us authority to call on all the especially technically qualified personnel in the service of the government of the United States or the government of Canada.

Now, the situation which faced us when we received the reference, and that was before I was on the commission, was this: More than two-thirds of the area of the basin of the Columbia river is in the United States; for many years, in the development of resources and as regards population and so on,

the United States section of the basin had been in a much more advanced state of development than was the case in Canada. The United States army engineers had been developing all the information they could and at the time of the Reference they had most comprehensive surveys of every water resource in that area. This information had been worked out in the greatest detail and checked and rechecked until they knew almost with precision what was there and what could be done with it.

Incidental to their own surveys, they had acquired a considerable amount of information with respect to resources in Canada. We were not in that happy situation in 1944. The first thing that had to be done before we could sit around the table and discuss the allocation of cost and division of benefits with the United States was to arrange for surveys, and that responsibility, under this reference, was assumed primarily by the federal government here in Ottawa.

In the years that have passed since 1944, when this reference was received until the present, the Department of Resources and Development, as it is now known—it has gone through some changes of name in the meantime, but it is that department under one name or another which, through the years, has carried on this work under a committee which was set up by the board which was in turn set up by the commission. Upwards of \$2 million has been spent on those surveys. In the last year, the amount provided was \$360,000 of which to date, according to the last report I had from the Department of Resources and Development, something over \$340,000 has been spent.

We have checked these last few weeks with the officers concerned with the progress of these survey services. After I had gone into it with the technical officers I came to the conclusion that we had about two more years of field work, also about another two years of report writing before we could be satisfied that the data which are needed by the commission for comprehensive discussion with the United States, would, in fact, be available to us. However, progress in respect to some parts of the basin has been more rapid than progress in other parts, and that applies more particularly to the Kootenay river basins and to the Okanagan and the Similkameen, which lies somewhat to the west of it, but which the members from the west will know is part of the Columbia system.

Under the Kootenay we had a particular reason for trying to expedite the studies because the United States were most anxious to proceed with the development of some of the heads which existed where the Kootenay crosses the boundary from Canada into the United States, enters Montana, and flows in a great loop of 100 odd miles before it enters Idaho, and then flows through the Idaho flats and down into Kootenay lake, and then down the west arm of Kootenay lake and out again to join the main stream of the Kootenay itself. In that loop of the Kootenay river, there is between 400 to 500 feet of head available, and there is a flow which according to the Americans, if regulated, would justify a plant at a place called Libby with a capacity of about 1 million horse power, and another plant at a place called Katka, which is some miles further down the stream, which would have a capacity of perhaps one-half of that.

There is a shortage of power in the Columbia basin in the United States, and there is an urge to get more power at almost any cost. So the United States is very anxious to proceed with the great developments which they have in mind at Libby, in Montana, and to start the work as quickly as it can be done.

They are interested not only in the power which can be generated at Libby, and they might make an initial installation of, let us say, 400,000 or 500,000 horse power there; but they are even more interested in what can be done by use of a dam at Libby in regulating the flow of the river for the

benefit of the great plants which they have built down stream. Perhaps to give a sense of proportion I had better give the committee a few general figures.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Are those two spots, Libby and Katka, north or south of the boundary?

The WITNESS: I mentioned that Libby is in Montana, Katka in Idaho, both on the United States side in the loop of the river.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: It is south of the border?

The WITNESS: It is pretty close to the border between Idaho and Montana.

The Columbia river is a great river. There are only two rivers on the North American continent which are greater in their flow to the sea than the Columbia. One is the St. Lawrence which has an average flow into the Atlantic of about 220 million acre feet. Of course, the greatest of all is the Mississippi. The Columbia is only slightly less than the St. Lawrence in its flow. Its average flow into the Pacific is of the order of 180 million acre feet, which is not very much less than the St. Lawrence.

It differs however from the St. Lawrence in respect to the heads of water which are available. The level of Lake Superior which we have in the commission as the responsibility for maintaining, is 603.2 as near as may be. But at one of the dams in the upper reaches of the Columbia that is under study, the level has been put at 2,690 feet above sea level. The comprehensive plans which have been made call for development and use of practically every foot of that head from the upper dam which will probably be somewhere in the vicinity of Big Bend, flooding up into the Wood river and the Canoe river. So you can see with a great head of that sort that the powers which have to be considered are literally enormous.

Again, to use a comparison with the St. Lawrence, there is contemplated at Sault Ste. Marie perhaps eventually about 400,000 horse power.

Next is the power site at Niagara where, between Canada and the United States, we should have about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million. And at the next spot below, that is Barnhart Island on the St. Lawrence, the plant should develop 2,200,000 horse power. Then you come to Beauharnois which is next below that, where firm plans have been made for 1,900,000 horse power; and the next below that is the plant which will develop the Lachine, at the head of the harbour of Montreal, and which will probably be situated somewhere near the Harbour Commissioner's bridge. Depending on the levels finally decided for Lake St. Louis, and it will have an ultimate capacity of between 1,400,000 and 1,600,000 horse power.

Adding these figures up, they come to the order of 10 million horse power. If you convert that into kilowatts, it would be about 7 million kilowatts.

Now, the firm plans that have been made, and which are considered practical on the Columbia, in Canada and the United States, call for an installation of 32 million kilowatts. That is about five fold greater than the plants on St. Lawrence. So I think the people who have said that we have been talking a good deal about eastern Canada, when they hear figures of that sort will realize that the commission has got its eyes directed even closer on the great Columbia basin where there is a potential of 32 million kilowatts, according to the firm estimate of the best engineers of both Canada and the United States. I might say that that 32 million kilowatts does not include pumping power for irrigation.

Mr. McCUSKER: What proportion of that 32 million kilowatts could be developed in Canada?

The WITNESS: I would be glad to answer that question if I knew. We are anxiously awaiting the completion of the various surveys that are being carried out by the Department of Resources and Development here in association with the British Columbia government in the west. And there are other government

departments which are contributing information which our engineering boards have asked for. I can only give you a very sketchy picture of that because we have not got as yet the basic information on which to give you firm figures. While we can make a calculation based on levels and so on, that is not good enough when it comes to estimating the effect in terms of the power which will actually be available. We want to know whether we can build the dams which are required, and whether they will be high or low dams, etc. The structures required are no small affairs. They are great dams in which foundation conditions, the geological formations and so on, are of the first importance in reaching a determination, and then the economics of all this business has to be worked out for us, and we have got to know just what the costs, and so on, are in relation to these various matters. Generally speaking, and please only regard these figures as giving orders of magnitude—generally speaking, as matters stand, I would say that about half that total power is capable of being developed in the United States on the basis of storage facilities in that country, and of the remaining half of that power, that is, a quarter of the total, is capable of being developed in the Canadian section of the basin on the basis of sites in Canada and of water stored in Canada; and the remaining quarter of the total, which—if you do your arithmetic, you will see is a pretty sizable amount of power, will be developed at United States plants as a consequence of action taken in Canada to store and to regulate water. Now, in our talks with the United States on these matters, I think there is no difficulty presented to us in regard to the power which will be developed in the United States by reason of the United States heads and by reason of United States storage. That is their property. We are not concerned with it at all, nor are they concerned in any way with the similar heads and storages in Canada. But the big problem, and it is an enormous problem, is represented by the question who gets the benefit from water which is stored in Canada and which is released to meet the needs and help the regulation of flow for the benefit of those plants which are south of the line. That is an enormous amount. It is possibly of the order of 7,000,000 and perhaps more kilowatts. I am speaking of the Columbia, and when speaking of that we do not use the term horsepower, we have gone straight into kilowatts, I am glad to say, because it is easier to work with. Those figures that I have given I must again ask you to qualify, because they are subject to the completion of the detailed investigations which are presently in hand. Now, in that background the at-site power at Libby is 1,000,000 kilowatts and at Katka lower down it is about half a million kilowatts—you can fit that into your picture. Now, the powers at Libby and Katka are only possible because the dam at Libby is contemplated to raise the water at the boundary 150 feet and to flood back into Canada for some 42 miles. The capacity of the reservoir is 4,600,000-odd acre feet, and the use of that reservoir which is made possible by this dam and by this flooding back into Canada will give a benefit downstream in the United States of increased firm power of about four times as much as will be at-site power at Libby, which is of the order of 4,000,000 horsepower. I think for our purposes it is just as well to remember that the downstream benefit from Libby is about four to one.

Now, those are the problems that face us. We are under great pressure from the United States to have this matter settled and that the commission give its approval to the application which the United States government has submitted, for approval of the project and to let them get on with it and relieve their power shortage in that way. Now, we have been perfectly frank in saying that we have not been disposed to proceed in any hurry in this matter. It is not that we want to be a dog in the manger with the United States, but we are most anxious that in this critical case of Libby dam, where a pattern for the whole development of the use and distribution of downstream

benefits will be settled, that we will be abundantly sure of our ground and that we will know what is right to do before we take action which may be irrevocable.

Now, this matter of the use of natural resources is a matter which, under the constitution, under the British North America Act, and under the Acts of Parliament which you gentlemen have legislated since, has been given in every case to our provinces to deal with in the first instance. The people who must determine the recompense—I am using the words that have been used officially—the recompense for natural resources used in the project, the people who must determine that in the first instance are the provinces concerned, and they are deeply engaged on these studies. We have now reached a point as regards the Columbia that we can give British Columbia information which is necessary on the Kootenay river to make these studies with some relation to facts; up to about six months ago we simply had not got information on which a reasonable conclusion could be reached. We think we have reached the point where these studies can be made useful. I had the privilege of going to British Columbia last December and arranging with the government of that province that a very strong committee would be set up and that that committee would have the mission from the government—not from us but from that government—to study this matter, and we were able to make arrangements by which all the technical information on the subject could be funnelled into that committee for their studies. So in the first instance it will depend, and rightly so, on the province of British Columbia to say what recompense for the resources used in the project, that is the 150 feet of head on the Kootenay river to be drowned out in Canada and the flooding of 42 miles into Canada, the moving of two lines of railway, the rehabilitation of a number—not a very large number, I am glad to say—of people whose farms will be inundated. They have got to be resettled. The question of flood protection in the Creston area, which is a very important agricultural region—all these matters have to be assessed by the province and some answer has got to be given.

Now, in addition to the provincial responsibility, it is the government of Canada that conducts all foreign relations, and the government of Canada has certain overriding responsibilities in connection with the conservation of the resources of the country. What will need to be done, and what undoubtedly will be done, as these matters proceed will be for these two governments to come together through appropriate representatives and determine what the upshot of it is to be. Meantime, we have this insistent demand from the United States that we make an order to allow them to proceed. The Canadian section of the commission, I may say perfectly frankly, is not willing to set its signatures to any order until it knows what the competent authorities of our country will consider will be reasonable, and that, gentlemen, is how the matter stands in the case of Libby. I will be glad to answer any questions.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Have the Americans offered any terms by way of letting Canada use any percentage of the power developed?—A. Mr. Green, we have an offer, which took the form of a letter addressed to myself, as chairman of the Canadian section, signed by the chairman of the United States section. We transmitted that letter to both governments for consideration in connection with their evaluation of the resources to be used in the project, and until the answers to these questions are given it is manifestly impossible for me to give a firm answer to the Senator, my colleague. I have, however, told him without any doubt in my mind that in so far as I myself am concerned, my views and the views of my colleagues on the Canadian section, are that we do not feel that the letter which has been written to us has taken adequately into account the views which were expressed to the commission by the

representatives of the government of British Columbia in the several public hearings we have held out there. The government of British Columbia must, of course, have an opportunity to review its position in these matters in the light of the offer, but we are not disposed to feel that that letter represents an adequate offer.

Q. Are you at liberty to say how much the offer is?—A. I would say in that case in this early stage of the negotiation that while the letter is not marked confidential, it would not be proper for me to produce it. I should produce that letter when I have something constructive to say. One of the reasons I am averse to producing the letter is that when you produce offer and counter offer in what is essentially business bargaining at an early stage you tend to freeze the business and make it difficult for people to go on, and I have hopes that my colleagues will come a long, long way voluntarily when they fully understand the position that we have in view.

Q. This damming back of the waters by the Libby Dam into Canada would account for about half of the power which is produced?—A. That is right about 40 per cent.

Q. What other waters are to be dammed back over the Canadian boundary?—A. The benefit that comes from this damming back will be a development of a million kilowatts at the site at Libby, but the big benefit comes from the regulation of the flow of the Kootenay River as it comes into the Columbia and going on through the existing developments at Grand Coulee and in the various plants the Americans have built down to the final plant at Bonneville where their engineers state the installed capacity is very much in excess of the regulated flows that exist at the present time. If you increase the regulated flow the addition to the output of these plants might be hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of firm power. That is where the big benefit comes.

Q. Do the plans contemplate the damming back of the water in the Arrow Lake?—A. The Arrow Lake question was under investigation and undoubtedly we will again turn the attention of our engineers to the study of the possible dam sites at the foot of the Arrow Lakes. At the moment we have suspended our investigation there because of the shortage of personnel, and we have put them further up the Columbia notably at the big bend at Mica Creek where we have been doing our principal work. The possibility of an economic dam site at the foot of Arrow Lake has not been worked out yet, but the investigations are in such an incomplete state, that I would not say it could not be done. It is very desirable there should be a site there near a place called Castlegar.

Q. Will the flooding of the Big Bend cover part of the trans-Canada highway?—A. If the Mica Creek dam is built the section of the Big Bend highway that lies from Canoe River to Beavermouth around the shores of Kinbasket Lake will be inundated.

Q. Would that mean that the trans-Canada highway would have to be re-routed?—A. Yes. Alternative surveys are being made. The value perhaps I might mention—and I cannot be held to decimal points in what I am going to say because the business is in quite early stages of study—but the dam that is contemplated at this site—that is as far as it goes, there is nothing firm about it yet—would raise the waters about 600 feet. It would be a major undertaking.

Q. That is the Columbia River?—A. Yes, sir. The flooding would be carried back through the Kinbasket lake to the C.P.R. tracks at Beavermouth. There is no need to re-locate any railroads although the Big Bend highway would have to be re-located. The amount of storage there, the total storage would be about 20 odd million acre feet—I can give point to that by saying that that is about 10 per cent of the annual flow of the St. Lawrence. The live storage from that one reservoir is of the order of half of that ten million acre feet

and with that amount of storage disposable we can very nearly turn up all the plants contemplated on the Columbia. In consequence the cash value of the dam of the kind I have indicated will run literally to—I hate to give a figure, it is so big. The benefit in the lower Columbia is such that there will be no difficulty in raising the large sums of money required to build the Libby dam. The benefits downstream are such that the benefit-cost ratio is of the order of two to one. Now, what happens to Canada then? What do we get out of that?

Q. Most of that power will be produced in the States.—A. Most of it is downstream benefits. Actually at the site we have tentatively indicated there is justification for installed capacity of 800,000 odd horsepower and with the improved regulations of the upper part of the Columbia that will be given by that dam—there are two sites between Golden and Revelstoke which between them are worth another half million horsepower or more—there is about a couple of million horsepower in all in that reach of the river alone if industry cares to take advantage of it which they will one of these days. Further down, we have at present no actual power site on Columbia, but we will have if we are able to build the dam at Castlegar which you mentioned. Further down at Grand Coulee and elsewhere in the United States they have already the turbines and generators installed to us this regulated water, and it will add a number of millions of firm horsepower to their output—a very considerable amount.

This is our problem. How are we going to determine the value which we should be given in return for the inundation of these areas of our mountain valleys. We have not too much arable land in British Columbia as you know and arable land is therefore very precious to us. We will have to inundate. We will have to sacrifice these valleys as the level comes up. It is not all benefit when you come to regulate water and there must be a fair recompense for Canada.

Q. Timber and mineral rights?—A. Look at timber and you know this Kinbasket area and the beautiful timber that exists there. I went through there a couple of times to look at it and I know also that the reservoir will submerge a lot of potential minerals. There are prospectors camps up there and when I was there last summer they told me there were some very promising prospects in that country, and all this has got to be taken into account.

Q. Is there any other similar situation along the Canadian-U.S. boundary? —A. We have this problem in reverse on the Pend d'Oreille. Our American friends call it the Clark Fork and further up one branch is called the Flathead River. The Flathead rises in Canada to the west of Watterton Park, and flows across the boundary. The bulk of the Clark Fork originates in Montana and flows through Idaho and then across the boundary into Canada about 20 miles to the east of Trail. The river then flows for about 16 miles in Canada and in the course of that 16 miles in Canada before it drops into the Columbia it has a head of 440 or 450 feet. That head can be concentrated at two sites; one at Waneta and the other about Six Mile, higher up. At each of those sites there is a potential of about 440,000 horsepower. The first units are being put in now under an order of the commission. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company had to come to us for an order because the dam at Waneta would flood a little creek called Cedar Creek running in from the United States and this they could not do until an order had been signed by the International Joint Commission which allowed them to go ahead subject to certain conditions.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. When you speak of this great potential of power in the United States downstream, would any of that be available to our industry in British Columbia if you made an agreement with the United States about the flooding of water which is going to benefit the United States in increased power? Could any

arrangements be made whereby this power would be available to industry in Vancouver and other places in British Columbia?—A. The power hunger in the United States is such they are willing to pay us in almost any currency except power. The feeling expressed to the commission at the hearing by representatives of British Columbia who appeared before us was that they were not prepared to be paid in any other currency except power for the facilities we would provide in our country.

Q. You have a bargaining power there. They are depending on this water from Canada where they are going to flood our territory. Does not that give us a bargaining power if we want power from them?—A. Unquestionably. And that is the discussion which is going on at the moment. It is: what will be the fair recompense for what Canada contributes in these matters?

Q. Either by way of money compensation or power?—A. In the way of compensation, I would think it highly unlikely—and no such suggestion has come to me as a member of the commission as yet—that in the disposition of the irreplaceable vital natural resources of a country we should be content to receive compensation in terms of the dollar. Once these things are done they are done almost in perpetuity, and the dollar, as we know it, is not a very firm basis of forecasting a division of equities into the distant future in these matters.

Q. Could you give us any idea of the power hunger in British Columbia at the present time or the potential? It seems to me you are basing it on the future and it is the generally accepted idea of most of us here that we want to conserve our power for our own use as we need it, and if we give it to the United States it will be hard to get it back; it is there forever. What is the power hunger in British Columbia? What chances are there that by granting those concessions we are going to safeguard our own power hunger for the future?—A. That is being taken into consideration and is being weighed by the British Columbia government and by our government here. The commission desires to know in due course the assessment which will be made by the responsible authorities of those matters. Now, you mentioned another matter which is important, and that is that once power is taken up in a country to which it has been exported you cannot get it back. The reason for that is very simple. The fact is, and the figures are illuminating, that when you take the over-all cost the development of power plants and factories and so on which use this power, the power plants themselves represent rather less than 1½ per cent of the total, that is something over 98½ per cent of the total cost is not in the development of power but in its application and use. If you cut off the power, the great industry that has been built up in its train will atrophy and die. So you can imagine that anybody who takes power from another country and turns it to use is going to be very very reluctant indeed to allow that power to be given up. If they do their citizens will be deprived of their living, and we have had that problem with us over many years along the boundary with the United States.

Now, I think every party in the House has expressed the most profound determination that there shall be no commitments of Canadian power except for the benefit of Canada. Because of these economic considerations we do not regard export of power as a practical business.

Q. The reason I asked that is that although I am not interested directly with British Columbia most of those things fall in the lap of parliament and are debated in parliament and those who want to take an intelligent interest in the matter want to understand the foundation. I do not think that any of us want power we can utilize ourselves going somewhere else, and if we have got to vote on those projects we want to have a pretty comprehensive view and know what we are doing, and that is the basis of my questioning and your answer has certainly enlightened me.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. Mr. Vice-Chairman, can we develop power in British Columbia and create a storage without giving benefit to the United States?—A. Indirectly.

Q. The only way we could prevent them from receiving the benefits of our water storage is not to develop our power. If we want to develop this power for our own use, we must create storage, and they are bound to benefit.—A. In the long run that is true. The situation has really got to be interpreted by the measure of urgency. The situation for the United States is very urgent. They have now got in their plans almost the completion of the comprehensive development of the Columbia basin in so far as they are concerned in it. Now, we are in a much earlier stage of evolution than the United States, and it so happens that at this stage the industries that are in the course of development in British Columbia can use much more economically some of the smaller power sites.

We have not yet reached the stage where we want to develop the very large sites immediately. We could do generally speaking the things now required best by taking some of the smaller sites and using them. And that is just what the British Columbia Power Commission is in the process of doing at the present time. There is not a doubt about it in the minds of any of us in the commission and in the minds of anybody who has studied the figures. We are going to have a use for every kilowatt hour of power which can be generated in British Columbia, in the Yukon Territory, and in the Northwest Territories. We cannot afford to hypothecate it because if we did so we just could not get it back. You would take a very dim view of us as your servants if we did something which ran counter to the principles I have heard enunciated here today.

Q. If we develop those power sites on the upper Columbia river, the United States is bound to benefit from that, is it not?—A. That is right.

Q. And we could use that power to the fullest possible extent to which we could develop it. We could use that power in Canada, and by developing it, we would benefit the United States?—A. There is no question about it.

Q. But there comes a point beyond which we cannot use any more water. And the only point I can see is perhaps the damming back of the water into Canada which might cause a loss of head on the lower reaches of the Columbia in Canada.—A. That is right.

Mr. GOODE: I think there is another position to be taken. As the General has mentioned, this is not just a straight give and take in regard to power. British Columbia loses by this arrangement, if it ever comes into being, perhaps millions of dollars worth at present in the mountains. We may have mines in there which are worth millions, but we do not know. I have also heard figures mentioned in reports of the provincial government that there is around \$19 million of good wood which could be used for British Columbia mills, and we must remember that lumbering is our largest industry. We would lose an incalculable amount of minerals. So it seems to me that under such an agreement British Columbia would stand to lose everything and gain absolutely nothing, and the United States are not interested in giving back to us any of that power.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. The situation is getting confused in my mind. Let us leave out the United States for a moment and suppose that Canada develops all that power. These resources will be lost in the same way?—A. No, they would not be lost in the same way. You see, you cannot consider this matter apart from the question of timing. That is the vital thing.

Q. I realize that.—A. In the normal course of events, the Power Commission of British Columbia is going into various parts of the province. If you

will look at the map you will see that their activities are developing all over that province and they are taking small powers which are sufficient for industry at the moment, and they are developing them at no great capital cost. The total cost is small and they are not swallowed up with interest on an immense investment; and they are serving the needs of the community.

As these industries grow the Power Commission will add additional units in the first instance to the smaller plants, and that will tide them over in the normal development of British Columbia for a period of years anyway.

But the United States has already gone through that phase of their development. They are in the position where they are not the least bit interested in anything less than say a million horse power in a block. They want big stuff and now. The bigger the better from their point of view. So their urge is for us to get along with it and let them have the down-stream benefits far ahead of the time that we are ready to do it.

Later on we will have surveyed and prospected the area which may be flooded, and perhaps with foresight and time we will have cut that timber. The forestry people will have directed their cutting operations so as to coincide with the clearing operations for the reservoirs, on an orderly plan of development, and we may be able to do it without too much hurt to ourselves. But if we are asked to do it immediately, as we are being asked now, there is a terrific price we shall have to pay. If the United States wants to do it, then they must, in equity, compensate us, and do so in accordance with the views of the people of British Columbia who have appeared before us. In other words, they must compensate us in terms of the actual loss we will suffer in the long term deal, and in the form of power. And that is where our problem lies now.

Mr. STICK: Would it be fair to say that in helping the United States to develop this great power we are helping ourselves in the future?

The WITNESS: In the future we will be able to help ourselves. But, to help the United States today, and to do it suddenly, we might put ourselves in a very serious condition. And that is what we have got to take into account as we assess this business.

Mr. GREEN: It might make the development of British Columbia impossible.

The WITNESS: Yes, it might ruin us. Responsible governments cannot do that sort of thing.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I was going to say that we have with us a very interested observer who is a member of the House. His constituency lies in the very area which is being discussed. I wonder if the committee would give an opportunity to Mr. Herridge. He has not asked for an opportunity, but I wonder if he might be permitted to ask a few questions of the General. I think the committee would consent to it.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to ask any questions but I can tell the committee this: that in my personal contact with organizations throughout my constituency, and with the hundreds of people I have met, I have not met a single person who does not support General McNaughton's views, as he has expressed them today.

Mr. GOODE: I would like to ask the General if it would be possible to provide this committee,—for the benefit of some of its members from the east, who do not realize about it—with a map showing just how far in British Columbia this water would back up, so that they would know how far this water would come into British Columbia. Mr. Green, Mr. MacDougall, Mr. Herridge and I know just what this would do to British Columbia. But just talking about it this way, the fellows from the east would not know.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, I have foreseen that would be the desire of the Committee because I have been having, quite frankly, a painful time in

making the problems of the Columbia basin known throughout the rest of the country. One of the biggest problems that we have in facing up to this is getting everybody to appreciate the great magnitude of the interests which are at stake. Now, in order to go some way to meet the position that you have indicated, last year in the Canadian Geographical Society we arranged for Mr. Norman Marr, of the Department of Resources and Development, who was at that time chief of the Water Resources Division, and was also chairman for Canada of the International Columbia River Engineering Board to make the annual address to the Canadian Geographical Society. His very carefully prepared address on the Columbia basin, has been republished in the Canadian Geographical Journal of August, 1952. It is very enlightening. That lecture was prepared for the specific purpose of helping to make Canada better known to Canadians. Now, it will be my pleasure, if I am permitted to do so, Mr. Chairman, to obtain from the Canadian Geographical Society, of which I am one of the officers, a copy of that article and to have it in your hands by tomorrow morning. You will find there much of the information that I have endeavoured to talk about this afternoon; figures and facts which I have been giving you, you will find in that article.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: And there is a map attached also?

The WITNESS: There are maps and photographs. May I give you my copy now, Mr. Goode?

Mr. GOODE: Thank you.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. GREEN: Before we adjourn, is there a similar situation with regard to the development of power in the Yukon and Alaska?

The WITNESS: You have probably seen a good deal in the press about the problem of the use of the waters of the Yukon river. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not in a position to speak with any great authority on that problem, because while we have envisaged the possibility of it coming to the commission, and as a consequence the commission's officers, including myself, have been deeply immersed in the collection of data and the study of the consequences. As matters stand that is not a problem which is before the commission. All I can give you is a little information, if you like. There is a very good site at which the Yukon river can be dammed at a place called Miles Canyon, and if a dam of about 250 feet was built there the waters could be backed up into Atlin lakes and from the Atlin lakes the proposal, as put forward by the Aluminum Company of America, was to dig a tunnel in two stages, totalling about a score of miles in length, to carry the waters inside the mountains through to the valley of the Taiya river. That is, the waters would be dropped a couple of thousand feet and there would have been a development, an installed capacity there of something, eventually, of the order of 3,000,000 horsepower or better. Their proposal was to use that power in Alaska to develop an aluminum industry which would have been within the four corners of the United States, and which would, of course, have had preference on any duties that might have been imposed in the years to come by the United States. That, of course, would have been possibly to the great disadvantage to the big Canadian project of a similar type which uses the waters of the Nechako, diverting them into the sea at Kitimat.

Now, it was only a matter of a couple of weeks ago that a representative of the Crown made an announcement that that water would not be diverted into the United States. Since it is to be developed in Canada and is not to cross the boundary, it does not come under the jurisdiction of the commission at all. It is a matter entirely for the government of Canada, the government of the

Northwest Territories and the government of British Columbia, all of which are involved in the development of these waters. In consequence I am in no position to give you information on that. There are alternatives announced by Mr. Winters himself that are under study for the use of these resources in our own country.

Q. I understand that there is the possibility of building a port at Glacier Bay, which would give us a salt water port.—A. Have you been there, Mr. Green?

Q. No.—A. I have. I went there and had a look at it last summer. At the head of Glacier bay we have 100 yards of beach with a glacier in behind it. It is not a place where one would like to build a port. At another place, the Taku river glacier is also going back, but one section of it has started to advance again. We would not be happy to build a port at either of those places, or even a road at this stage, but there is another section of the territory, with the usual customs privileges, and the fact that we have a railroad across it, where it might be that something could be done, but it is too early yet to say. It might be that power developed in Canada could be used, and I am one of the people who, having watched developments for many, many years in this country, and have been closely involved in some of it, and with some of the people concerned I am convinced that if we have a power site and we have, as we know we have, some good reason to develop that power and make use of it, that we will find a way regardless of where the American boundary may lie.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shall we carry item 100?

Carried.

Shall item 101 carry?

Carried.

May I thank you, General McNaughton, for your help to the committee.

Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

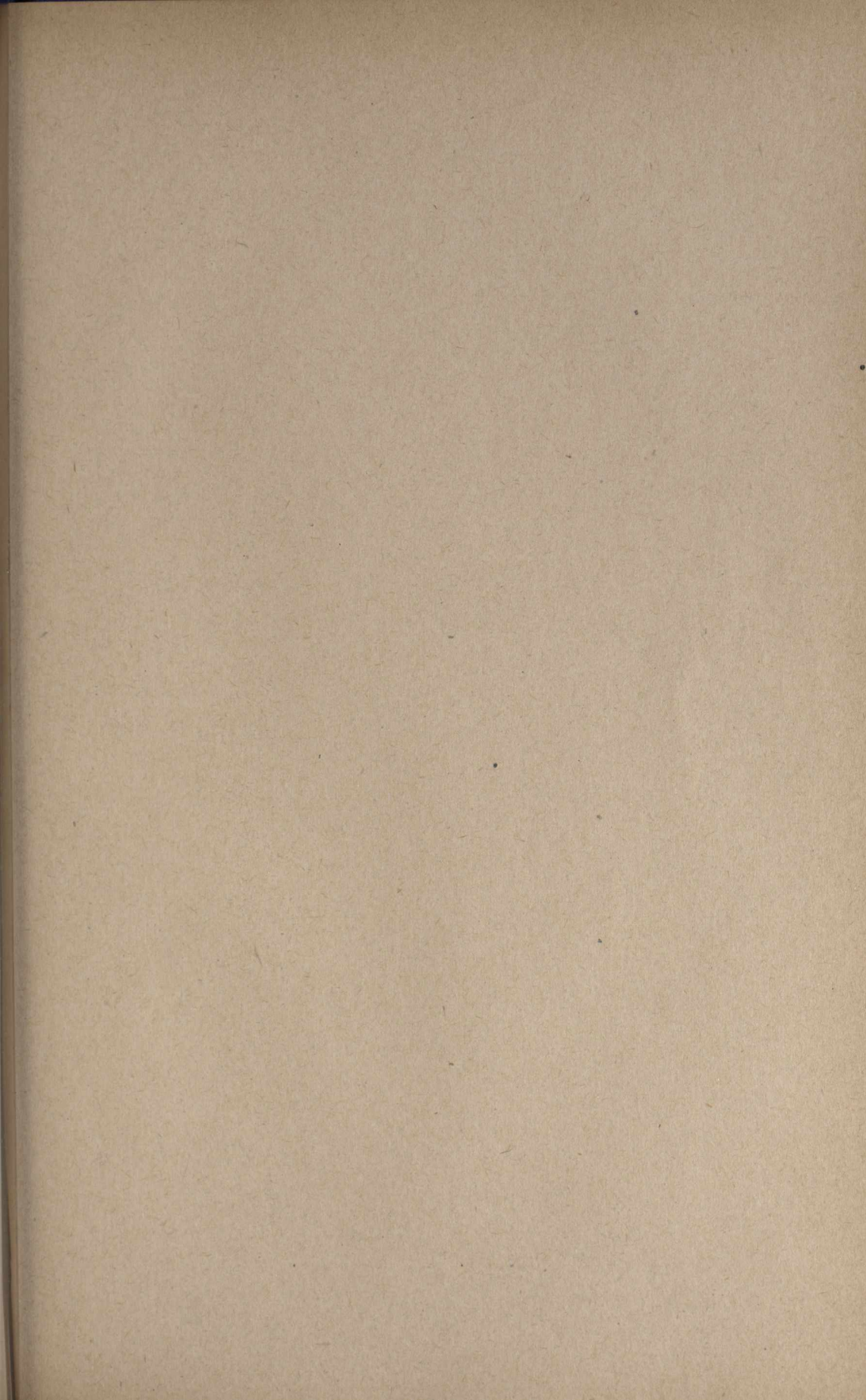
The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I think that the reception you got there is a good indication of how the committee feels in general about your presentation.

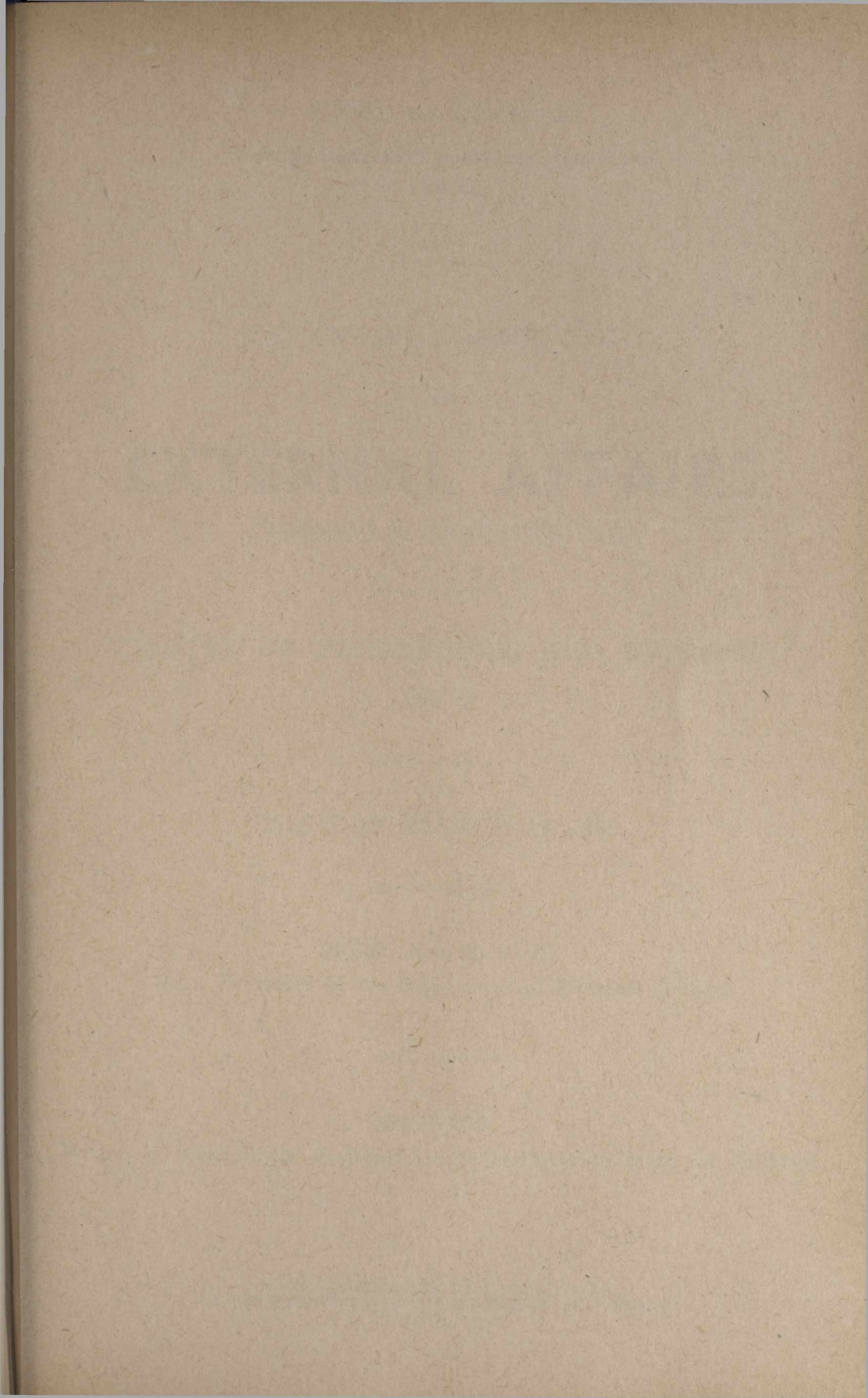
Now, gentlemen, there is one other matter, and that is the matter of our next meeting. When would you like to have the next meeting?

Some Hon. MEMBERS: Monday at 11 o'clock.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Our next meeting will be on Monday at 11 o'clock.

Agreed.





HOUSE OF COMMONS
Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 9

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1953

ITEMS Nos. 87, 88, 89.

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, March 23, 1953

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bennett, Bradette, Coldwell, Cote (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Fulford, Goode, Graydon, Green, Higgins, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacInnis, McCusker, Richard (*Ottawa East*) and Robichaud.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary, and Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division.

Item No. 87—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was again considered.

Mr. Macdonnell was called, placed on the record answers to questions respecting *representation abroad* and was further questioned thereon.

Items Nos. 87, 88 and 89 were adopted.

At 12.30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m., Thursday, March 26.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

MARCH 23, 1953

11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I see that we have a quorum. Before we proceed I would like to thank our vice-chairman for conducting the meeting in such a splendid manner when I was away ill last week. I am very thankful to him indeed. And I would also like to pay tribute to General McNaughton for the fine work he did as our witness for two sittings. I read with a great deal of interest the editorial which appeared in the *Ottawa Journal* concerning the appearance here of General McNaughton. I think it was very befitting him indeed. I might say that I am now recovering from a little joust with the flu. I am still a little wobbly on my feet and I may have to leave before the meeting is over this morning.

Now, let us come back to items 87, 88, and 89 of the estimates. I believe Mr. Macdonnell has a statement to make concerning some previous questions pertaining to the three items I have mentioned. I now call on Mr. Macdonnell.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: When we were discussing the estimates for capital projects in Rome, The Hague, and Tokyo, some members asked about the estimated completed costs of these buildings.

These estimates, of course, are very tentative because in some cases we are just beginning the preparation of rough plans, which will have to go through a good many stages before they are authorized. In the case of Rome, the plan is for an office building to house all Canadian departments represented in Rome, at a cost of about \$300,000 to \$400,000; and the residence is estimated at a cost of \$250,000 to \$300,000.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Is that in addition to the cost of the land?—A. That is in addition to the cost of the land.

Q. And that would make a total of nearly \$1 million, would it not?—A. If you were to take the top figure of \$400,000 for a chancery, and \$300,000 for a residence, that would be \$700,000, and the land would amount to nearly \$200,000, or in fact, \$186,000; and that would make a total of about \$900,000.

Mr. GRAYDON: Premises must be rather expensive over there?

The WITNESS: They are, and so is land.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Do you happen to know how much business we do with Italy, both ways?—A. Yes, I have some figures here. I have the figures here and I can give them. The trade figures for 1952—these are only for the first 11 months—were as follows: Our exports to Italy amounted to \$52.6 million, and our imports from Italy amounted to \$10.5 million.

Q. Are these figures consistent, let us say, with an average over the last three or four years?—A. No. Canadian exports have been mounting year by year. I could give you the figures for 1950. They are \$15.4 million. For 1951, \$48.7 million; and then this figure of \$52.6 million.

Q. You show an advance from \$15.4 million to \$48.7 million there in one year?—A. Yes, between 1950 and 1951.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. Why have our imports from Italy decreased? In 1951 we had \$15.2 million while last year it had gone down to \$11.7 million?—A. One reason may be that the figures for 1952 only show 11 months.

Q. Oh yes.—A. It is hard to say what the twelfth month will show.

Q. That is right.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is that a true figure of our exports and imports of trade? Is it simply a question of across the barrel payments? Does not some of that \$48.7 million have to do with NATO obligations?

The WITNESS: The only possibility I can think of is that these figures might include some mutual aid shipments.

By Mr. Green:

Q. We shipped a lot of defence equipment to Italy, did we not?—A. Yes.

Q. And that would be included in the figures.

Mr. McCUSKER: Would that come under the Department of Trade and Commerce? I was interested in the matter the other day and I asked the Department of Trade and Commerce for the figures of our trade with both Italy and another country and they gave them to me. I did not think to ask the question which you have asked: "Did it include part of the gifts?" But they gave me these trade figures and the commodities included wheat, whiskey, fish, cod, salmon, rugs, planks, wood pulp, pulp sulphate, bars, iron and steel, automobiles, aluminum, brass scrap, copper, radios, wireless, asbestos, coke, petroleum and drugs. It does not list any war goods in that \$48 million.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not know if you would call them war goods, but I would say that some of those things are very close to it.

Mr. GOODE: Are you talking about 1951?

Mr. GRAYDON: I am talking about whether or not we can compare the increase in exports from Canada to Italy with the previous figures and say that they have gone up and say that it would indicate that our general trade has gone up. I am concerned about the gifts and those obligations of Canada under NATO for instance which might alter the whole comparison.

Mr. McCUSKER: Did the Department of Trade and Commerce indicate the gifts to NATO? I asked for trade figures. I do not know if they did.

Mr. DECORE: You do not know the commodity exports?

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to know the relevancy of the trade with the present item, which is the development or expansion of how much we try to buy or sell with Italy.

The WITNESS: Most of the volume represents straight commercial exports. For example, there is \$28 million for wheat. I would doubt very much if there was much in the way of mutual aid in the total figure.

Mr. DECORE: You say that wheat comes to \$28 million?

The WITNESS: Yes, wheat amounts to \$28 million.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. In what year was that?—A. 1952. I was going to mention another point in connection with the Rome projects. A question was asked the other day

why it was that although we bought the land in 1950 the plans are still in a preparatory stage. I am afraid that I was not aware of this answer, but it has an important bearing on our planning.

As the members of the committee know, the intention is to use blocked Italian lire for these expenditures, and the completion of the agreement with the Italian government for blocked lire has taken a long time. It is not in force yet. It was felt that since there was no telling when this money would be available, it was more realistic to go ahead with some of the other projects, given our limited amount of funds and limited technical staff for this kind of work, and to press on with projects, for example, in Paris and in The Hague. We hope that the Italian agreement will be in force very shortly and that the money will be available.

The CHAIRMAN: If it was not available, you would not have gone on with the project?

The WITNESS: No. The decision has been made that any expenditures for property construction in Rome should be from these blocked funds.

The CHAIRMAN: Are prospects good for an early settlement?

The WITNESS: Oh yes. And perhaps I might now go on to the next city.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions on Rome?

By Mr. Green:

Q. Apparently the cost of the land was about \$180,000?—A. Yes.

Q. And of course that building is to cost about \$600,000?—A. Mr. Green—

Q. Between \$550,000 and \$600,000?

The CHAIRMAN: It might reach \$700,000.

The WITNESS: Yes, it might reach \$700,000. But we are at a very early stage of the planning. We have not, for example, had cost estimates from contractors and so on in Rome. The plans have not been sufficiently approved even in principle, here in Ottawa, to enable firm estimates to be made. The figures I gave are in very general terms, just to provide an indication of the way we are thinking.

Mr. GREEN: Perhaps there would still be time to cut down the spending and to reduce the costs. That does seem to me to be a terrific amount of money to spend, nearly \$1 million, for a Canadian headquarters in Rome.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Before the witness answers the question, let us look at it from another angle. I would consider that the new building which you propose to put up would last at least for 20 years?—A. I would hope it would last a great deal longer than that.

Q. Let us say that, just to arrive at a figure; and then, if my arithmetic is right, on a total cost of \$900,000 of capital construction, for this chancery in Rome, it would mean about \$4,500 a month. Am I right?

The CHAIRMAN: No, \$45,000.

Mr. GOODE: No. \$4,500 according to my figures. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. GRAYDON: No. You are wrong.

Mr. GOODE: It is \$45,000 a year, then?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. GOODE: All right. That means a good deal less than \$4,000 a month, and that is on the basis of \$152 million worth of business, since 1950. It seems to me that on a percentage basis that cost is not out of line.

Mr. GRAYDON: But we got all that increased business without having any building at all.

Mr. McCUSKER: If we are going to build on the site they have given us, we cannot put up a shack. It is one of the most prominent sites in Rome. It is a lovely site.

Mr. GREEN: How much have we spent on our headquarters in Paris?

The WITNESS: The total for the residence is about \$600,000.

Mr. GREEN: And in The Hague?

Mr. COTE: How long ago was it spent in Paris?

The WITNESS: In Paris we bought the residence in 1951. As to the house in The Netherlands, the residence cost \$194,000.

Mr. GREEN: \$194,000?

Mr. GRAYDON: And how much for the land?

Mr. GREEN: And how much at Brussels?

Mr. GRAYDON: Is that the total cost of the house and land?

The WITNESS: Yes, that is the total for the house and land.

Mr. McCUSKER: In the Netherlands you obtained the property from a quisling who had to flee from the country. You got a bargain there.

The WITNESS: That is true.

Mr. GREEN: And how much for Brussels?

The WITNESS: We do not own anything in Brussels.

Mr. GREEN: And how much did the headquarters cost in Washington?

The WITNESS: The residence in Washington cost \$305,000; and the office building, which was bought a long time ago, about 1926 or '27, cost \$475,000.

Mr. McCUSKER: Trade with The Netherlands is not as great as that with Italy?

Mr. GREEN: You are trying to justify it by means of trade which I think is quite beside the point. As Mr. Graydon has said, trade over the last few years has gone up without our having a residence at all. Moreover, such things as trade are generally conducted between firms.

Mr. McCUSKER: Do you not think that our embassies assist trade at all?

Mr. GREEN: Please let me finish. Our Paris embassy, which is far more important than Rome, cost \$600,000. Our embassy in The Hague which, in my opinion, is more important than Rome, cost \$194,000. When you compare that with the probable cost of the embassy in Rome, there would seem to be some clear indication that there has been some extravagance. I hope it is not too late to do something about it. There is the fact that tenders have not been called for yet and even that plans have not been completed. I do hope that the Department of External Affairs can do something to bring down the cost. This business of trying to keep up with the Joneses in spending money abroad is ridiculous, and I think it is very unfair to the taxpayers of Canada.

Mr. McCUSKER: I would like to ask the member this question: He said that in his opinion the embassy in The Netherlands was much more important than the one at Italy. I would like to know the reason for that.

Mr. GRAYDON: He said "Paris".

Mr. JUTRAS: He said The Netherlands, too.

Mr. CROLL: Can you give me a statement of what we pay in the way of rent in Rome at the present time?

The WITNESS: The figure is about \$22,000 a year for the residence and office.

Mr. JUTRAS: You mean, that is rent, that \$22,000 a year?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. JUTRAS: You made a comparison. A comparison was made between the cost at Washington and the proposed cost at Rome. You said that the Washington residence cost \$305,000

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. JUTRAS: And the office cost what?

The WITNESS: \$475,000, 25 years ago.

Mr. JUTRAS: That was 25 years ago. And the total cost was what?

Mr. GRAYDON: No, no, not 25 years ago.

Mr. JUTRAS: Let's make it ten years.

Mr. GRAYDON: No, no, not ten.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. I am talking about the office—\$475,000. That makes it a total of \$780,000, and the office being purchased some twenty years ago—let us compromise with Mr. Graydon and make a comparison. Now, to compare that—in Paris you said the total cost was \$600,000?—A. For the residence.

Q. For the residence. What about the office building?—A. We have bought a site for an office building, yes. The site for the office in Paris and the building on it cost \$295,000, and that will require extensive renovation.

Q. If I understand correctly, it practically has to be done over again?—A. The building in its present form is not suitable to our needs.

Q. So that the entire cost would be pretty close to \$900,000. So the comparison that was made a moment ago, of the cost in Rome with the cost of \$305,000 in Washington, is not an accurate comparison. You have to compare both residence and the office, because in Rome the amount of money to be spent is both for the residence and the office, and your estimate at the moment is what—\$700,000?—A. We are giving that as a possible total estimate. I can assure the committee that we are going to try and keep these costs to the most reasonable limits that we can, and we might possibly be able to construct an office building for \$300,000 and the residence for \$250,000, a total of \$550,000.

Q. Making a comparison with the other, if you stay somewhere within the \$700,000 I think it would seem fairly reasonable as compared to the others. But it is a lot of money.

By Mr. MacInnis:

Q. In regard to the site of the Paris office building—you bought the site recently?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you a separate figure for the land and building as it is now?—A. No, it came as a single transaction, the land and building sold as a parcel.

Q. What is the area of that land?—A. The house originally was a large private house. I have not got the dimensions, but it is of the order of a large private house fronting on a street with considerable space at the back. There is a courtyard in the rear and room there to build a wing onto the existing building to provide additional office space. We need a good deal of office space in Paris now.

Mr. FULFORD: Is that the building on Avenue Foch?

The WITNESS: No, this is on Avenue Montaigne. The Foch property is just rented and it will be given up.

Mr. Low: What are your plans with regard to the new location?

The WITNESS: There are alternative plans being developed to use the existing building with renovations or to tear some of it down and construct a new one, but no official decision has yet been reached. We have submitted those plans to Treasury Board and the matter has not yet been determined.

Mr. GREEN: How does your staff in Rome compare with the staff in Paris?

The WITNESS: It is undoubtedly smaller.

Mr. GRAYDON: In that case you will want to sublet some of the Rome space, I suppose?

The WITNESS: In Italy the staff is 23; in Paris, 57.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Twenty-three and 57?—A. That is only, of course, External Affairs employees.

Q. Well, if you take everybody will be using these two headquarters, how many would there be in Rome and how many in Paris?—A. I could not give you figures for the other departments. In both Paris and Rome we will have representatives of Trade and Commerce, National Defence, the Immigration Service, the Health and Welfare doctors who work with them, and certainly the numbers in Paris would be rather greater than those in Rome.

Q. It probably would be very much greater, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN: Of course the offices occupied by Trade and Commerce and other departments in Paris are outside the main building.

Mr. GREEN: But I am only asking for the staff who will be using the respective headquarters.

The WITNESS: In the Netherlands, 17 External Affairs staff. .

Mr. LOW: How do you arrive at the standard of building, the standard of that office building that you decided upon?

Mr. MACINNIS: They make a comparison with the accommodation of members of parliament in Canada!

Mr. LOW: That's the way it is done?

The WITNESS: We try to provide adequate working space for the number of people that we can foresee being there, having regard to such things as climatic conditions; for example, the amount of air space you need would increase in tropical countries. By and large, we try to forecast the need that there will be for staff over a good period of years, and provide the office accommodation for them.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Have you not made any forecast of the numbers there would be in Rome from the departments other than the Department of External Affairs?—A. Oh, we have. I do not have the detailed figures here, but we have consulted closely with the other departments about their requirements.

Q. Can you give us the approximate numbers?—A. Well, I think in Rome, for example, you would have probably two trade commissioners plus their supporting clerical and administrative staff. You would have one or two service attachés and their staff. The immigration requirements are harder to forecast, perhaps, than any other, because the amount of immigration to Canada tends to vary over the years, but there is quite a large team of immigration inspectors and doctors in Rome at the present time.

By Mr. MacInnis:

Q. The ratio between the other staffs occupying these premises would not be any less or greater than the External Affairs staff in Rome?—A. I think that would be correct.

Mr. GREEN: Well, the External Affairs staff would be greater in Paris than in Rome?

The WITNESS: Yes, but I think when we are talking about Paris it should be borne in mind that there is a distinction between the military staff that is attached to the embassy in the form of a military attaché and an air attaché and those Canadian officers who are attached to our NATO delegation.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Macdonnell just stated that we had a staff of 23 in the Department of External Affairs in Rome. Would he be able to give us a list of this staff?

The WITNESS: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want the names or just the list?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: I would like to have full details, please.

The WITNESS: I can give you the classifications. I have not all the names here. There is the ambassador, Mr. Dupuy; one foreign service officer, grade 5; one foreign service officer, grade 2; one foreign service officer, grade 1; one clerk, grade 4; three stenographers, grade 3; two clerks, grade 2-B; one special messenger, and 12 locally engaged staff—that would be interpreters and so on.

Mr. GREEN: Do they live—

The CHAIRMAN: Just a moment, please. There is some more to come.

The WITNESS: I may mention that on the list of officers in Italy there are three people representing the combined immigration and medical services, and they, of course, will have their clerical staff as well.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Just another question, Mr. Chairman. A while ago I think Mr. McCusker mentioned a place name in connection with the proposed site of our office building in Rome. I did not catch the name where it is to be located.

Mr. MCCUSKER: It is right across the street from the baths of Caracalla. It is one of the most attractive sites in Rome and it is probably the greatest tourist attraction. The baths of Caracalla and the open air theatre have the advantage of being one of the greatest tourist attractions in Europe, and certainly, while I do not encourage extravagance or waste, I think we are in duty bound to erect a handsome structure in a location like that.

Mr. GREEN: But we should not be building embassies for tourist attractions in other countries.

Mr. MCCUSKER: That may not mean much in Vancouver, but in Rome it does.

Mr. GREEN: It probably means a lot more than it does in Regina.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I listened to Mr. Green this morning and he suggested that in his opinion the expenditure in Rome cannot be justified, and he went on to talk about extravagances. I think perhaps in a matter like this you have to view it in reference to whether a man has law training or business training, and I say that with all due respect to Mr. Green—

Mr. GRAYDON: Who has got the business training?

Mr. GOODE: Do you want to argue with me on that point?

Mr. GRAYDON: I am in awfully good humour this morning, or I would.

Mr. GOODE: I see that we did a business of \$50 million with Italy last year. Now, we are paying a rental of \$22,000 a year for our accommodation there, and if there is anyone who could prove to me that it is not good business to build an embassy in Rome for the price we propose building it at, I would like to hear a successful argument against it. Our trade with that country is increasing. Between 1950 and 1952, our trade with Italy has gone up by leaps and bounds. The department has to consider, also, the provision of accommodation for staff that they will need ten years from now, and not only build accommodation for the present staff. I think the staff in 10 years may be greatly increased. Looking at all these figures, it seems to me to be good business, and I agree with the expenditure.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. What do we do if we do not use the blocked lira? What do we do with the liras if we do not use them?—A. We leave them either in the bank or with the government, it varies a bit from country to country, and they remain there to be drawn on at whatever their current value may be as the years go by.

Q. Could we buy government bonds with them?—A. No, our agreement specifies the purposes for which we may spend them.

Q. Do they draw interest?—A. No.

Q. They do not draw interest; they just lie there without use?

Mr. Low: They do not need to.

Mr. CROLL: What do you mean?

Mr. Low: They could be used in trade.

Mr. CROLL: What are the purposes for which the lira can be used now?

The WITNESS: For current operations of government offices, for capital projects, the purchase and construction of properties, and for educational and cultural projects. I think that is about the size of it.

Mr. GREEN: You gave evidence the other day that this money could be used for scholarship purposes.

Mr. CROLL: Yes, he said that.

Mr. GREEN: The witness said that these lira could be used to train Canadian students. My submission to the committee is that they could be far better used for the purpose of scholarships to young Canadians.

The CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Let us have the evidence from Mr. Macdonnell. I understood you to say they could be used for current operations, capital projects, such as construction, and educational purposes, such as scholarships. Are we using some for scholarship purposes?—A. We hope to when this agreement comes into force. A sum has been ear-marked for that purpose.

Q. How many liras have we blocked in Italy, approximately?—A. We put that figure on the record the other day.

Q. You did? Is it considerable? Has anybody an idea?—A. About \$500,000 has been set aside for scholarships and other educational purposes, plus \$800,000 for operation and capital projects.

Q. That totals \$1,300,000 that we have on hand in Italy at the present time in the way of blocked lira. Of that you intend to spend about half a million of it for educational and cultural purposes and about \$800,000 for construction purposes?—A. Yes.

Q. And if you do not use it for either of these purposes, then it stays there, blocked, without drawing interest and cannot be used for any other purposes?—A. Yes.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Would Mr. Macdonnell give us any idea as to the approximate distance between the proposed site of our embassy and Vatican City?

Mr. McCUSKER: It is right in the archaeological centre of Rome. It is on historic ground. It is right in the centre of the city. It is a beautiful property. In fact, I understand that an undertaking had to be given to the Italian government that any treasures they discovered while excavating would be the property of the Italian government.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Could Mr. Macdonnell check on this and furnish the approximate distance between the proposed site and Vatican City?

The WITNESS: I am sure we could. I find that it is about three miles.

By Mr. Low:

Q. You said you were paying a rental today of \$22,000 a year?—A. Yes.

Q. Does that include the utilities?—A. No, that is just the rental that we pay.

Q. Over and above that, you have the utilities and maintenance costs to pay?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any idea what those other costs would be?

Mr. COLDWELL: Did you give the exchange value of the lira, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: We are trying to find that.

Mr. McCUSKER: Some time ago, Mr. Chairman, I asked a question through you to Mr. Green—

The CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

Mr. GRAYDON: We are not on the baths yet!

The WITNESS: Heating \$2,000, electricity and gas \$2,500. Those are the major items.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Are you talking about liras or dollars?—A. I have been talking about dollars.

The CHAIRMAN: That information is on page 114 of the report. In Italy we have on hand \$402,000 and an additional \$800,000 to come, together with \$500,000 in 5 per cent bonds. That latter amount is intended to be used in this general field of scholarships and educational work.

Mr. McCUSKER: You said about \$400,000 in cash, and \$800,000 to come with an addition of \$500,000 in 5 per cent bonds?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. McCUSKER: Then we have practically \$1,700,000?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. CROLL: I would like to follow that up.

Mr. GRAYDON: I would like to follow it up after you.

Mr. CROLL: You told us that our present rental was \$22,000 a year.

Mr. JUTRAS: \$26,000 with electricity.

Mr. CROLL: The usual government rate of interest in this country is I presume 3 per cent?

Mr. Low: Three and three-quarters.

Mr. CROLL: But the government rates in this country.

Mr. Low: Yes that is right. Three and three-quarters was the latest figure.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. Assuming that it would cost us say \$550,000—the figure you gave—we put that up to \$700,000 and at three and three-quarter per cent gives you about \$26,000?—A. There is another point perhaps worth mentioning in connection with property there, that it is to our advantage to own property in order to be able to take advantage of the immunity from taxation which governments extend to property owned by other governments. That immunity usually does not apply if you are simply renting property, and we have found it makes considerable saving.

By Mr. Low:

Q. You have to pay tax in any case in rent.—A. If we rent yes, but not if we own.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that if you rent a building you have to pay tax over and above?—A. Well, your rent reflects the taxes as in a normal transaction, but if you own there is no tax element that comes into it.

Mr. FULFORD: The fact that the lira is not a very stable currency as currencies go tends to make real estate values go up. It is an action of business.

Mr. GRAYDON: I would like to have this situation left to these two businessmen, Mr. Goode and Mr. Croll. Well, you have been doing some figuring and it seems to me that if a businessman were going to deal with over \$1 million of blocked currency in Italy, what they would do is to find out what we wanted in the way of accommodation so far as our embassy, our trade commerce department, our immigration and so on, what was the minimum amount of reasonable need required for that building. Then, take the balance of the money and put it into the building of a revenue producing building in Rome and rent it and you would have enough revenue from it to pay for the carrying charges of our whole embassy. You will say you cannot do that. But yes you can do that.

Mr. GOODE: We did not say you could not.

Mr. CROLL: I did not but some of the other business men did.

Mr. McCUSKER: That rules me out of the argument when you are talking about businessmen.

Mr. GRAYDON: You passed some opinion on the advisability of a deal yourself.

Mr. McCUSKER: I did not pass any opinion on the advisability of the deal. I said I did not encourage extravagance and, are you suggesting Mr. Vice Chairman that the people in the external affairs department have not studied their needs in making the plans and have not estimated the requirements, but set a target on a building of \$700,000 without having considered the need.

Mr. GRAYDON: No.

Mr. McCUSKER: That is what you say. That is the suggestion.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not know. You can have it your way, but I would like to find out what the external affairs department do. I am not suggesting they do anything, but I want to find out. Have you considered that possibility?

The WITNESS: I do not think we would have much success in getting approval for the construction of a building that was going to be used for renting.

Mr. GRAYDON: In other words you could not sub-let any part you did not need?

The WITNESS: I think we could do that.

Mr. CROLL: That is not what you said. I have just taken a note. I wondered whether you were talking as a lawyer or a businessman.

Mr. GRAYDON: Do not feel too low if I question your view.

Mr. CROLL: Or are you suggesting we go into the real estate business in Rome.

Mr. GRAYDON: That is exactly what we are doing although we are not making money out of it.

Mr. CROLL: We are providing a home for our people in Rome and to suggest we build a building in Rome for revenue producing purposes is surely outside the scope of the department and the government.

Mr. GRAYDON: He said yes.

Mr. CROLL: No, he said he did not think we were justified in building a building for revenue producing purposes.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. If you built such a building could you have tax exemption if you used it for commercial purposes?—A. We certainly could not get tax exemption for a commercial project, and there is another objection from a departmental point of view to subletting a room or two or a wing, and that is that security precautions are very difficult to take in a case of that kind.

Mr. CROLL: Mr. Graydon is pulling your leg.

The CHAIRMAN: We all agree with Mr. Green that we do not—

Mr. McCUSKER: No I do not want to be included,

The CHAIRMAN: We all agree to this extent that we do not want extravagance in any department.

Mr. McCUSKER: I would agree with that.

The CHAIRMAN: For the last few years the Department of External Affairs budget has been increasing by leaps and bounds. But how can we stop it increasing? Are we part of the whole world or are we going to remain within our shell. These are problems that ought to be dealt with in a national and international sphere. In my journeys, particularly in Europe last year, I was quite astonished that there were no luxuries as far as our missions were concerned. I saw nothing of that sort. I do not believe we want to build show cases, but in dealing with matters of this kind are we going to reduce the \$200,000? We must have something which is fairly acceptable to the Canadian people. We talk of extravagance but we do not know if it will be extravagance, for Rome is a very great centre of civilization and carries more than trade with it. You take, for instance, we have a fine example of France building one of the finest embassies in the world in Canada, and I do not believe the French people regret the money spent in Ottawa, because it means a lot to art and lovers of good things. We all agree with Mr. Green that we do not want extravagance, but I believe the department has tried to avoid that though we are always astonished at the increase in the expenditure of the external affairs department.

Mr. GREEN: The Department of External Affairs is no less and no more entitled to criticism than any other department as regards expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN: Exactly.

Mr. GREEN: And, as a committee appointed, particularly to review the expenditure of the Department of External Affairs, I think we are quite justified in raising these questions as to whether the different expenditures are necessary. It is all right to talk about one city being a historic centre, but our business is to see that the money provided by the Canadian taxpayers is not wasted by the Department of External Affairs. I think, generally speaking, that the department do an excellent job, and I do not want to be unduly critical of them. The very fact that on this proposed expenditure Mr. Macdonnell said they are now reviewing the plans and may be able to cut down expense shows that it has been worth while to raise these questions in this committee, and I hope they will go over the plans again and make a reduction because I believe an expenditure of \$900,000 on a Canadian building in Rome is ridiculous. I am very glad that the department are going to review the whole question.

Mr. McCUSKER: Did I understand you to say the department was going to review the question. I did not think the department admitted they had been extravagant.

Mr. CROLL: They did not say that.

The WITNESS: That is I think correct, and I would like to point out again that we are dealing with a very early stage in the planning. We cannot be more definite in giving you figures, because the plans and cost estimates that

will go with them are not yet prepared. I can certainly assure members of the committee that we have no desire to be extravagant, and that we try to build or buy or rent buildings that will serve our needs and are not, as somebody said, show cases. I think when we get the figures we may be able to cut down on some of those top estimates I gave. One of our difficulties is that we would not feel it fair to be held to the figures we give when the planning is in such an early stage.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. Does the city of Rome or the Italian government have any say in whether this building should conform to the general plan of the city and so on so that you would be limited to some extent by what the city or the government demands in an architectural way?—A. Yes, they will undoubtedly impose some specifications because it is in an area of great historic value and we find that in all capitals the authorities are concerned with maintaining amenities and insist that certain standards be lived up to.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. I wanted to ask the witness is it as a result of careful examination that you decided to build rather than rent?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the difficulty.—A. Yes, in the long run given the modern scale of rentals—and there is every reason to believe that they will rise rather than fall—and also taking into consideration the tax exemption that we will have on owned property, we think that in the long run it is cheaper to own.

Q. How long is the long run?—A. I would think you would find economies within 20 years. One of the difficulties with rented property is the uncertainty of tenure. You will not be able to get a lease that runs more than a few years, and then you have to find something else, and the prices have gone up and there is the expense of moving and perhaps renovation and alteration.

Q. What is the position with respect to embassies here in Ottawa?—A. They also enjoy exemptions from taxation on buildings that they own. It is, I believe, a combination of action that is taken by the federal government, the provincial government and the city government. For example, there are in the estimates of the Department of Public Works each year some funds to—

Q. Make up taxes to the city?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Richard:

Q. Do they make up for these taxes?—A. I do not know. I have no details of that.

Q. You are probably aware of the difficulty we have in this city in that government buildings and embassies take our loveliest spots and I understand the government does not pay the full amount to the city, is that right?—A. I could not say.

Q. Could you find out?—A. Yes.

Mr. COLDWELL: That does not take into consideration the things the government does for the city.

By Mr. Low:

Q. I think I am correct in saying that building costs today are higher than they have ever been and with that in mind, is there any chance that building costs in Italy may decline within a reasonable number of years and have you taken that into consideration?—A. We have indeed, but we see no prospect of these costs declining.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is it a fact that the standard of living in Italy tends to rise and consequently the cost of labour increases with the standard of living?

The CHAIRMAN: That is the trend.

Mr. COTE: I do not think there is any evidence as yet of extravagance by the Department of External Affairs with respect to establishing our missions in these various countries if we take into consideration two factors, the first one being that missions that were established years ago cannot be compared with missions that we are now establishing and the situation that Canada was holding years ago with respect to the position we hold today. We are the third exporting country in the world whereas years ago we were far behind and buildings that we bought for missions years ago certainly did cost less than they do nowadays. With regard to our position in the world I think we cannot but cope with the situation of establishing proper quarters for our missions. They will cost more, there is no doubt about that, but on the other hand, we have to face the facts and we have to provide quarters in various parts of the world for our missions, and although we wish to avoid extravagance we have to face the situation with regard to the country where the mission is being established. I do not think we can compare an establishment for instance in Italy with one in the Netherlands and we cannot compare Italy with Washington or Great Britain or France. It is a matter that is dislocated—if I may use that word—from one country to another and it is a matter between Canada and the country where our mission is being established. Now, in Italy in this particular area of Rome it might look quite expensive and in France it will also be expensive and, if I am not mistaken, we are going to enlarge our Washington premises, and it will also be expensive. It is not only a matter, as I said before, of revenue to Canada, it is also a matter that we have to deal with this in regard to the relations that we have with the various countries where our mission is to be established and I do not see how we can avoid it. I am neither a businessman or a lawyer, but I think this distinction should be borne in mind when we discuss that question.

Mr. GRAYDON: Mr. Macdonnell, I think this is actually what is in the minds of members and maybe improperly in the minds of members, but I think it does form a reasonable basis to question the department on. This blocked currency is in the nature of a windfall and I am quite certain, Mr. Macdonnell, if this had to be raised out of an increase in the income tax of the Canadian people you would not be talking the figures you are at the moment with respect to this embassy. We might as well face it that that, frankly, is at the bottom of most of the figures. That is a windfall in this sense, that we cannot use it in any other way except in one or two avenues of approach, and what I am concerned about is that we are throwing too much of the windfall in one place. That is one of the problems. I think you will find, despite what Dr. McCusker says, that the department after this discussion today will take a look-see at this thing and perhaps see if there is not a more proper distribution of this money which will mean the most to the Canadian people. That is the most the Canadian people can expect.

Mr. McCUSKER: May I, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN: He has not completed his statement.

Mr. McCUSKER: He has put words in the mouth of Mr. Macdonnell that he did not say, and he also said that despite what I said that the department was going to look over the situation again, intimating I was advocating extravagance on the part of the government, which I have not.

Mr. GRAYDON: The only thing I said was that when Mr. Green was questioning Mr. Macdonnell he suggested that there was going to be a review of this, and you said he did not make any such statement.

Mr. McCUSKER: I want to have the record straight. When I was questioning, Mr. Green—and you yourself are guilty of the same thing Mr. Green has

said, you placed in the mouth of Mr. Macdonnell certain statements that he did not make.

Mr. GRAYDON: For instance—?

Mr. McCUSKER: Mr. Green placed in the mouth of Mr. Macdonnell words to the effect that he was to review this thing more carefully, intimating that the department was careless in getting out their figures. Mr. Macdonnell did not say that. He said they would review it. He said it was impossible now to give a definite statement because the plans had not advanced far enough to bring out a definite estimate and therefore he could not say just what it was going to cost. Now that is the part I brought out. I have not tried to excuse because I do not think they are guilty of it—I have not tried to excuse the department of extravagance because I do not think they have been extravagant. I think they are responsible men who have and will take care of our national interest.

Mr. Low: You have to admit, Doctor, that these windfalls—and they are are windfalls—

The CHAIRMAN: If you will allow me, Mr. Low. What is the full import of the word “windfalls”? It has quite a lot of meanings, you know.

Mr. Low: Yes, a rather unexpected asset.

The CHAIRMAN: We knew they had been there for a long time.

Mr. Low: Yes, I know, but you have to admit you did not know we would get them.

Mr. McCUSKER: They were negotiated some years ago by the present Minister of Fisheries who went over there to negotiate these settlements, and those funds have been frozen there for some time. I think that an excellent job was done by him in this regard. Now, it is true that we have these funds, but the fact is that they are frozen and are available only for one or two purposes, among which are cultural purposes and building our own embassies. Money has been ear-marked for cultural purposes, and the other money has been allocated for the construction of an embassy which will house our operations over there, but the very fact that the money is there does not mean that the department is being extravagant in the use of it. I will not admit that, I do not think you should ask Mr. Macdonnell to admit that either.

Mr. Low: We must admit, though, that when we do not have to raise money by taxation there is more inclination to go out and do what Brewster did when he fell heir to millions.

Mr. McCUSKER: Or what Alberta does when it gets oil wells.

Mr. CROLL: Would you not rather have a new embassy in Rome than have a considerable number of liras lying useless in the bank?

Mr. Low: My answer to that is that we would like to have an embassy there to take care of our own needs, but I would also like to have a few of those lira to pay the expenses of it in the years ahead, and not to have to take the money out of the Canadian taxpayer. There won't be nay blocked lira left after this building is put up, according to the figures we have been given, and when it is completed we will start taxing the people immediately for the maintenance costs.

Mr. CROLL: We have a cash balance there at the present time. \$500,000 has been set aside for cultural purposes, and about \$800,000 for construction projects.

By Mr. Low:

Q. Mr. Croll is not considering the cost of furnishing and equipping this building. How much will that be, Mr. Macdonnell? How much will it cost to

furnish them?—A. The target estimate for furnishing the office is \$25,000 plus what is already there that we own, and the target figure for the residence is \$150,000.

Q. You see, you have not got very much left to pay expenses in the years ahead.

Mr. GREEN: That is an additional \$175,000. That would bring the whole cost well up to \$1 million.

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. Does the exemption from taxes which you give foreign embassies extend to foreign consular offices as well in Canada?—A. I think I would have to look into that. There may be a distinction between diplomatic and consular property, I am not sure.

Q. You let them bring in goods duty free?—A. Yes, consuls have certain diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Mr. GOODE: As far as I am concerned, it comes back to this. To me, the argument of having blocked currency in Italy has no effect at all on the matter. What does mean something to me is this, that we are now paying \$22,000 a year for rent, and this new building, on my figures—and I have not heard anyone dispute them—is going to cost us \$45,000 a year, spread over 20 years, to build it. That \$45,000 is tax free. In simple figures, we are paying \$22,000 a year now, and for \$45,000 a year we are going to have a permanent residence we cannot be kicked out of tomorrow. We are going to have a building that Canada is going to be proud of, and Canada, it must be remembered, is no longer a nine year old kid. We have attained our majority and when we go into foreign countries I think we have to have a residence and office building to reflect the importance of Canada in all the world. No one can argue with me successfully about the difference between \$45,000 a year, based on a 20-year expenditure, as against a cost of \$22,000 a year rental, for which we get nothing but the residence and the building that we can be thrown out of in a month, perhaps—I do not know whether we have a lease or not. I would like to hear argument against those figures, the figure of \$45,000 per year over a 20-year period as against an annual rental of \$22,000. I think it is good business no matter which way you look at it.

Mr. LOW: That is what the argument is about.

Mr. GOODE: Well, if it is less, so much the better, but according to these figures we got from Mr. Macdonnell this morning, it is good business.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

Shall the item carry?

Carried.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Macdonnell was going to deal with another item—A. Yes, the situation with respect to the Netherlands is as follows: We bought a property in 1951 in the centre of The Hague for an office building, and plans—and these are pretty firm plans—have been worked out in detail with cost estimates. The plans have been prepared showing a total of \$437,000 for an office building. Now, those plans have been submitted to the government and we do not know what decision will be taken on them.

Q. How much has been paid for the land?—A. \$41,700.

Mr. LOW: Is it a good location, Mr. Macdonnell?

The WITNESS: It is an excellent location in the centre part of town for business purposes.

Mr. GREEN: Do you have an embassy besides?

The WITNESS: We have a residence.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. What is the estimated cost of moving your staff into this new building?—A. I do not think the cost will be very high. I could not give you a figure offhand. It would be a question of moving the existing furniture, file cabinets and so on, from the present buildings. It should not be very much.

Q. Would that "very much" be thousands or hundreds?—A. \$2,000 or \$3,000.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Do we own the embassy besides?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you pay for that?—A. We bought that immediately after the war for \$195,000.

Q. That is the land and buildings?—A. The land and buildings. As was mentioned earlier at this meeting, that again was something of a windfall. It had belonged to a collaborator with the Germans and it was obtained a good deal more cheaply than could be done nowadays.

Q. And what is the cost of equipping the new office building?—A. We estimate that we will require \$15,000 in addition to the furnishings and equipment that we now own there.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

By Mr. Richard:

Q. What part does the Department of Public Works take in preparing the estimates, supervising, construction and things like that?—A. They are consulted when the plans are drawn. We go over the plans with Public Works and with the Treasury Board staff in order to get as considered a view as we can of the adequacy of the plans.

Q. Is your department then exempt from the general situation that applies to other departments, that all buildings shall be constructed and supervised by the Department of Public Works?—A. Yes, I believe that the Department of Public Works felt it would be difficult for them to get into this field of work abroad, so they enter into it more on a consultative basis.

Q. Who is your architect?—A. Mr. Monette.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is Mr. Monette in the city now? Could he appear before the committee?

The WITNESS: No, he is in Paris.

Mr. GREEN: Do you have your own architectural and engineering staff?

The WITNESS: We have a departmental architect who is based in Paris and who has general responsibility for supervising the preparation of plans. He engages architects in each of the cities where we have any work to be done, who are familiar with local practice.

Mr. COLDWELL: He appeared here two or three years ago before the committee.

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. GREEN: Has he any staff?

The WITNESS: Yes, he has a clerk of works, that is all.

Mr. McCUSKER: In furnishing these buildings, whose advice do you obtain? Do you allow the occupant at the time to set the pattern of decoration for these embassies?

The WITNESS: No, we have the good fortune to have some very competent advisers on interior decoration. A consultative committee was created some

years ago, and an expert on interior decoration goes over not infrequently to Europe, about once a year, to inspect the lay-outs and to make recommendations to the department. It is not left to the personal tastes of the occupants.

Mr. HIGGINS: What is the name of the head of your architectural department?

The WITNESS: Antoine Monette.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions on this?

Shall the item carry?

Carried.

What is the next order of business, Mr. Green?

Mr. GREEN: The third.

The WITNESS: Tokyo is also in our estimates for some capital funds, and there we have just bought a piece of land adjoining our present compound. The problem is quite different from the other problems we have been discussing this morning. One of the great difficulties in Tokyo is lack of adequate housing accommodation. You can imagine the destruction that occurred in Tokyo during the war. As a result, housing is very scarce and very expensive, and it is pretty inadequate, too. The people who are in the worst position there are our clerical and administrative staff, who have to live long distances away, in some cases, and at very high rent. The proposal is that we should erect some housing accommodation, on which the first priority will go to the clerical and administrative staff, and the second priority to foreign service officers. There is also need for additional office accommodation. The old Canadian legation was put up in the early thirties, when the staff was a good deal smaller than it is now. We are hoping to embark on a two or three year program. Various alternative plans have been submitted to us by the embassy in Tokyo with suggestions from a local architect, and we would hope to have additional office space and additional housing for the Canadian staff. Rough figures have just been received. These only came in in the last fortnight or so. One scheme is estimated to cost \$520,000: That would give additional office space, a building made into small apartments for clerical and stenographic staff, and five houses; and then there is another scheme at an estimated total cost of \$405,000. We will have to study these with great care, obviously, and bearing in mind the views of the members of the committee, but I do not think I can really take you very much further than that at the present time.

Mr. GREEN: How large a staff have you there?

The WITNESS: Thirty-six.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Mr. Macdonnell, could you tell us offhand, the approximate capital investment that we have already in Tokyo?—A. The investment there, which was made in the early thirties, is \$215,000.

Q. That would mean that our mission there would have been established at a cost of about three-quarters of a million dollars?—A. We have been offered over a million dollars for that property as it stands.

Q. But I mean the cost of it.—A. Yes.

Mr. COLDWELL: You have just one building there now?

The WITNESS: Two buildings.

Mr. McCUSKER: Does Mr. Macdonnell anticipate that our staff will be reduced in Japan when we withdraw the brigade from Korea?

The WITNESS: I doubt that it would be reduced much. The military personnel in the embassy, which is not very large, might be cut a little bit, but by and large we see a continued need for the External Affairs people and the Trade and Commerce people who are there now.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. At the moment you have a residence, I presume, and an office building?
—A. Yes.

Q. And you are proposing to build five more houses?—A. Yes. We have been able, fortunately, to buy a piece of land adjoining present property and it will all be one compound.

Mr. JUTRAS: These homes will be for the clerical staff?

The WITNESS: The clerical staff will have first priority for that accommodation, and the second priority will be for foreign service officers.

Mr. GREEN: Does that figure include the cost of the land?

The WITNESS: Yes, the land has been paid for. We bought that in December last. It cost \$68,500. It is a piece of land 140 feet by 240 feet.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Could you tell us approximately what is the capital investment in London?—A. \$1,400,000.

Q. And in Washington?—A. \$828,000.

Q. Do we envisage an enlargement of our establishment in Washington, an expansion?—A. The Department of External Affairs has no plans for enlargement in prospect, but the Department of National Defence, I understand, is putting up a new building there for their very considerable joint staff mission.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. Does that \$1,400,000 investment in London include all the residences and office buildings? It does not seem to be very much when you look at Canada House alone. The value of Canada House is considerable.—A. That includes everything.

Q. Does it?—A. It includes a figure for the office building, Canada House, of a little over \$1 million.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Is that an estimate or is that the actual cost when it was bought?—
A. It is the cost when it was bought.

Q. When was it bought?—A. A long time ago, some 30 years ago at least.

Mr. MCCUSKER: Do we own our military headquarters in London? We have a very beautiful house there in which our offices are located. Do we own that building or is it just on lease?

The WITNESS: I think it is rented by the Department of National Defence.

Mr. COLDWELL: That was what I meant when I asked you if that \$1,400,000 included everything.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. You do not happen to have the assessed value of our properties in Tokyo, do you? Do they have a system of assessed values in Japan?—A. Systems of taxation vary so much all over the world. We discovered that having bought the land by no means gave us title to use it. There are such things as surface rights there, people put up little shacks, and so on, and it took quite some time to clear it.

Q. Is it cleared now?—A. It is.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. What has happened to our embassy in Peiping? Have you any report on that? The last time we met I think there was some discussion about that. I think there was some question of a caretaker being in there at that time.—
A. We have maintained a caretaker there.

Q. And the place has not been expropriated by the red authorities?—A. No.

Q. Who pays the caretaker?—A. We do.

Q. How do you get the money in?—A. Through the good offices of the United Kingdom. They are established in Peiping.

Q. Have you any other properties that you have a caretaker in there?—

A. I do not think so, except one room in Shanghai.

Q. You have one room in Shanghai and you have one caretaker for that?—
A. Yes.

Mr. GREEN: Do you not have property in Nanking?

The WITNESS: That is the property we are talking about. We never moved to Peiping; the embassy property is in Nanking.

By Mr. McCusker:

Q. Was that property furnished?—A. Yes.

Q. And the furniture is still there?—A. Yes.

Mr. COLDWELL: We have several houses there that we exported from Canada, prefabricated houses?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. COTE: Have you any approximate estimates for the costs we have to meet to establish our mission, for instance, in Spain?

The WITNESS: Yes, we have some.

Mr. COLDWELL: I was going to ask what the caretaker costs are.

Mr. MCCUSKER: Are you receiving applications for the job?

Mr. COLDWELL: Do you want it, Doctor?

The WITNESS: That is outside my jurisdiction. The amount we have estimated for the embassy in Spain, which will be functioning for only a part of the fiscal year, is \$40,000 operation costs during the year.

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Operation costs?—A. Yes.

Q. What about the capital expenditure?—A. We will not be in a position to consider that until the embassy has been opened and we know something about the availability of rented accommodation, about prices and so on.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. Did I understand you to tell Mr. Graydon that we had one room in Shanghai?—A. Yes.

Q. What is it used for?—A. Storage of furniture and equipment which we had to leave. We could not move it.

Q. You have a caretaker there for that one room?—A. No, it is apparently under the supervision of the United Kingdom people who are close by.

By Mr. Green:

Q. Have you any information on the Ming Sung ships?—A. No, I have not.

By Mr. Coldwell:

Q. Does that come under caretaker of property?—A. We have an item in the estimates for \$7,500 which includes the caretaker and a few other charges.

Mr. MCCUSKER: Do you think this committee should delegate Mr. Green to go over and get the ships?

Mr. JUTRAS: I said that before.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions? Shall the item carry?
Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: There is one item left that is Item 99 and Mr. Macnaughton wanted to be present when that item comes before the committee. Do you agree that we deal with that at the next meeting?

Mr. GREEN: There is another item.

The CHAIRMAN: Oh yes, there is the Colombo plan.

Mr. GRAYDON: When will we reconvene? I have a matter I would like to bring up in connection with passports and visas, and I do not know whether I can go back, but it is because of new evidence brought forward by Marshal Tito with respect to the procedure and the passport situation in Canada. I would like to give notice to Mr. Macdonnell so that he will be able to deal with it. I would like to give that notice to the department so they will not be caught off guard.

Mr. CROLL: Any opportunity to question the maker of that statement.

Mr. GRAYDON: What statement?

Hon. MEMBERS: Tito.

Mr. GRAYDON: If you would like to take the responsibility I have no objection.

Mr. GREEN: Do we have any authority to deal with items in supplementary estimates.

The CHAIRMAN: No, that was last year. We have other supplementary estimates, but these have not been handed to us yet. Estimates in the new fiscal year are likely to be handed to us for consideration, and we will have these before us.

We are on Item 102, the Colombo plan—shall that item carry?

Mr. GREEN: There are a few other questions, and I understood the arrangement was that someone would come from the Department of Trade and Commerce to deal with them.

The WITNESS: If I may comment on that, it was my understanding that we were to prepare a fairly full account of the activities that have been undertaken, and that is available to the committee whenever they want it.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is there anyone under Mr. Cavell on any lower level who would be able to give the committee first hand information with respect to the Colombo plan?

The WITNESS: I do not think there is anyone to equal Mr. Cavell for first hand information. I do not think anybody in the branch has the first hand knowledge that he has.

Mr. GREEN: You are suggesting you should give us a statement?

The WITNESS: I have it here, if it is required.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we adjourn—we have had a good discussion, and a very lively one at times which got to the bottom of things, which is good for committee work, but before we leave, we have the leaders here of all the parties in the House, and the time will soon arrive for formulating our final report, so I will ask Mr. Graydon, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Low or any other members of the committee who want to bring their views forward when we are formulating the final report to bring them to me.

The meeting is adjourned.

Mr. GRAYDON: When is the next meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: 3.30 Thursday afternoon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 10

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1953

ITEMS Nos. 99 and 102

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

WITNESS:

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, March 26, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 3.30 o'clock p.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Bradette, Cote (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Graydon, Higgins, Jutras, Low, MacDougall, MacInnis, MacKenzie, Macnaughton, McCusker, Picard, Quelch, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Riley and Stick.

In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary, and Mr. S. D. Hemsley, Finance Division.

The Chairman placed on the record a letter from the President of the Ottawa Branch, United Nations Association in Canada.

Item No. 99—Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs—was called.

Mr. Macdonnell was called and questioned respecting the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Item No. 99 was adopted.

The Committee reverted to Item No. 86, *Passport Office*, the witness being further questioned thereon.

Item No. 102 was called.

The witness presented a prepared statement on the Colombo Plan and was questioned thereon.

Item No. 102 was adopted.

Mr. Macdonnell placed on the record statistics of the trade carried on by Ceylon, India and Pakistan with the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. (*See Appendix "A" to this day's evidence.*)

The Chairman thanked the witness for his assistance to the Committee.

At 5.00 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 3.30 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, March 31, at which time it will meet *in camera* to prepare its report to the House.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

MARCH 26, 1953.

3:30 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we now have a quorum. Before we proceed, if you have not already been advised, no doubt you will be advised today or tomorrow by the president of the United Nations Association of Canada, Ottawa Branch, of an interesting meeting that will be held on Friday evening. I received from the president of that association the following letter under date of March 24, which I will read:

Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning, Madame Pandit has graciously consented to address a public meeting at the Glebe Collegiate auditorium at 8.30 p.m. on Friday, March 27, under the auspices of the Ottawa Branch of the United Nations Association.

Her topic will be "India's Role in the United Nations".

We feel that this address should be of special interest to the members of your committee, and we appreciate your offer to draw it to their attention at your meeting on Thursday of this week.

Wives, other members of the family, and friends of the members are also cordially invited.

If it is possible to go there, I am sure you will find it very interesting. Of course Friday night is an inconvenient night for many members. I believe the address would be worth listening to. Madame Pandit is very interesting and very eloquent.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask the chairman if he has checked whether national mourning would interfere with that arrangement?

The CHAIRMAN: I did not. It may, although that is the only notice I received so far. I do not believe it will affect a matter of this kind. It is not likely at any rate.

If it is satisfactory to the committee we will proceed with item No. 99, International Civil Aviation Organization. I believe Mr. Macnaughton has something to say on this.

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to thank the members of the committee for being so considerate as to delay the discussion of this item one or two meetings. My reason for raising this question is to, first of all, secure some information, from the officials, and also to try and give a little publicity, through this committee, to the public of Canada about some of the activities of this organization.

It is true that the organization I.C.A.O., and I.A.T.A., which is connected with it, is located in Montreal, but it is more than being located in a building with the flag of the United Nations flying on top. It is the only United Nations organization which we have in Canada, and the basic reason for bringing this to your attention today is that there is a decided danger of removal of this organization from Canada to some other country when the General Assembly meets on June 16 at Brighton, England. Now, at that General Assembly, of which there is one each year—and I am told that those meetings are held in different countries each year—there will be 58 nations, and we are apprehensive that an attempt will be made once more to raise the question of the

difficulty of the cost and expense of remaining in Canada and the benefits to be derived from going to some other countries.

What are some of the benefits we get from I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A.? I think first of all we admit and we know that Canada is an air-minded nation. Geographically this country is strategically situated as between Europe, North America and Asia for an organization of this kind. What we do not perhaps appreciate is that Canada is a little late in coming into the air transportation field in relation to other countries which have been in that field for many, many years, long before we started in that field, and, consequently, we have much to learn from the International Civil Aviation Organization located in our midst. The air laws of the world are decided here. The decisions and regulations are decided in Montreal after discussion with the various officials and the organizations, and perhaps with Canadian officials too.

One great benefit from this organization is the influx of experts who come to Canada, and to Montreal, and we have the benefit of Canadian officials discussing their air traffic matters with world-wide experts and that, shall I say, free of cost. Doctors discuss medical questions, lawyers do the same, and air transport experts do the same.

The cash benefit to the city of Montreal is estimated to be about \$4 million per year, for expenditures, living costs and all the rest, of the officials of this organization. It is a matter of prestige, also. As you know, in Holland there is The Hague, and due to the library of The Hague and various other reasons the Court of International Justice is located there. Geneva has the World Health Organization, and at one time had the League of Nations. New York has the United Nations. Montreal has I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. It does bring a certain amount of prestige to the city and to the country as a whole in having one of these international organizations there. I think it is only fair to say that I.A.T.A., which is the International Air Transport Association, and which is maintained by the different international air lines at their own expense, will always follow the headquarters of I.C.A.O.: the one is the practical and the other the technical, and the two generally stay very close together.

There are one or two problems which are creating friction at the present time and I think it is our duty to face them. The chief difficulty, of course, is the question of our currency. We are fortunate in having a dollar which is at a premium, but if we were in a soft currency country and were forced to send delegates to Montreal, Canada, for international meetings—and they have to stay here for international conferences or even discussions for weeks at a time—it would form quite a hardship and be quite a cost to the soft currency government concerned. There is no doubt that many of the soft currency countries, some of whom are not as well off as we are, find it expensive to send delegates to this country for that reason. That is one of the chief difficulties. Aside from that, I understand there are various problems, one of which is a problem in the city of Montreal, which in reality is a municipal question concerning water rates, but which I understand is pretty well cleared up, so there is not much trouble there.

The other question is one with the province over sales tax which is about to come under discussion fairly soon. There have been certain federal questions which, I understand, an attempt has been made to try and clean up, too.

There are certain questions which I have drafted and which I would like to submit to Mr. Macdonnell, five questions in all, which, in so far as the federal government is concerned or we as a national group are concerned. If he would care to answer, I think it might clear up any remaining problems that exist.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to ask your questions now, Mr. Macnaughton?

Mr. MACNAUGHTON: I have the questions written out and I will pass them to Mr. Macdonnell. If Mr. Macdonnell will read them, it will save time.

Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, called:

The WITNESS: The first question is: What is the rental cost per square foot of I.C.A.O. headquarters offices in Montreal and what is the total Canadian government subsidy? Now, I might just go back a little bit into the history of that. In 1949 the government made available to I.C.A.O. five floors of the International Aviation Building in Montreal for use as their headquarters. The space was rented by the government from the owners of the building, the Canadian National Railways, at a rate of \$3.25 per square foot. That was sublet to I.C.A.O. at a rate of \$2.50 a square foot; the difference of 75 cents was to eliminate any element of profit in the rent charged to I.C.A.O., the cost being assumed by the Canadian government. The rate of \$3.25 per square foot is considered to be a fair commercial rent for the space occupied. At about that time and subsequently, other specialized agencies of the United Nations established themselves in Rome, in Geneva and in Paris. The rent paid by these agencies for headquarters varied from 30 cents to 90 cents a square foot. The comparison between these rates and that paid by I.C.A.O. caused some complaint in the I.C.A.O. Council, and in June, 1952 the Canadian government decided to provide sufficient additional subsidy to reduce the rent for the space then occupied to \$1 a square foot. This rate was made effective from June 15, 1952. So the government has been able to go a considerable distance in meeting the request of the organization. That is the item that is in the estimates which we are discussing now. The total Canadian government subsidy of rent comes to about \$200,000 annually.

The second question is this: Has any request been received from I.C.A.O., following the United Nations example, asking for permission to issue special stamps and thus gain some needed revenue? I.C.A.O. has submitted to the Canadian government, as its host, a proposal aimed at providing some revenue for the organization from postal activities. The proposal was that a special I.C.A.O. stamp be issued for use by the organization. I.C.A.O. would pay in the usual way for the stamps it used, but the proceeds from philatelic sales would be divided equally between I.C.A.O. and the Canadian government. This proposal has not been approved for a number of reasons. The Postmaster General has objections in principle. The prospective revenue for I.C.A.O. would be insignificant. And, finally, the Universal Postal Union, another specialized agency to which Canada belongs, has gone on record as opposing such an arrangement, and this attitude has been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The third question: Do members of the secretariat receive any special customs privileges? The headquarters agreement concluded between Canada and I.C.A.O. in 1949 provided customs privileges for the president and members of the council, and for the secretary-general and assistant secretaries-general. Although there was, I think, until very recently no formal request from I.C.A.O. to extend these privileges to other members of the secretariat, we have had repeated requests to make exceptions in favour of individuals. The government recently offered to extend customs privileges to a further forty-two of the senior members of the secretariat, and this has now been done, which meets to a very considerable extent the proposals of the organization.

The fourth question: Has the city of Montreal, which in turn benefits from the expenditures of this organization, made any concession on municipal water rates? I.C.A.O. was previously charged about \$16,000 a year by the city of

Montreal for water services. This charge was considered by I.C.A.O. to be excessive and to constitute a tax on the organization. During 1952 the city of Montreal agreed that henceforth I.C.A.O. would be charged only with the actual cost of water used. This arrangement has reduced I.C.A.O.'s annual water bill to less than \$4,000.

The fifth and final question is the following: Has I.C.A.O. been able to iron out its difficulties with the Quebec provincial government? The negotiation of the headquarters agreement left all matters within the jurisdiction of provinces for direct settlement between the province of Quebec and I.C.A.O. Over the past three years the I.C.A.O. secretariat has made several approaches to the provincial government in order to discuss possible provincial tax exemptions, but has not so far succeeded in arriving at any arrangement with the province on these matters. While exempted by the headquarters agreement from payment of several federal taxes, the organization has had to pay provincial sales tax on its considerable purchases within the province. Recently the organization was informed that the premier of the province would be glad to discuss the question with I.C.A.O. after the current session of the legislature had ended. This is an encouraging development and holds promise leading to an arrangement that is satisfactory to both parties. We certainly hope they will be able to reach agreement.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions on item 99?

By Mr. Cote:

Q. Could Mr. Macdonnell tell us to what extent the government helped to pay the rent of the I.L.O. organization which was located in Montreal during the war?—A. I do not know. I believe an arrangement was made with McGill University to house them, but what the financial terms were I do not know.

Q. Well, was the Canadian government not helping with regard to payment of the rent?—A. I am sorry, I have not got details on that.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. Do you agree with Mr. Macnaughton's statement as to the value of I.C.A.O. being established in Montreal?—A. Yes, certainly I think the department regards it as being very much in the Canadian interest to maintain the headquarters here.

Q. Who is the Canadian representative?—A. Mr. C. S. Booth; Brigadier Booth is the permanent representative of Canada.

Q. What position does Mr. Pattison hold?—A. He is No. 2.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

Mr. Graydon, I believe, has some questions to ask on passports.

Mr. GRAYDON: Yes. I gave notice to Mr. Macdonnell about the content of the questions I intended to ask, and it arises out of the disclosures made by the head of the Yugoslav government, Marshal Tito, both in his book and also in revelations he made while on a recent visit to Britain, which had to do with the use of some 800 Canadian passports which apparently were used by Soviet spies and other people behind the iron curtain for purposes that were not calculated to advance the cause of Canada very materially. In a front page article of the *Toronto Daily Star* of Thursday, March 19, in the headline on that date it says: "CANADA VISAS AID REDS—TITO". The *Star's* staff correspondent, William Stevenson, from London, goes on to say this—and I am not going to quote any extensive part of the report, but only one or two sentences which have to do with the matter I intend to raise:

London, March 19.—Marshal Tito has disclosed that many of some 800 Canadian passports, which his communist government confiscated

seven years ago, were passed along to the Soviet government agency which specializes in altering such documents for the use of communist couriers. Tito, here on a state visit, used a similar passport to return from Russia in 1940. The document had been issued in Ottawa in December, 1927, to a naturalized British subject named Spiridon Mekas, whose name Tito used.

Then he went on to say this, that these passport had been used very extensively by people behind the iron curtain from time to time. In addition to that, the staff correspondent ends up his report which is, as I indicated before, somewhat lengthy, by saying this:—

It is reported that Canadian R.C.M.P. investigations have since been made into the staff of the Canadian passport office in Ottawa.

Now, one of the questions I would like to ask Mr. Macdonnell is this: Is the department aware that on previous occasions our passports have been used for purposes such as are described in this article and is there any protection given with respect to our passports being used for these purposes, because after all any loose giving of passports and issuance of passports to people who perhaps may be on suspicious missions behind the iron curtain, in view of what he said there, would indicate that there could be a use made of these passports that had not occurred to some of us before? And secondly, what does the comment mean with respect to the investigations which have been made into the staff of the passport office in Ottawa by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police? Has there been any such investigation? I would like to have full comment by Mr. Macdonnell on just what this article all means and to what extent we should know the facts in connection with it.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could deal with Mr. Graydon's last question first. We can dispose of it pretty quickly. No investigation of the passport office has been made as this correspondent from London suggests. On the general problem of passports which were used for travel through Yugoslavia, the department has no information which would indicate that the Yugoslav government has ever passed Canadian passports to the Soviet authorities. You will recall that since the end of the war approximately 2,000 Canadian residents of Yugoslav origin have returned to that country of their own volition. Many of those were native born or naturalized Canadian citizens and therefore entitled to Canadian passports. On arrival in Yugoslavia many of them were forced to surrender their passports to the Yugoslav authorities because the government of that country did not recognize any claim to another nationality once they returned to Yugoslavia. Through our mission in Belgrade, the department has constantly and persistently pressed the Yugoslav government for the return of all Canadian passports known to have been confiscated by the Yugoslav government. The information available to the embassy in this regard is limited because the bearers who lost their passports by seizure were sometimes reluctant to appear at the Canadian mission to report their loss. About half of these dual nationals returned to Yugoslavia just before or shortly after Tito broke with Moscow, and it is highly unlikely that any passports confiscated after the break would be turned over to the Soviet authorities. In fact we know that many of the people who returned late in 1948—it was in June 1948 that the break between Tito and the Kremlin occurred—were allowed to keep their passports on arrival. Therefore most of the passports which had been seized were of the old type passport issued before January 1947. These have all expired and cannot be renewed. I think I should say this, that the suggestion in the headline of this story about 800 Canadian passports being used by spies is somewhat misleading. The committee might be interested in the figures. The total number of passports issued to this group who went back to Yugoslavia was 870 and by far the greater part of them have been turned in now.

Mr. Low: To the department?

The WITNESS: To our embassy in Belgrade, mostly by the Yugoslav government. There are something upwards of 600 which have been turned in. We know, for example, that there are certain dual nationals who are in Yugoslavia who still have their passports, and we know that the group who went back in the latter part of 1948 did not have their passports taken away from them, so the number of unplaced passports is cut down considerably. We just have not got evidence as to where those are, whether they are in the hands of individuals who may be scattered all over Yugoslavia or whether they were confiscated by the Yugoslav authorities.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. May I ask another question relating to that? Are our experiences in this regard confined only to Yugoslavia or are there other instances with respect to other countries as well?—A. I do not know of any recent instance where this sort of thing has occurred. There is of course always a possibility that a passport which is lost anywhere in the world may be tampered with and it is not unknown for people to lose passports. I think we get most of them back if lost in friendly countries, the police authorities co-operating in that regard. But we do not know of any other recent instances of the type you mentioned.

Q. These passports must be regarded as valuable by the Iron Curtain authorities because I remember very well in 1945 or 1946—I am not sure which—when some of us were in the Russian zone in Germany, when going through Helmsted, which is the check point going from the British zone to the Russian, we were cautioned by the authorities to make sure that nobody got physical possession of those passports which we had. We were told that they could see them but we were not to be allowed to give up physical possession because they were very likely to disappear. Moreover, none of them could speak English well enough even to entertain an inquiry as to where they might go. Has that been the experience generally with respect to iron curtain governments?—A. I think great caution must be exercised to control the passports of any western country, and I think that the experience you have mentioned was probably undergone by people of other nationalities as well.

Mr. MacINNIS: Was there any report of any passport disappearance from the passport office in Ottawa?

The WITNESS: I beg your pardon?

Mr. MacINNIS: Have there been any reports of passports disappearing from the passport office in Ottawa?

The WITNESS: Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a discrepancy of only 200.

The WITNESS: Of the 870 passports which were issued, we can account for all pretty well except 120.

The CHAIRMAN: 120, which is not very far off, if the number was over 800 in the first instance.

By Mr. Croll:

Q. May I ask the witness what has suddenly made Tito a reliable witness? Just because he hates the Russians more? Is that the reason we should pay more attention to those exaggerated statements?—A. It is also worth considering that the story begins by saying that Marshal Tito had disclosed that many of these passports have been used. But it does not say to whom it was disclosed.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not know what this outburst has to do with an article which appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star*. I think I should be allowed to

refer to it in the committee without having to call Marshal Tito as a witness or anybody else.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. I raised this question three or four meetings ago. Have the Soviet authorities asked to have all the passports of certain countries including Canada sent to Moscow, to be collected in the Kremlin to be used for the purposes of their own? I cannot understand just how that could be. I read the article, and it was a rather authoritative article, or so I took it to be. What governs the situation in a case like that? You only issue a passport to a Canadian citizen, do you not?—A. Yes.

Q. If people from the iron curtain countries want to come to Canada, do they apply to our embassies for passports, or for permission to come?—A. They acquire their travel documents from their own governments. It is from our officers that they get their visas, which would be placed in their passports, or other travel documents.

Q. Have you got any means of checking on the visas which you issue? Suppose eight or ten people in Czechoslovakia applied for visas to come to Canada. Suppose they carried out the instructions from the Kremlin and sent those visas to the Kremlin. Would you have any means of checking whether those visas were used by the correct people or not?—A. Oh yes. There are various checks. The passport carries a photograph and a signature. There are certain ways.

Q. You are talking about a passport issued by the Czechoslovakians?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, what about the visas?—A. Our visas go right into the passports.

Q. You say our visas go right into the passport?—A. Yes.

Mr. COTE: Before the visas are granted, the applicants are screened, are they not?

The WITNESS: Very definitely.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. After the visas are issued by you, what check do you have on them? Are they returned to the department, or do you check on them the same as you do on passports?—A. The visa is valid then for presentation at the Canadian port of entry.

Q. For a certain length of time?—A. For a certain length of time.

Mr. MACKENZIE: It does have an expiring date?

The WITNESS: Yes, it has an expiring date.

Mr. STICK: Does it never come back to the department at any time?

The WITNESS: It is just a rubber stamp in the man's passport. It is not something you can pass around.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Suppose a visa is given in Germany or in some other country on a Canadian passport. Let us suppose the Canadian over there is going from one place to another and asks to get a visa to go to another country. Does your agency in that country check on that visa and send a copy to your office here in Ottawa?—A. If I understand it, you are talking about a Canadian traveller abroad who wants to go into another foreign country.

Q. Yes.—A. Our offices are not concerned with the visas he may be able to get from the other country. We have no record of that. He simply comes to the appropriate consul and says: "I want to go into Western Germany or into France, or whatever it may be. He then gets his visa, or he does not get it, as the case may be.

Q. These passports which Mr. Graydon has mentioned, you say, would have been issued before 1947?—A. They would be the old ones in the case of Yugoslavia.

Q. If you changed them, they could go to one of the Canadian offices and ask that these be renewed.—A. The passports are not renewable.

Q. They would have to get new ones?—A. Yes.

Q. But they could make out an application on the basis of their old one?—A. If they were still Canadian citizens they would be entitled to receive a new one.

Q. Well, suppose the passport was falsified?—A. We would not issue a new passport merely upon the presentation of an old one. We would require supporting data.

Mr. MACINNIS: You could not get a Canadian passport outside of Canada, could you?

The WITNESS: Any Canadian citizen can do that if he can prove he is entitled to it. He must demonstrate that he has not got an existing passport. Any of our missions abroad would issue it.

By Mr. Low:

Q. What about this dual nationality which you mentioned? Could you tell us how that arises?—A. That is one of the more complicated fields of international law which I do not profess to understand. Perhaps we can simplify it to this extent: An individual who was a Yugoslav origin may be naturalized here in Canada. We regard him as a Canadian citizen. It may happen that the law in Yugoslavia does not take into account naturalization abroad. In other words, if a person was born in Yugoslavia, he would remain a Yugoslav for the rest of his life. I do not know if that is true of Yugoslavia, but I know that it is true in certain cases. Suppose the individual wishes to go back to his country of origin. They may say to him: "We do not recognize your Canadian nationality at all. For all purposes in this country you remain our citizen, so you have no right to a Canadian passport and therefore we will take it away from you." That is, in essence, what happens to these people.

Q. In cases where you know that particular interpretation exists, in the other country in which they hold citizenship, that when those people leave Canada, would it not be advisable to lift their Canadian passports from them when they leave?—A. On the other hand, are those people not entitled to such travel facilities as can be extended to them? We do put in the passport a warning to people that if they get into difficulty in the country of their other nationality, not a great deal can be done for them because, when they are claimed as nationals of another country, it is pretty difficult for a Canadian diplomatic mission to step in there and try to help them.

I have known of a great many cases myself. I happened to be in Czechoslovakia for some years. I know of people who had become naturalized in Canada as Canadian citizens and who went back in order to visit their families. They travelled there on Canadian passports, and travelled back again. I mean, there was no difficulty raised, although in some of those cases had there been a strict interpretation of Czech law, they probably would have been claimed as Czechoslovak nationals.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Would it be true today?

The WITNESS: I think not.

By Mr. MacInnis:

Q. If you know that a government does not recognize the naturalization of the nationals of a government anywhere else, is it usual to issue a certificate of

nationalization? I remember some years ago I had talks with the Under-Secretary of State in connection with persons of Japanese origin. For a long time I think Canada refused to issue naturalization certificates to Japanese nationals until that point was cleared up. But it seems to me that if any country refuses to allow its people to become nationals of any other country, that it would be reasonable to refuse such people naturalization in this country.—

A. You might find that working in a variety of ways. Let us suppose that Iron Curtain country forbade its nationals to acquire any other nationality. Let us suppose that a refugee had managed to escape from that iron curtain country and had spent the necessary length of time in this country in order to qualify for citizenship. I do not know whether we would want to refuse him Canadian citizenship on that account. But you might want to suggest to him that it might be inadvisable for him to go back to his country of origin on a trip.

Q. What is the position of a refugee? Is he a stateless person, or do we put him in a different category?—A. Most of the iron curtain countries are very anxious to put forward their claim that all these people are their nationals so that if they ever get hold of them, they can persuade them—or even compel them to come back to their country of origin.

By Mr. Gauthier (Portneuf):

Q. You said that in 1948 you had delivered 807 passports to Yugoslavs?—

A. 870.

Q. And you said that about 600 of them had been recovered?—A. Yes.

Q. Through the instance of your department?—A. Yes. We have received 637.

Q. You have received 637 and could you tell me—I do not know, perhaps it is a matter for the Immigration Department—but could you tell me how many of those Yugoslavs who had gone back to Yugoslavia, to their paradise—how many of them came back to Canada?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. Would the Immigration Department have that knowledge?—A. They should have it.

Q. I want to say that I agree with raising of the question concerning Mr. Tito's interview in England and I agree with David Croll at the same time because he has already done it for me. I do not see why we should praise everything Tito has done. I think that the answer given by the witness is, of course, true, but at the same time, through the raising of the question by Mr. Graydon, it gave me the answer I have been looking for ever since 1948. I remember very well that I was on a train at that time going from Ottawa to Montreal, and there was on board a group of Yugoslavs going back to their paradise. I tried to speak to them but I could not get one word out of their mouths. I do not know if they had been ordered not to speak, but I tried for half an hour and I could not get one word out of them. I wanted to know what they intended to do, whether to stay there, or to come back to Canada, but I could not get one word out of them. So I presume that some of those people at least would remain in Yugoslavia, and that of the 170 passports—if those people could have had their passports taken away from them when they were in Yugoslavia—that is what allowed Tito to say that Canadian passports had been used to give help to some of their fellow travellers coming out of Russia or going into the world on them. However, I would be glad to know if the names mentioned by Tito were the names of the Yugoslavs who left Canada at that time?—A. No. As reported in this newspaper story, the passport that he mentioned was issued in 1927.

Q. It was issued in 1927 and he did not mention any other names?—A. No.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Fulford?

By Mr. Fulford:

Q. I notice, Mr. Chairman, that there were approximately 2,000 persons of Yugoslav origin who left Canada, but with only 870 passports?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you account for the difference?—A. Families travelling on one passport.

Q. Would there be some Yugoslavs in that group who had never become nationalized Canadians and who were just returning to their native land?—

A. Yes, there would be.

Q. How many would they constitute in the total of 2,000?—A. There were 799 Yugoslav nationals in that total.

Q. And the others were all naturalized Canadian citizens travelling on Canadian passports?—A. Naturalized, or by birth.

By Mr. Riley:

Q. I wish to ask some questions concerning the checks made on applications for passports made by Canadian citizens within Canada. Is it not actually a pretty difficult thing to check into the validity of the citizenship of the people who are making application for passports?—A. A good deal of reliance has to be placed on the statement made by the person who vouches, or sponsors.

Q. Somebody might certify that a photograph bore my signature. My signature may not be known in the passport office, but it will be accepted, will it not?—A. I will not say that it would be automatic, but generally speaking that has been the rule in a good many cases.

Q. It is pretty nearly so. It is pretty nearly automatically granted?—A. Yes. This has been reviewed at great length, and it is an extremely difficult problem to reconcile strict security requirements on the one hand with the speed which is necessary to get passports out to deserving applicants on the other.

Q. Would not the proper way to check it be, where there are R.C.M.P. officers, to have the applicant's picture certified, or to have the application certified by the R.C.M.P. officer?

The CHAIRMAN: That should be good certification.

The WITNESS: I would not like to express a comment off-hand on any system of checks. But I can assure the members of the committee that the whole problem is very much in the minds of the passport office. We try to find the most effective way of making checks which will not involve too much time and too much delay to the ordinary travelling public; we find that people like to get their passports in a hurry.

Q. I want to suggest that even if these passports were seized in Yugoslavia, that if anybody wanted to obtain a couple of hundred passports here in Canada he could obtain them in wholesale lots.—A. I am not sure that I agree with you.

Q. It is probable that you cannot provide sufficient safeguards to prevent it.

Mr. HIGGINS: Do not answer him.

The CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by "wholesale lots"?

By Mr. Riley:

Q. If you want to go over there for let us say two weeks, I suggest that you could get ten passports out of Montreal and ten passports out of Vancouver and so on?—A. I would question that.

Q. But it is possible?—A. I would not think so.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I think Mr. Riley has a question there. Suppose the Yugoslav government decided they needed a couple of hundred Canadian passports for some improper purpose over there. What is to hinder them asking their communist

friends here in Canada to get passports on behalf of themselves as Canadian citizens, or so-called Canadian citizens, and sending them to Yugoslavia for some other means? Is there any way to prevent that?—A. I suppose that is theoretically possible. But the point I was trying to meet in the previous question was that if each of those individuals had his passport, he cannot hope to get another one.

Q. He might not ever need it.

Mr. FULFORD: Is it not an offence to send a passport out of the country by mail?

Mr. CROLL: They are not worried about offences.

By Mr. Côté:

Q. Would Mr. Macdonnell be kind enough to check as to my recollection? Did that emigration of Yugoslavs from Canada take place after the so-called break, or was it previous to the break between Moscow and Tito?—A. Most of it was previous to the break. A great deal of pressure was exercised on these individuals in the period before the break between Tito and the Kremlin, although the last batch did not get there until the break had taken place.

Q. Those people who got in there were not, I think, allowed to come back?—A. That was certainly true for a long time. I could not speak with accuracy about conditions prevailing today.

Q. I mean at that time.—A. In the first few years when they went back, it did not take very long before they began to become disillusioned with their lot, and many made every effort to come back.

Q. But they were not allowed to come?—A. No.

Q. What happened to their passports? It is not known here. All their passports may have been seized by the government at the time.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): Over 600 have been recovered by the department.

The WITNESS: There is no doubt that a large number of those passports were seized. But we have a large number in our hands now which were turned over by the Yugoslav authorities.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Of that group of Yugoslavs who went over, how many have since returned to Canada?

The WITNESS: I could not answer that.

The CHAIRMAN: That would be for the Immigration Department to answer. Shall we go on now to the Colombo Plan?

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. What is the situation about the Italian business of last year? Is that cleared up now?—A. I believe that there are proceedings in the courts which have arisen out of that.

Q. Well, I do not know.—A. That is my impression.

Q. Have there been many of those people sent back?—A. I cannot speak as to that because it is entirely a matter for the Immigration branch.

Q. What about the situation which happened at Windsor and Detroit last year?—A. I do not think that was even a matter for action within Canada. It was a question of proceedings taken in the United States.

Q. Was there not some question of passports in that case?—A. It was a question of whether there had or had not been some tampering with the United States visa regulations. But as to whether or not the proceedings were administrative or judicial, I do not know. They were, however, taken in the United States.

Q. It does not come under your department at all?—A. No.

Mr. CÔTÉ: It was a matter of visas rather than one of passports.

The WITNESS: It was a matter concerning United States immigration visas.

By Mr. MacKenzie:

Q. Have you any information about Canadian passports reported as lost?—A. I have not at the moment. They are lost periodically. People will leave them on trains and in hotels.

Q. Somebody must find them. Are they returned or characterized as lost?—A. We get quite a few of them back. They are turned in when they are found.

By Mr. Riley:

Q. To return to the questions I was asking previously, as to whether if somebody sent in an application for a passport with a photograph and certificate, and the sponsor's signature on the application form was that, let us say, of a magistrate in some small town in some section of Canada, would not the passport actually be issued within three or four days after the application was received? Or do you check into these individual applications?—A. No, we cannot check into them all.

Q. That is what I was getting at. The question of passports being lost in Yugoslavia is not as serious as it looks on the face, because anybody could get a passport from the department right here in this country and send it out of the country.

Mr. FRASER: You would have to have a photograph, would you not?

Mr. RILEY: It could be a fictitious magistrate who certified it.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. I understand that the United States now demand in most cases that the applicants give their finger prints.—A. I believe that is true.

Q. That is only in the last year or so.—A. I think it goes back for some years now.

Q. I think it started during the war. Well now, does Canada do the same thing?—A. No, not in connection with that.

Q. But would it not help to safeguard the situation?—A. I have no doubt that it would. I think you would have to balance against that the time consumed. You would have to try to estimate what the risk was of the misuse of the document, without finger prints. And as far as I am aware, our security authorities have never felt justified in going to that length.

Q. The United States, or at least some countries demand that you have the police in your area vouch for you. Does Canada do that with respect to the visas?—A. You are speaking of immigration visas now

Q. Yes, United States visas and Canadian passports?—A. Yes. The equivalent of that is done. The applicant must satisfy the visa officer, who usually is an officer of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and sometimes one of our officers. The applicant must satisfy him that he meets Canadian standards with regard to health and various other things, such as being a person of good moral character. And that calls for a statement by such people as a chief of police, a magistrate, a priest, and so on, and some evidence that the person is a thoroughly reliable individual in his own community.

Mr. FRASER: Thank you.

Mr. HIGGINS: To what classes of people do you issue official or government passports?

The WITNESS: I have a list here.

Mr. STICK: You mean diplomatic passports?

The WITNESS: What we call special passports. The special or official passport is issued to the following: judges of the supreme and exchequer courts;

members of the senate and House of Commons; members of provincial cabinets; persons employed by the Government of Canada in any non-diplomatic capacity when on official missions, and when travelling to posts abroad; private citizens including delegates or official advisers attending international conferences, of a non-diplomatic character, and to their immediate families.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. Do you issue them as of right to members of the House of Commons?—

A. Upon application.

Q. I did not think you did.—A. Yes, upon application.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we now consider item 102, the Colombo Plan? I believe the witness has a statement to make and you may question him after he has presented his statement. We are on item 102 which is on page 16 of the estimates, "Colombo Plan".

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, before I launch into this fairly extensive statement which I was asked to prepare, which sums up activities under the Colombo Plan to date, I would like to mention that two articles on this subject will be appearing in the April and May issues of the external affairs monthly bulletin, which I think all members of the House of Commons receive. It will certainly be of interest to you, and we intend, after these two articles have been printed, to re-print them in a form that can be easily mailed, so if there are any members who would like to obtain copies for any purpose they will be available in about two months' time. We think it will give a fairly interesting account of what the Colombo Plan is and what it has done and how it operates.

By Mr. Bater:

Q. Will members of the committee automatically get this?—A. I believe all members of the House of Commons receive the bulletin.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: I think this statement could be put on the record without reading it now.

Mr. GAUTHIER (*Portneuf*): I second that.

Mr. Low: It may be the basis of some questions, Mr. Chairman. I have an idea it will not take very long.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it is better to read it, because then we can go into the heart of the matter and know something about it.

The WITNESS: It was drafted with the questions of the committee in mind. I might start then with the funds made available in the first year of the Colombo Plan. That was 1951-52.

Mr. STICK: Mr. Chairman, while he is reading it, you cannot hear a word. If we cannot get order it is better for us to go.

The CHAIRMAN: The point is well taken. We should have silence. It is difficult for the reporter and the members.

Mr. Low: If for no other reason than out of courtesy to the reader.

The WITNESS: At a recent meeting, the committee asked for as detailed information as could be supplied concerning expenditures from the Colombo Plan votes since the beginning. I have here a fairly detailed statement which I should be pleased to submit to the committee.

This statement indicates that the funds made available during the first fiscal year, that is 1951-52, have now been virtually all committed. A large part (substantially over one half) of the \$25 million for that year has now been spent and the remainder will be expended as work on the projects progresses. For the second fiscal year, 1952-53, expenditures or firm commitments have been made in respect of some \$11 million. Other projects which are under active consideration would account for another \$6 million and still

other projects which are being investigated would, of course, involve expenditures well in excess of the balance if they were to be undertaken.

It may appear somewhat surprising that not all the funds available for the current year have been firmly committed or spent. From the very nature of this complex operation, involving different governments, widely separated locations, a great diversity of specifications and numerous Canadian suppliers, it is not feasible to move as rapidly as might be possible in a single country such as Canada. Those responsible for the administration of Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan have been fully aware of the urgency of this venture if it is to serve its purpose of raising living standards in the Asian countries and contributing to their political stability. At the same time they have been anxious to ensure that the resources which Canada is making available are put to good use. With the full cooperation of the Asian governments, it necessarily takes time to select the projects which are most suitable for Canadian assistance, to work out the many details involved in the provision of such aid and to proceed to commit the necessary funds. As an example, the cement plant for Pakistan, for which the contract was finally prepared this month, took several months of investigation, both here and on the site in Pakistan, and of consultation between officials and experts from the two countries.

Even after a project has been thoroughly investigated and accepted, a good deal of time is required to manufacture and install the equipment. In the case of several of the capital projects, it is estimated that they will require some two years to complete. Expenditures will, of course, take place only as the work progresses.

It is in order to permit the preparatory work to proceed with care—and also, of course, with a sense of urgency—and to cover the rather lengthy periods required for completing some of these capital projects that the appropriation is being requested in a form this year which would make the funds available until their expenditure is required. This arrangement certainly does not imply the adoption of a leisurely attitude towards this program. On the contrary, every effort is being made to hasten the preparation of new projects and the carrying out of those which have been undertaken. As you know, Mr. Cavell, who is responsible for executing our part of the Colombo Plan, is now on a comprehensive tour of the three Asian countries, together with Mr. Wright of the Department of Finance. They are expected to return with the further details required on projects already under consideration and with full information on other projects which those governments would wish us to consider. In addition, a team of experts on agriculture and on the organization of co-operatives will be returning very shortly from a mission to the same countries where they have been investigating the scope for technical assistance from Canada in these fields. These visits, along with the arrangements for investigations of particularly complex projects by qualified consultants, should facilitate our effective participation in the Colombo Plan during the coming year. Our ability to make use of this advice, and especially to undertake the more worthwhile projects which may require several years to complete, will be increased if funds are made available for 1953-54 on the basis proposed in the estimates.

Now I will give a summary of what has been accomplished to date under the Colombo Plan in so far as Canada's contribution is concerned.

Capital projects were agreed upon in the case of both India and Pakistan for the first year (1951-52), from the vote of \$25 million, as follows:

India—\$10 million to provide Canadian wheat. The Indian Government set up a special account equivalent in rupees to the \$10 million grant which goes by the name of counterpart funds. By mutual agreement these counterpart funds

are being used for local expenses in connection with an irrigation and hydro-electric project at Mayurakshi in West Bengal.

\$4.5 million for trucks and buses for the improvement and extension of the Bombay State Transport System. Counterpart funds will also be generated by this project.

\$500,000 for capital equipment for Mayurakshi, the irrigation and hydro-electric project I mentioned. That totals altogether \$15 million.

Pakistan—\$5 million was earmarked for a cement plant in the Thal area where the Pakistan government is carrying out a large-scale refugee colonization scheme.

\$2.8 million for railway ties.

\$2 million for an air and geological survey of Pakistan's resources.

\$200,000 for agricultural machinery and related equipment for a model livestock farm in the Thal area. (This is a joint Canadian-Australian-New Zealand project).

By Mr. Low:

Q. Was there any counterpart funds arranged in this case?—A. No.

Some of the projects I have listed are of a long-term nature and will not be completed for about two years. However, all projects in the 1951-52 program are well under way, with the exception of the capital equipment for Mayurakshi.

Last year parliament again voted \$25 million for capital assistance under the Colombo Plan in the fiscal year 1952-53. This year's program has been widened to include aid to Ceylon, and consultations with the governments of India, Pakistan and Ceylon have been taking place over the past several months with a view to reaching agreement on specific projects.

Complete programs for 1952-53 have not yet been worked out but the projects so far agreed upon are as follows:

India:

\$5 million for wheat. The counterpart funds for this wheat will again be applied to Mayurakshi, the hydro-electric and irrigation scheme.

Pakistan:

\$5 million for wheat. Counterpart funds will be used to pay local costs of economic development projects.

Ceylon:

\$1 million for a fisheries research and development project.

Perhaps at that point I might put on the record details asked for by a member of the committee, who requested a breakdown of the funds being used.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to read it or put it on the record. Is it short?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. FULFORD: Read it.

The WITNESS: \$1 million has been set aside for the fisheries project. It is not possible to give final figures for all of the component parts, since in some instances we have only estimates. The available information is as follows:

2 fishing vessels (exact cost)	\$102,768.37
Gear (estimate)	23,500.00
Trawler plus gear (estimate)	325,000.00
Salaries of crews (4 for fishing vessels and 3 for trawler)	
(estimated total)	55,000.00
Cold storage plant (estimate)	400,000.00

By Mr. Stick:

Q. Where is that? Is it Colombo? What part of Ceylon?—A. I could not be sure of the exact location.

Q. You do not know what part of Ceylon?—A. I am not sure.

The WITNESS: These are the projects on which firm commitments have been made for the current fiscal year. There are other projects under active consideration and they are the following:

India:

Three million dollars for generating and electrical equipment for the hydro-electric plant at Mayurakshi. This total would include the \$500,000 allocated in the 1951-52 program for capital equipment for Mayurakshi.

About \$2 million for locomotive boilers.

Ceylon:

In this case there is about \$1 million for transmission equipment for a rural electrification scheme connected with the Gal Oya multi-purpose project.

Parliament is being asked to vote a third contribution of \$25 million for the Colombo Plan in 1953-54 plus an additional \$400,000 for Colombo Plan technical co-operation.

The figures for technical assistance are as follows:

1951-52	—	Actual expenditure	\$265,122.46
1952-53	—	Estimated expenditure	\$210,131.17*
1953-54	—	Amount requested	\$400,000.00

*Other requests which have already been received, including particularly those from the governments of Pakistan and India for the establishment of laboratories to be operated in collaboration with the Commonwealth Institute on Biological Control, will, if accepted, absorb the bulk of the balance remaining from the appropriation for 1952-53. These laboratories would undertake work related to the control of weeds and insect pests in those countries and elsewhere in Asia and the Middle East.

I think that gives in as brief terms as we can manage the general outline of how the money has been spent or is to be spent.

By Mr. Low:

Q. I am interested in how you handle commitments which, for any year, you do not manage to spend during that year. How do you carry that over into the next year.—A. You will find in the final supplementary estimates for this year an item which is designed to create a fund into which the unspent portion of this Colombo Plan appropriation can be put.

Q. In other words you are aiming now to accumulate the unspent portion of your commitment made in any one year and carry it on without coming to parliament for another vote.—A. Exactly.

Q. For 1951-52 you have not been able to carry over any of the unspent portion?—A. No, there was no provision to carry it over.

By Mr. Quelch:

Q. Where a counterpart fund is used, what is the result. For example, \$10 million is given to India. Does Canada exercise a supervision over the construction of that project?—A. Yes, we would be consulted and our approval would be required for the general lines of the expenditure of these funds.

By Mr. Stick:

Q. You mention an item there which struck me as being interesting. You said I think trucks. Are they for the Bombay state highway?—A. Yes, the Bombay state transport system.

Q. On what basis was that granted?—A. The transportation system in the area required expansion and improvement for the distribution of food and

many other things, and it was thought that this would be a contribution that would stimulate economic development in that area, and I think with particular reference to the food question—

Q. At the time of the famine you wanted to get the food to the people as quickly as possible. That was the basis really, but it was not for the future transportation system. I do not think that would be our job. It seems to me to be the state of Bombay's responsibility to look after their transport system though these trucks would be all right for emergency measures to get the food to the people, but certainly not on a permanent basis. I could not reconcile that.—A. Well—

Q. They have a pretty good transportation system in Bombay—rail transportation that is. I do not know about the road system.—A. Well, I am not familiar with the details, but I know it was gone into with great care.

Q. I am satisfied on the basis of the need during famine when the distribution of food is absolutely necessary. That would be something—
—A. I think it was felt that that would be a continuing need.

Q. If we are going to send trucks there as a permanent policy, I cannot reconcile that that is something we should do. I think we should do something on hydro electric, but to get trucks—A. Of course there are counterpart funds being generated by that project.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. One of the projects you mentioned, Mr. Macdonnell, was the \$5 million contribution during the year before last to the cement plant in Pakistan. Who owns that cement plant?—A. That I believe is to be a government project, but I am not certain.

Q. Are there any cases where funds have been used for any other purpose than assistance to some state owned or state operated project.—A. Well the Bombay transport system is a case in point. It is not owned or operated by the central India government.

Q. Nor by local government?—A. I am not sure, but I think so.

Q. What about municipal government?—A. It may be municipal authority but I think not.

Mr. STICK: I think it would be by the state government.

Mr. LOW: But they provide counterpart funds.

Mr. FLEMING: I do not think Mr. Macdonnell finished his answer to me.

The WITNESS: I think there may well be cases where the ownership and operation will not be in government hands, and the operators of course will pay the local government the counterpart fund which can be used for local expenses.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I was wondering what the policy is in that matter. I take it that if, we will say, the Pakistan government urged that assistance be given, we will say for example, to some private organization, a privately owned organization, to develop some major hydro electric project—is there any policy on the part of the Canadian government with reference to the use of Canadian funds in such a case?—A. I think the government's attitude would be that the value of the project itself was the important consideration rather than ownership.

Q. Regardless of whether it was public or privately owned?—A. That is a matter of domestic arrangement. You would not want to be giving free assistance to private concerns. In any event it would be done with the consent and at the request of the government of India or Pakistan or whoever it might be.

Q. I wonder if any policy has been laid down on such a matter. I take it there is no policy on the part of the Canadian government which says all assistance under the Colombo Plan must go to publicly owned projects in these countries?—A. No.

By Mr. Riley:

Q. Who is building the cement plant—a Canadian company?—A. Canadian companies are supplying it.

Q. Are there consulting engineers sent from Canada?—A. Yes, in fact it is working both ways. Men are being sent from Pakistan to be trained in the use of equipment and consulting engineers are being sent from Canada first to look at the site and then to help with setting it up.

By Mr. Higgins:

Q. Has it been built yet?—A. No, a contract has only been agreed to. This is a very large scale project and it takes some time to work out the specifications.

Mr. STICK: I think when Mr. Cavell came here a year or so ago, he said that was one of the basic needs of Pakistan. It was for building canals to resettle the refugees and the soil in that part of Pakistan is such that they must line the canal with cement, because if they do not the soil is so porous that the water will flow away and the reclaiming of the land there for agricultural purposes is one of their basic needs and one of the main things that Pakistan wants. The idea is to line the banks of the canal with cement so as to retain water.

The WITNESS: And there is a plentiful supply of raw material.

Mr. STICK: There is a plentiful supply of water. If they did not line the banks with cement, the water would filter out.

By Mr. Jutras:

Q. I presume you enter into agreements with some of the specialized agencies to carry on some of that work. Do they get money from the general fund or do they carry on the work on their own appropriation?—A. None of this money is spent through the specialized agencies. It is spent by Canadian government agencies in consultation with the governments of the partner countries in Asia.

Q. Some of the technical assistance would be done by the specialized agencies?—A. The specialized agencies are providing technical assistance and we try to coordinate our work with theirs. If they have an expert in something who could be made available he is made available so as to avoid duplicating the work of a Canadian expert.

Q. Do these specialized agencies in that case get paid from the technical assistance fund?—A. That is their source of income for technical assistance.

Q. I believe that they signed an agreement with the technical assistance body and they agreed on a certain amount to carry on whatever work required to be carried on under the technical assistance program.—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. Mention was made of the trawler which was bought or supplied and also the estimated wages. How do you look after these wages? How long do you keep paying wages over there?—A. It is intended to pay wages until local crews can be trained and the intention is that they would then take over.

Q. These are crews you have taken from here, are they?—A. We will send crews from here.

Q. Was the trawler built here?—A. No, it is English built. The fishing vessels go from Canada. These ships will go out to Ceylon with Canadian or United Kingdom crews who will then train crews for fishing operations there, and eventually the foreign crews will leave and it will be a self-supporting operation.

Q. How do you decide when the crew over there is capable of taking over?—A. That I suppose is one of the things that will have to be watched and discussed with the Ceylon authorities.

Q. The crew that you send with the trawlers, they are on a definite basis, so many months or years?—A. Yes. It is a contract.

Q. On a contract basis?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. In the case of these trucks, were they Canadian trucks which were purchased?—A. Made by the Ford company in Windsor.

Q. Is it the policy so far as possible to use these Canadian funds for the purchase of Canadian goods?—A. Yes, wherever possible and that is in the vast majority of cases.

By Mr. Fraser:

Q. As regards the hydro plant, were the raw materials bought for that in Canada?—A. Yes, they were all bought in Canada.

Q. Every bit of it?—A. I think so. I am not familiar with the details. The contracts of course are spread over a good many suppliers and the actual execution of the plan is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce, but it is the general policy to agree first of all on projects which can be supplied from Canada—things that we are capable of providing.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. And these purchases are made through the normal purchasing channels of the department?—A. I believe so.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe in these projects you have to use manpower more than machinery on account of the greater availability of labour supply.

The WITNESS: I think certainly you would find that there was a great deal of labour available, and not very much in the way of equipment and machinery.

Mr. STICK: I think they hired labour to relieve the distress at that time.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, in order to fulfill my obligations to the committee may I ask permission to put in the record some figures about the trade of Asian members of the commonwealth. It was asked for at an earlier meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory?

Hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

(See appendix "A" for above information).

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the item carry?

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is practically the end of the work, and before we adjourn I want to thank Mr. Macdonnell and his officials, and I also want to thank members of the committee for their fine work and the cooperation that they have extended in all circumstances.

Before we complete our meeting, my secretary has received a note a few minutes ago from Mr. Davison, president of the United Nations Association, Ottawa branch. It reads as follows:

Reminder about general meeting of the United Nations Association in the auditorium, Glebe Collegiate at 8.30 p.m. on Friday 27th, at which Mrs. Pandit will speak on India's role in the United Nations.

A special invitation is extended to all members of your committee.

I have not been able to mail out written invitation as we originally contemplated.

If it is possible the invitations will be sent but if half a dozen members could be there it would be appreciated.

Would it be agreeable to the committee that we have a preliminary meeting *in camera* on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 to start work on our report. Would that be satisfactory. Any members who wish to present something on that occasion will be welcome to do so.

Mr. GRAYDON: I wonder, before we start to deal with this report, should we not have the printed proceedings of our committees. I do not think we should attempt to do that without these reports.

The CHAIRMAN: We will likely have them by next Thursday. Should we try to hold a meeting on Thursday then?

Mr. GRAYDON: I have no objection to holding a preliminary one on Tuesday.

The CHAIRMAN: We could have a special meeting afterwards. All the evidence except today's will be in before that.

Mr. GRAYDON: We could have a preliminary meeting on Tuesday, but I do not think we should prepare this report until we have the printed proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, we will come back on Tuesday at 3.30.

APPENDIX A

Trade Statistics requested by the Committee at March 9th Meeting.

Pakistan

During the severe wheat shortage last year, Pakistan negotiated a barter arrangement whereby she supplied to Russia cotton and jute in return for Russian wheat.

The following are the latest trade statistics available:

		Million of U.S. dollars
Imports from Communist China*	1951	\$14.8
“ “ “ “	1950	18.5
“ “ “ “	1949	28.7
Exports to Communist China	1951	33
“ “ “ “	1950	7.8
“ “ “ “	1949	4.2
Imports from USSR	1951	1.2
“ “ “ “	1950	1.3
“ “ “ “	1949	5.0
Exports to USSR	1951	1.5
“ “ “ “	1950	11.4
“ “ “ “	1949	9.5

*First 9 months.

Ceylon

Ceylon has at present no trade and commodity agreements with the USSR. Ceylon has, however, just concluded a five year agreement with Communist China under which Communist China has undertaken to deliver, annually, 270,000 tons of rice in exchange for 50,000 tons per year of Ceylonese rubber.

The following are the most recent trade statistics available:

		Million of U.S. dollars
Imports from Communist China	1951	\$.8
“ “ “ “	1950	.6
“ “ “ “	1949	.6
Exports to Communist China	1950	.3
“ “ “ “	1949	.5
Imports from USSR	1950	.4
Exports to USSR	1948	1.2

India

Trade between India, on the one hand, and the USSR and Communist China, on the other, has been based almost entirely on barter arrangements and by and large, few commodities have been exchanged outside the scope of these trade arrangements. The trade agreements, generally speaking, aim at an exchange of India's principal exports such as raw and manufactured jute, tea, raw cotton, vegetable oils, pepper, shellac, manganese ore, seeds, mica, hides and skins, etc., for a number of manufactured goods. These manufactures include electrical and other machinery, transport, equipment, metals, newsprint, cement dyes, optical instruments, timber, fertilizers, and food grains.

It should be noted that India's trade with Communist countries represented 3% of her total trade in 1949-1950 and only 1% in 1950-1951, compared with about 2% before 1939.

The following are the latest trade statistics available:

				Million of U.S. dollars	
Imports from Communist China	1951	.....			\$28.6
" " " "	1950	.....			1.0
" " " "	1949	.....			1.8
Exports to Communist China	1951	.....			13.2
" " " "	1950	.....			5.1
" " " "	1949	.....			6.2
Imports from USSR	1951	.....			1.6
" " "	1950	.....			3.5
" " "	1949	.....			22.0
Exports to USSR	1951	.....			13.6
" " "	1950	.....			2.8
" " "	1949	.....			12.6

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Seventh Session—Twenty-first Parliament,
1952-53

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chairman: J. A. BRADETTE, ESQ.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT
TO THE HOUSE

No. 11

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1953

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1953

Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs

CORRIGENDA

Printed Evidence of March 19, 1953—No. 8.

Page 250—Last two lines—delete “have 10 million or 12 million”, and substitute “might have up to 10 million”.

Page 251—Last line—for “18” read “8”.

Page 256—Line 18—delete “603·2” and substitute “between 602·1 and 603·6”.

Page 257—Line 37—delete “at site power” and substitute “ultimate installed capacity”.

Line 44—before “at-site” insert “the firm”.

Line 45—after “Libby” insert a period; delete the words “which is of the order of 4,000,000 horsepower” and insert therefor the following: “This addition of firm power downstream is of the order of a million horsepower”.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs begs leave to present the following as its

SECOND REPORT

On February 17, 1953, the House referred to your Committee for consideration, Items Nos. 85 to 104, inclusive, of the Main Estimates 1953-54.

Your Committee has held fifteen meetings, heard the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the following witnesses: Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Jean Désy, Director General, International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; and General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman, Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission.

Your Committee, having carefully considered the Main Estimates of the Department of External Affairs, approves them.

In the course of its enquiries, your Committee was pleased to note that considerable progress is being made under the Colombo Plan and through agencies of the United Nations to give aid, advice and technical training to the people of South and South East Asia. Your Committee recommends that the Canadian Government keep under continuous review the needs of the under-developed countries of South and South East Asia, so that Canada may continue to give every reasonable assistance to these deserving people.

Although the contributions to the United Nations budget by the Soviet Union and most of its satellites have been somewhat increased, your Committee recommends that the Canadian delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations should continue to urge that the scale of assessment of those countries be brought in line with their ability to pay.

Your Committee further recommends:

1. That the Government continue to extend to the International Civil Aviation Organization all reasonable assistance in order to insure that its Headquarters be retained in Canada.
2. That the Government keep under review the issuance of Canadian passports to, and their holding and use by persons who travel to countries behind the Iron Curtain and whose loyalty appears to be divided between communism and our democratic way of life.
3. That the Government, Parliament and the Canadian people continue to give full and enthusiastic support to the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the firm belief that in such support lies the best hope of a peaceful solution of the acute and dangerous international problems of the day.
4. That this Committee, when constituted at a subsequent session of Parliament, be empowered to proceed with an exhaustive review of the United Nations Charter, with a view to submitting proposals to Parliament in connection with the revision of the Charter which is expected in 1955.

5. That a close liaison continue to be maintained between the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Department of External Affairs so that an appropriate and continuous policy will be followed in the broadcasting of messages to other lands.
6. That the costs of acquiring real estate for embassy or other purposes be kept under continuous review to ensure that proper value is received for moneys spent and to ascertain, in each instance, whether it is more economical to purchase or to lease property.
7. That the St. Lawrence waterway should be pressed to completion with every possible despatch.

The members of your Committee, rejoicing with all Canadians in the historic event which will take place in London on June 2 next, express the sincere hope that the Coronation of our gracious Queen may prove to be an important milestone in the further strengthening of the bonds of our Commonwealth, which is recognized the world over as one of the major factors contributing to stability and world peace.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Committee is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. BRADETTE,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, March 31, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met, *in camera*, at 3.30 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bennett, Bradette, Decore, Fleming, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Graydon, Higgins, Jutras, MacDougall, MacInnis, Macnaughton, McCusker, Richard (*Ottawa East*), and Stick.

The Committee considered a draft of its proposed Second Report to the House.

Members of the Committee suggested various amendments to the said draft of the proposed Report.

Discussion continuing thereon, at 5.00 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1953.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met (*in camera*) at 10.00 o'clock a.m. this day. The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Bradette, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Bater, Benidickson, Bennett, Bradette, Cote (*Matapedia-Matane*), Croll, Decore, Fraser, Fulford, Gauthier (*Lac St. Jean*), Gauthier (*Portneuf*), Goode, Graydon, Jutras, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Low, MacInnis, Macnaughton, McCusker, Quelch, Riley and Stick.

Agreed,—That Items Nos. 85 to 104 inclusive of the Main Estimates 1953-54 be approved.

The Chairman presented a revised draft of the "Second Report to the House"

(*For copy of Report see SECOND REPORT to the House.*)

The Committee considered and amended the said draft report.

On motion of Mr. Bater,

Resolved,—That the "Second Report to the House", as amended be adopted and that the Chairman report the same to the House.

At 10.50 o'clock a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

E. W. INNES,
Clerk of the Committee.

