



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 18 No. 5

January 30, 1963

CONTENTS

Report on a New Era in World Affairs	1
Eskimo Writes Child's Story	3
Canadian Locomotives to Mexico.....	3
Unemployment Insurance	3

Imports & Exports	4
Korean Envoy Installed.....	4
Official-Language Census	4

REPORT ON A NEW ERA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Opening the debate on supply in the House of Commons on January 24, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, expressed "the belief that we have now moved into a new era in the world". By way of illustration, he mentioned "the movement of Great Britain into the European Community" and the fact that "we have seen France and West Germany signing a treaty of friendship covering political questions, economic questions and military questions". The text of Mr. Green's statement continued as follows in part:

"...I believe that in the Commonwealth at the present time we are in a state of flux. I had the privilege of attending the prime ministers' conference in September of last year, and naturally every one of the delegates there was very much interested in the question whether Great Britain would go into the European Community, and what the future of the Commonwealth was to be. Whether one thought that Great Britain should or should not go in, a great deal of thought was given to the future of the Commonwealth. I think the value of the Commonwealth was impressed upon the mind of everyone there, and I have no doubt on the minds of millions of people in the various nations of the Commonwealth.

TRADE CHANGES

"Again, in the field of trade, we are now in a period when very far-reaching changes may take place in the trade carried on in various parts of the world. That question, of course, was of great importance in connection with the British and European Community negotiations, but it is also important in many other spheres. I recall to Hon. Members at this point the statement which was

made by our own Prime Minister at the prime ministers' conference with regard to this question, when he made a proposal which I think can roughly be described from the following notes of his comments:

"I propose that this conference should declare its intention to extend an invitation to all member nations of the Commonwealth, of the EEC, EFTA, the U.S.A. and Japan and other likeminded nations, indicating a desire to participate, to meet at the earliest practicable date to give consideration as to how to deal with the trading problems before us in a way which will be to the mutual advantage of all."

"That idea, or something very much like it, may very well be the course that is followed eventually. However, Hon. Members will recall that in the next month, in October of last year, the United States Congress approved important new trade legislation under which the United States was to participate in forthcoming international tariff negotiations. At that time, in an exchange of letters between our Prime Minister and President Kennedy, it was agreed that Canada and the United States should take the initiative in proposing a meeting of the ministers of the GATT contracting parties to discuss important trade developments and to make plans for the GATT tariffs and trade conference. That has now been carried out. A joint Canada-United States proposal for such a ministerial meeting was accepted in November of 1962 and the GATT Council, which is not, of course, a ministerial council, is to meet on February 18. It will set a date for this ministerial meeting, and it is expected that the ministerial meeting of GATT will be held about the middle of May.

(Over)

"Then, at about roughly the same time in the United Nations, the under-developed countries were pressing for a United Nations world conference. There was a good deal of discussion about that in the Second Committee, and finally it was decided that there would be a United Nations world trade conference, which will be concerned primarily with the broad range of trade and development problems of the less-developed countries; and this conference is to be held early in 1964. Canada, by the way, took a very prominent part in bringing about agreement on the terms of that resolution in the United Nations. There was a dispute between the less-developed countries and the large trading countries as to the time at which the conference was to be held, but we were able to bring about a settlement of that difficulty. All these movements are going on, or are about to go on, in the field of trade. I suggest that this will be an extremely significant trade year for all parts of the world, and particularly for Canada, because we are as vitally interested in world trade as any other country....

AFTERMATH OF CUBAN CRISIS

"Then, of course, there was the Cuban episode. There the Americans, acting with firmness and I think with moderation - I suggest with moderation - achieved great success. The Cuban episode has made perfectly clear that in the world today the preponderance of power is with the United States. No longer is it a question of two great equal nuclear powers. I suggest that at the present time the United States is beyond any shadow of doubt preponderant in power. That...may constitute quite a temptation. When you are the biggest fellow in the school yard it is quite a temptation to shove everybody else around. Now, I am confident that there will be no such development in United States policy. I am confident that they will not adopt a policy of getting tough with their allies. For Canada, of course, it is particularly important whether anything of that kind develops....

COLONIALISM

"Another development which I think is very far-reaching has been the steady reduction in the number of colonies. This colonialism question has been a difficult and nasty one in the United Nations and all over the world. Most of the former dependent countries now have their independence. There are a few more to come, and I am confident that they will gain independence in due course. However, quite a large segment of that problem has been settled. There is one which remains to be dealt with and in which our own nation of Canada took the lead, namely the question of Soviet imperialism or what happens inside the present Soviet Union. These Soviet representatives have been very quick and very bold about attacking Great Britain and France in the United Nations for what they have been doing about colonies. However, there has not been in the Soviet Union one little move to give the people within their boundaries any right at all to decide whether or not they wish to have their independence back again. Hence this issue is one which will still have to be dealt with.

"Another far-reaching development has been the attack by Red China on India. That was an amazing action which it is hard for any Canadian to understand. Here was India, one of the leaders of the unaligned countries, which was certainly giving no offence to the Red Chinese and doing nothing to justify aggression of that kind, yet Red China struck. It does not require much imagination to realize that this action will have a far-reaching effect in all the unaligned countries. I am confident that they are watching that action and that they will have made some decisions which certainly will not be against the interest of Western nations such as Canada.

COMMUNIST RIFT

"Then there has been the disagreement between the Soviet Union and Red China. For many months now we have heard rumours about arguments going on in the Communist camp. I do not think it is ever wise to put too much credence in reports of that type, for should anything develop leading to really serious trouble I have no doubt they would get together again very quickly. However, the argument has gone on, it has grown louder and it has come out into the open.... As I say, this development may have very far-reaching effects.

"Then another development with far-reaching implications has been the recognition by every leader in every nation of the world of impending doom - and I repeat the words 'of impending doom' - if there is a nuclear war or if no method of living together can be devised. Across this world today there is a will for peace such as there never has been previously. One needed only to go to the United Nations at the last session and be there while the Cuban crisis was under way in order to realize that mankind, as represented there by the delegates from 110 countries, was determined that something had to be done, and quickly, in order to bring about peace for hundreds of millions of people who otherwise would perish from this earth....

"The question may be asked, where does Canada fit into this picture? May I say that Canada is involved and is helping in an idealistic way all over the world. I mention first the field of disarmament. I deal with that first because this is the main way in which world peace can eventually be achieved. This is where effort is most worthwhile.

DISARMAMENT

"By disarmament I do not mean simply stopping the development of more deadly weapons or reducing existing weapons, although such results would be of the utmost importance; I define it in the wider sense as including the stopping of nuclear-weapons tests, stopping the pollution of the air that we, our children and our grandchildren will have to breathe, reducing distrust. It is very hard to bring about any settlement as long as nations distrust each other so that every word one says the other disbelieves instantaneously. I include all activities of that kind under disarmament.

"Canada is involved in this question for good reason. We just happen to lie between the two great

(Continued on P. 5)

ESKIMO WRITES CHILD'S STORY

The first piece of creative fiction written by an Eskimo for Eskimo children has just come off the press. Leah Illauq, a 23-year-old girl from Pond Inlet on northern Baffin Island, tells a story much like a tale from Eskimo mythology of a polar bear that incubates the egg of an Arctic tern. When the egg hatches, a small polar bear with wings crawls out of the shell. Illustrated with pen and ink sketches by the author, the booklet, entitled *Imiroutailakulu Nanuaalullu* (The Little Arctic tern and the Big Polar Bear), will be distributed to Eskimo children throughout the north.

NEW SPELLING SYSTEM

"The imaginative little story is the first of many that we hope will be written by Eskimos for their own enjoyment," said Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale. "The story has another purpose, too, for it introduces a new standard orthography - which is actually a common tool kit of symbols (letters) to be used by Eskimos to express themselves in their own dialect. Once the new system of writing is learned, one of the dialects will probably emerge as a standard literary Eskimo language."

A specialist in linguistics, Dr. Raymond Gagne, has played a major role in developing the system, in co-operation with the Welfare Division of the Department of Northern Affairs. "Key sounds in the Eskimo tongue are represented by roman letters,"

Dr. Gagne explains. "This does away with the need for Eskimo syllabic typewriters and letter presses. Greenland Eskimos will also be able to understand much of the story and we expect to send them a supply of booklets."

AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

Miss Illauq is mostly self-educated and has always had a keen interest in reading and writing. At an early age, she moved north from Pond Inlet to Resolute on Cornwallis Island, where she persuaded residents to allow her to work as a teacher's aide in the one-room school that had been built by the community. She helped at the school for nearly three years. Her father is the well-known Eskimo hunter, Josephie Illauq, who is now teaching members of the Royal Canadian Air Force how to build igloos in the four corners of the Arctic as part of their survival training.

In 1961, Miss Illauq came to Ottawa and joined the Welfare Division. She was one of a group of Eskimos who were introduced to the new system of writing.

"I studied it for about a month before I used it," says Leah, who had previously written her dialect in syllabics used in the Eastern Arctic. "It is easy to understand and use."

Miss Illauq's story is the first of a series of original booklets that is planned to help teach the new standard orthography to the Eskimo people.

* * * * *

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVES TO MEXICO

A \$16.1 million sale of Canadian diesel-electric locomotives to Mexico was announced recently by Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The sale was made possible through financing facilities provided by the Canadian Government and administered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

The order for the supply of 80 locomotives to National Railways of Mexico was obtained by the Montreal Locomotive Works. The Canadian General Electric Company Limited will supply the major electrical components. Other main sub-suppliers include Canadian Westinghouse Company, Hart Battery Company (1957) Limited, and Adanac Supplies Limited.

Montreal Locomotive Works estimate that the transaction will provide 1.5 million man-hours of work for their own plant and a number of Canadian sub-suppliers. The company also announces that their production facilities are being expanded to meet this order. Whereas they formerly produced the locomotive body only, they will now undertake the production of the diesel engines as well.

REVAMPING MEXICO'S RAILROADS

The order is part of Mexico's long-range plan for the rehabilitation of its railroads. Montreal Locomotive Works believe the present order should establish them as a supplier in the Mexican market and open

the door for future locomotive sales as Mexico progresses with its rehabilitation project, which calls for the eventual dieselization of its entire railway system.

* * * * *

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 374,200 on November 30, 1962, up 130,000 from October 31 but about 12,000 below the 386,000 claimants reported on November 30, 1961. Male claimants increased by 110,000, while the number of female claimants was about 20,000 greater than at the end of October. The year-over-year decline occurred in the male segment of the claimant group only. Some 12,000 of the current claimants were identified as seasonal benefit in comparison with 15,000 on November 30, 1961.

Initial and renewal claims numbered 243,600 during November, compared to 150,400 in October and 252,600 in November 1961.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 189,000 in November, 152,900 in October and 209,800 in November 1961. Benefit payments totalled \$18.9 million during November compared to \$15.8 million during October and \$20.9 million during November 1961. The average weekly payment a week compensated was \$23.85 in November, \$23.42 in October and \$23.76 in November 1961.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Imports from all countries in November were valued at \$599,900,000, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from \$568,300,000 in the corresponding month in 1961. Total exports, as announced January 15, rose 11.4 per cent to \$603,500,000 from \$541,600,000 a year earlier. This resulted in an export balance of \$43,600,000 in contrast to an import balance of \$26,700,000 a year ago.

The decline from the previous year in imports in November was the first posted during 1962 and the total value for the January-November period rose 10.1 per cent to \$5,834,500,000 from \$5,297,500,000 in the same 1961 period. Total exports, at \$5,843,200,000, were up 8.9 per cent from \$5,364,200,000. For the 11-month span there was an export balance of \$8,800,000, compared to an export balance of \$66,700,000 in the same 1961 period.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

Commodity imports from the United States in November were virtually unchanged at \$364,500,000 compared to \$364 million a year ago, while exports were up 4.8 per cent to \$322,600,000 from \$308 million. The result was a smaller import balance of \$41,900,000, against \$56 million. For the January-November period, imports from the U.S. were up 13.2 per cent in value to \$4,015,400,000 from \$3,545,800,000 a year ago, while exports advanced 17.7 per cent to \$3,465,700,000 from \$2,943,400,000. The import balance was smaller at \$549,700,000 compared to the preceding year's \$602,400,000.

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN

Imports from Britain in November fell 20.5 per cent to \$49,500,000 from \$62,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, while the month's total exports rose by the same percentage to \$92,200,000 from \$76,500,000. In the January-November period, imports from Britain were down 8.2 per cent to \$525,700,000 from \$572,300,000, while total exports rose narrowly (0.8 per cent) to \$840,700,000 from \$833,800,000. The resulting export balance was \$42,600,000 in November (\$14,300,000 a year ago), and \$315 million in the 11-month period (\$261,500,000).

OTHER IMPORTS

In trade with other Commonwealth and "preferential" countries gains were posted in both imports and total exports in the month and cumulative period. Imports from all other countries as a group were higher in value in both periods; exports were higher in the month and lower in the cumulative period.

KOREAN ENVOY INSTALLED

His Excellency Soo Young Lee presented to the Governor General on January 22 his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea. The ceremony took place at Government House.

Mr. G.P. de T. Glazebrook, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr.

Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, were in attendance on this occasion. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Yn Gi Ahn, Third Secretary.

Mr. Lee, who is concurrently the Republic of Korea's Permanent Observer to the United Nations, is the first Korean Ambassador to Canada.

OFFICIAL-LANGUAGE CENSUS

The number of persons in Canada reporting a mother tongue other than English or French increased by more than 750,000 during 1951 and 1961, according to a 1961 Census report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report provides more detailed information on mother tongues than was contained in an earlier advance report. It also shows official language and mother tongues by sex for provinces, rural and urban and for countries, municipalities of 10,000 and over, metropolitan and other major urban areas.

In the 1961 Census, the number of persons reporting a mother tongue other than English or French was 2,454,562, an increase of approximately 795,000, or close to 50 per cent, over the 1951 total of 1,659,770. A percentage increase of only 28 per cent was recorded by those whose mother tongue was English or French (English from 8,281,000 to 10,661,000 and French from 4,069,000 to 5,123,000); the proportion reporting these languages fell from 88.2 per cent in 1951 to 86.5 per cent in 1961. The proportionate increase in those reporting a mother tongue other than English or French is, of course, a reflection of the relatively high level of immigration in the 1951-61 period.

GERMAN IN THIRD PLACE

German ranked third behind English and French as the most frequently reported mother tongue in 1961, replacing Ukrainian, which held this position a decade earlier. Nearly 564,000 persons reported German as their mother tongue in 1961, an increase of 234,000, or 71 per cent, over the 1951 total of 329,302. In contrast, persons of Ukrainian mother tongue increased by fewer than 10,000 or 3 per cent in the ten-year period. Persons of Italian speech numbered in 1961, 339,626, an increase of more than 247,000, or 268 per cent, over 1951 -- the largest numerical increase of any mother tongue other than English or French.

Of the persons speaking the two official languages the proportion speaking English only in 1961 was 67.4 per cent (67.0 per cent in 1951), French only 19.1 per cent (19.6 per cent), both English and French 12.2 per cent (12.3 per cent). Those speaking neither English nor French constituted 1.3 per cent (1.1 per cent).

The figures on official languages refer to the number of persons who reported they could speak English or French or both languages. It should be noted that persons reported as being able to speak "English only", "French only", or "neither", may speak other languages and have a mother tongue other than English or French. The language a person first learned in childhood and still understands is defined as that person's mother tongue.

REPORT ON A NEW ERA IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from P. 2)

nuclear powers. If there is a nuclear war we are in for it. Our cities will be destroyed. On the Saturday night after the Cuban crisis arose I believed, and I have no doubt many other people did, that before morning Ottawa might be demolished, as well as Montreal, Toronto and my home city of Vancouver. Canada has another good reason to be interested in questions having to do with disarmament, for we are in a heavy fallout area. This nation is in one of the worst fallout areas in the world, the temperate zone. It is admitted that Canada is in one of the worst areas. Fallout may affect not only us but the very food we grow, and no one knows yet what the end result will be of the nuclear tests which have already taken place, because a lot of the fallout is not yet down. Questions were asked just today about Strontium 90 in the food Eskimos in Northern Canada are eating.

CANADA'S ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION

"The Government believes that Canada can do something worthwhile on the question of disarmament. One reason is because we were chosen by our Western colleagues in NATO as one of the NATO negotiators on the 10-Nation Committee set up in September of 1959.... Five NATO countries - Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Canada - and five Communist countries - the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Roumania - formed the Committee.

"Then there is the question of our position vis-à-vis Great Britain and the United States. Our relationships with these two countries are such that we can talk to them on this or any other issue on a more intimate basis than any other country in the world. Another reason we believe that Canada can do something worthwhile is that we happen to have the confidence of practically all the unaligned countries in the world. I do not believe there is a country of the NATO group or of the Warsaw Pact group that has nearly as many friends among the unaligned countries as Canada has, and that is because these nations have confidence in us.

"Another reason we believe that Canada can do something on this question is that we have as our chief disarmament negotiator Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, a distinguished Canadian with a splendid record in both wars, a record as head of the United Nations Emergency Force, a splendid record in the Civil Service, a man who in my judgment is the best-qualified man in the world today on the question of disarmament. He certainly has the respect of the delegates of every one of the 16 nations participating in the present disarmament negotiations, including the Communist countries.

"The 10-Nation Committee was set up in September of 1959 by the four Western foreign ministers, not by the United Nations. The Committee tried to work out some agreement but on June 27, 1960, all the Communist delegates got up and walked out. The chairman at the time happened to be from one of the Communist countries and he refused to hear any

Western delegates. He heard the delegates from the other four Communist countries; then the delegates from the five countries picked up their brief-cases and out they went. That was not a very promising development from the point of view of anyone interested in the field of disarmament.

A PRETTY GOOD MEETING

"However, the Americans worked with us on this issue in a spirit of splendid co-operation and we managed to get a meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. The Communists said they were not going to attend and were going to boycott the meeting and they boycotted it right up to the time we were about to meet in New York. But when India and all the other unaligned countries made it perfectly clear that they were going to be there anyway, in came the Communist delegates at the last minute, and we had a pretty good meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. This was not a meeting of the United Nations, although the nations were the same, but a meeting of the Commission and, by the way, it has not met since.

"A resolution was approved unanimously urging the resumption of disarmament negotiations at once. The Russians voted for it too. But then nothing happened. However, it was an expression of world opinion. At the meeting of this Commission, we demanded that negotiations be resumed, and we urged that representatives of the unaligned countries be added to the negotiators. There was no use sending back the five Warsaw Pact countries and the five NATO countries, because they would clash in the first 15 minutes and that would be it. So Canada urged that representatives of the unaligned countries be added.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations met a few weeks after that, in the fall of 1960.... We stressed the need to resume negotiations from the start to the finish of that session. We insisted that the disarmament negotiations had to be resumed....

"At the same time, starting really in 1959, we had been bringing in resolutions about radiation with the idea of focusing world opinion on the menace of these nuclear-weapons tests. We have been getting these resolutions carried with more support every year. This year we did not have nearly as much trouble, I will tell you, as we did in 1959. In 1961 the Soviet Union, if you please, resumed tests. They had been negotiating the question with the United States and Britain for nearly three years. During all that time there had been a voluntary moratorium. Then, in September 1961, out they come and start tests. Obviously they had been making preparations for several months.

"When the United Nations General Assembly met in 1961 the Soviet Union was in the middle of these tests. Perhaps you will recall that they were going to set off a 100-megaton bomb and Canada and the Scandinavian countries - Canada nearly always works with them in the United Nations - took the lead in bringing in a resolution urging Premier Khrushchov not to set off that bomb. There again we had a lot of trouble, because some nations said what is the use? In the meantime, he set off a bomb, and

everybody thought it was a 100-megaton bomb. Then, fortunately, we discovered it was only 50 megatons, so our resolution still made sense the way it was worded against the 100-megaton bomb. In the final analysis, that resolution carried with the support of all the nations except the Communist countries.

"By this time opinion had been aroused about this testing, and in December of 1961 the United States and Russia reached agreement that there would be an 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, and they named the Committee....

"Agreement was reached by all the members of the United Nations to set up this 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, including the same five countries from the West and the same five from the East, plus eight unaligned countries, as we had been urging. Those countries were India, Burma, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico. They met at Geneva in March of last year. Mind you, only 17 countries met, because for some reason or other France declined to participate. The Western countries are now only four, namely Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Canada.

GENEVA MEETING

"At the meeting in Geneva we took the lead in urging that the United States and the Soviet Union be joint chairmen of that Committee. This had worked very well in the conference on Laos, and we thought it would help to have them as co-chairmen of the Disarmament Committee. This was agreed to. I feel it is a good idea because, in reality, if these two countries do not reach agreement there is not going to be any agreement, and it is wise to have the responsibility directly on them. It has some disadvantages. I think that, having nuclear weapons, they do not have the same sense of urgency about getting some agreement worked out that the rest of us do. I know the Disarmament Committee was to meet on January 15 of this year, but these two nations got together and decided it should not meet until February 12. However, in the meantime they are carrying on what could be very useful. By the way, we did not agree to the delay. We thought it was a mistake to postpone the meeting.

... * * * * *

"In the Disarmament Committee negotiations, the eight unaligned countries have played an excellent part. I never hesitate to pay tribute to them for their objectivity and for their sincerity, for the way in which they are trying to help bring about agreement. There is a sub-committee on nuclear-test ban problems. We tried to have that sub-committee comprised of the three nuclear powers plus some of the others, but they would not agree. There are only three nations on that sub-committee....

"We went back to the General Assembly last fall, and one thing that everyone was agreed on in New York was that the Disarmament Committee should carry on its work negotiating a treaty. There was no difference of opinion about that.

NUCLEAR TESTS

"There was trouble about nuclear-test banning. The Soviet side wanted one resolution; the Americans wanted another resolution. In fact there was a lot of difficulty in working out a resolution dealing with the question of a nuclear-test ban. Canada moved in on that, and in my judgment this was our main accomplishment in the last session. We were able to bring about agreement on a resolution on the question of negotiating for a nuclear-test ban. We based our offensive on the letters which had been exchanged between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchov at the time of the Cuban crisis....

KEEPING THE PEACE

"So much for Canada's activities in the field of disarmament. Then there is a related activity, and that is the field of peace keeping. Mind you... if we are able to bring about a measure of disarmament there will be more and more peace-keeping work to be done. The two go together, and in my judgment peace keeping in the world under UN auspices is going to become steadily more important. Canada is ideally situated for this role and, with India, Canada is today the most experienced nation in the world in the peace-keeping field...."

... * * * * *