



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 16 No. 8

February 22, 1961

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MILITARY SECURITY - THE NATION'S LIFE INSURANCE

In an address to the Montreal United Services Institute on February 10, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, observed that he had just completed a tour of defence establishments in the United States and Canada, during which he had visited the headquarters of the North American Air Defence Command at Colorado Springs, the Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, and RCAF stations at Cold Lake and Namao, Alberta. "I intend," he went on, "to say a few words to you tonight about some of the thoughts which have been prompted by my visit to these important defence centres."

The body of Mr. Harkness's speech follows in part:

"...It has often seemed to me that to sell a security programme year after year is a particularly difficult task, for in a way it is like trying to persuade a healthy man to buy enough life insurance. We know that a certain amount of life insurance is necessary - it is something that everyone should have; however, it is always difficult to dig down deep in our pockets year after year and come up willingly with the money that is needed for adequate coverage...

"When the defence picture is undergoing so many changes so rapidly, it is a good thing to return to first principles and ask ourselves why we are supporting this rather large defence machine. Basically, the free nations must engage in what could almost be described as a total defence in order to counter the

continuing threat posed by the hostile Communist regimes. There is no use trying to ignore the fact that this threat includes the determination of the Sino-Soviet bloc to achieve world domination. This could be done by either military means or by such non-military means as diplomacy, economic penetration, propaganda and subversion. Surely we all recognize now, from events that have taken place during the past 15 years, that the Communist threat is not solely military, and that the other elements are equally dangerous to our security. This is why I prefer to talk in terms of a security programme rather than of a defence programme.

"I wish to emphasize that the Government deals with our total security through a number of departments and agencies, such as the Prime Minister's Office, National Defence, External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, National Health and Welfare, Finance and the Department of Justice, to which the RCMP reports...

MILITARY THREAT

"Let there be no mistake about the importance of the military threat to our security. It consists of a substantial Soviet nuclear capability made up of manned bombers and missiles, the submarine menace, and the large conventional forces of both the Soviet and Chinese-Communist regimes. Another element of the threat is the promotion and support by the Communist regimes of subversive elements within free societies and the use by the Com-

(Over)

munists of economic resources, backed by their vast military strength, to exploit weaknesses and unrest throughout the world.

"Now, what are the measures that we can take to counter this threat which faces us? Certainly we would be mistaken if we thought for one moment that the only answer is greater military strength. However, I should like to deal first, by way of introduction, with the military aspect. The first implement which the West must have is a strong military force to deter war, and, to be adequate, it must be capable of waging war if war is forced upon us. Such military strength must include an effectively secure and sufficiently alert nuclear retaliatory striking force. As far as the free world is concerned, this nuclear striking force is concentrated in the United States at the bases of the Strategic Air Command... Other parts of this force are stationed at SAC bases spread throughout the world. More recently a whole new conception - what I would almost describe as a revolutionary conception - has been introduced, namely Polaris submarines, which can retaliate from the depths of the oceans.

"Let me make it perfectly clear that Canada does not contribute directly to the retaliatory forces, but we do assist in the warning and the protection of those forces based in the United States, by means of our radar lines, interceptor squadrons and our soon-to-be installed anti-bomber missile sites.

MOBILE SEA AND LAND FORCES

"By adequate military strength I also mean that the West must have forces which will include the means of controlling the seas, with emphasis on anti-submarine warfare. This is the role which has been assigned to the Royal Canadian Navy and we assist, along with our other NATO allies, in this task. The West must also have mobile forces, composed of land, sea and air elements suitably deployed and transportable, which are capable of deterring or coping with limited war situations. Along with this military strength must be a state of preparedness in the civilian community.

"It is obvious that a force of this kind cannot be built up and maintained by one nation. How often have we heard people ask: 'What is the point of a small country like Canada maintaining a defence force in an age when we cannot possibly compete with the great powers?' This, of course, is a sad case of mistaken judgement, because the great powers in the free world need us just as much as we need them. No country, not even the United States, can effectively defend itself alone. Defence has become a very complicated thing - don't let anyone tell you otherwise - and if the free world is to remain secure, it calls for the co-operation of all the nations that belong to it. That is why Canada, in conjunction with the other NATO countries, is pursuing its present defence policies. We recognize that we cannot build up a massive ICBM force,

nor do we want to do this. We recognize that we cannot afford a great fleet of nuclear submarines. We recognize that the means just do not exist in this country to build endless numbers of squadrons of interceptors. But we can make a meaningful contribution to a very large force which is made up of the ships, aircraft, missiles and ground forces contributed by all 15 countries of the NATO alliance.

ALLIANCE STRENGTH

"Another important element in our... security programme is the total strength of the alliances to which we belong. The security arrangements we have with other free nations enhance our own defence and, of course, the collective political and military posture of the whole democratic world. Sound political development and economic growth in these countries are necessary not only to counter the Communist threat but also to sustain the values and institutions of freedom. Therefore political wisdom and economic strength become basic elements in our security.

"The last point which I should like to mention (and it is perhaps one of the most important) is domestic support. By this I mean an understanding by the man in the street of the nature of the threat confronting us and what must be done to meet it.

"The whole defence situation has changed radically from what it was ten years ago. The vulnerability of the North American continent to direct attack, the ever-increasing cost of modern armaments, the urgency of the technological race, the emergence of the underdeveloped countries and the consequent increase in nationalism, are only a few of the problems which now confront policy-makers and the public. The situation has been altered not only by our own vulnerability but by the expansion of the means by which the Communist world threatens the West. It has become necessary to devote immense intellectual and material resources to problems other than the purely military threat which was the major concern some years ago.

UNSOOUND TRENDS OF CRITICISM

"I personally feel that it is extremely important for the general public to understand the issues at stake. I do not think these are nearly as well known and appreciated as they should be, and this is demonstrated by some of the major trends of criticism we have heard recently that are so unsound that they do cause real concern to those who are informed about defence matters. It is very easy to criticise, and I welcome it as it means that Canadians are thinking about defence, but that criticism should be constructive. Unfortunately, it is often based on very dangerous misconceptions.

"From time to time we hear individuals analyzing the threat as though it were nothing but a simple and obvious puzzle, and such

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NORTHERN HOUSING CONTRACT

A \$191,765 contract for the supply of 13 prefabricated houses has been awarded to Arctic Units Limited of Toronto, Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale has announced.

The two-bedroom houses will be shipped to nine settlements in the Northwest Territories and northern Quebec, to be erected this summer and autumn as homes for teachers, northern service officers and social workers of the Northern Affairs Department.

The houses are a new design for northern housing developed by the Engineering Division of the Northern Administration Branch. They will be supplied with heating ducts and electrical conduits built into the panels. Sites for the houses are Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point and Igloodik in the Northwest Territories and Povungnituk, Fort Chimo and Great Whale River in northern Quebec.

Because most of the cost of the houses is labour, the contract is part of the Federal Government's winter works programme and will provide employment in many parts of Canada. Local labour will be employed to erect the houses at the settlements.

A trial unit of the northern housing unit will be built at Toronto by Arctic Units Limited to test its effectiveness and ease of assembly.

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CANADA'S ARTS ON TOUR

Many Canadian organizations in the arts now offer longer contracts and greater opportunities to their artists by going on tour. The season of the National Ballet now covers about nine months and most of the continent from Texas to Edmonton. During the 1960-61 season this group will visit 19 Canadian and 38 American cities. Canada's other ballet troupes also planned extensive tours for the current season. The Royal Winnipeg, a stranger to Eastern Canada for several years, appeared in 31 centres in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes during October and November. Early in the new year it plans to visit seven American cities in the mid-Western states. After considerable success at two successive dance festivals at Jacob's Pillow, U.S.A., Les Grands Ballets Canadiens was invited to appear under the sponsorship of Community Concerts Incorporated and during October and November danced in some 20 American cities.

Another Canadian musical organization that has placed itself on a more permanent basis by extensive touring is the Canadian Opera Company. During the 1960-61 season the Canadian Opera company presented a three-week season in Toronto followed by a tour of 40 cities in the West, where they presented chamber versions of "The Merry Wives of Windsor".

ORCHESTRAS MORE MOBILE

Transportation costs have hitherto made large-scale tours by symphony orchestras almost prohibitively expensive. Exceptions have been the journeys of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra to the Okanagan and the coastal areas of British Columbia, the tour of the Halifax Symphony to Newfoundland and the trip of the Edmonton Symphony to Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. Encouraged partly by Canada Council grants, more symphony orchestras are giving out-of-town performances during the 1960-61 season. The newly reorganized Quebec Symphony is giving a series of concerts which will take in seven centres outside of the capital in the province. The Victoria Symphony will continue a practice of former years in presenting a series of concerts at Duncan and Sydney on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Vancouver Orchestra will visit 10 centres in the Kootenay region and the Toronto Symphony will perform seven concerts in Ontario, Michigan and New York.

Several chamber groups also continue to bring good music to the less accessible regions of Canada. Assisted by a large grant from the Canada Council, the Hart House orchestra of Toronto recently completed a tour to 31 western centres, some of them as isolated as Yellowknife and Uranium City. At its most recent meeting the Council awarded a grant to the Baroque Trio of Montreal to enable it to give some 47 concerts during the 1960-61 season in localities from Saskatchewan to Nova Scotia. A grant was also voted to the Regina College Conservatory of Music to permit members of its staff to tour to 10 centres in Saskatchewan.

The group that probably reaches the largest number of people, however, is Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, which has about 50,000 members in more than 60 cities from Halifax to Nelson. During 1960-61, the JMC concert series will feature 11 young artists, a chamber orchestra and two operas by the Canadian composer, Maurice Blackburn. The Canada Council last summer awarded the organization a grant of \$26,000 for its operations.

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NEW ESKIMO COLOUR-PRINT DISPLAY

A new collection of colour prints by the 26 artists of the Eskimo Craft Centre at Cape Dorset on the southwest coast of Baffin Island will be introduced to Southern Canada by a one-day display in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, on February 28. Next day, exhibitions of similar prints will open simultaneously in Vancouver, Boston and New York.

The first small experimental group of Eskimo stone-cuts and seal-skin pictures was displayed at the Stratford Festival in 1959. Their reception surpassed even the best hopes of those who had worked with the Eskimos to bring the prints out of Cape Dorset. It sur-

passed anything the artists themselves could have imagined. Though this was the first time the Eskimos had used paper and paints, their work showed no trace of hesitancy or amateurishness. It met the same response from those who know art as from those who simply know what they like, and Cape Dorset prints became part of the permanent collections of the National Gallery of Canada, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and many other galleries in Canada and the United States.

PROFITABLE TALENT

Unlike some artists who must be content with a *succes d'estime*, the Cape Dorset craftsmen have combined talent with a profit. Sale of the first collection realized \$20,000 - enough to enable the Co-operative to pay a handsome sum for art work, to purchase art supplies, and to invest in new hunting and trapping equipment. The Co-operative receives all monies paid by galleries, museums, and art dealers. An up-and-coming group, it recently engaged the services of a young Toronto artist, Terence Ryan - who had worked at Cape Dorset last summer - to act in the capacity of office manager to look after the shipment of prints and art supplies. Ryan, now at Cape Dorset, may be the first Canadian from the south to be hired by the Eskimos to work for them.

Cape Dorset, a village of some 300 Eskimos and about 13 others, was the logical place for a new art form to spring from. The people who live in this region include some of the most talented carvers and it was here that the Mace of the Northwest Territories was made - an elaborate piece of work in copper, gold, and whale ivory. It was not hard to interest such a community in extending its creative range. Local talent found a focus in a small, well-designed Craft Centre built by the Eskimos from plans and materials provided by Northern Affairs. Here there was room to work and to compare one's work with the work of others. Here, too, was technical help at the early stages of print-making if one asked for it.

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CANADIAN FAIRS IN WEST AFRICA

Mr. George Hees announced recently that Canadian trade fairs, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, would be held in Ghana and Nigeria early next year, in order to assist exporters of products suitable for sale in those markets. Canadian firms would, he said, be invited to participate on the same basis as in 1959, when trade fairs were held in Jamaica and Trinidad.

The first presentation will be in Accra, from January 17 to 27. Thence the complete display will be moved to Lagos for presentation between February 14 and 24. As in The West Indies, a geodesic dome will form the central section of the exhibition. This will provide for a government display and an in-

formation centre. Separate structures will be erected to meet the requirements of firms wishing to show their products, to distribute samples and to sell goods in their respective booths.

Much interest in the West African market was indicated during the recent Export Trade Promotion Conference, when trade commissioners from Accra and Lagos received a flood of inquiries about market opportunities for Canadian products. These inquiries are now being processed, and the firms concerned will be provided with progress reports, indicating the amount of interest shown in Canada as a source of supply.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Accra reported that Ghana imported merchandise valued at \$316 million (Canadian) in 1959, and that the United Kingdom was the principal source of supply, followed by West Germany, The Netherlands, Japan and the United States. Canada's sales to Ghana in 1959 were valued at only \$3.8 million (Canadian), though this figure is three times as large as the previous year's.

GHANAIAN IMPORTS

Flour accounts for most of the increase in Canadian sales, and constituted 93 per cent of Canada's total exports to Ghana. Higher consumer purchasing power and rising living standards are boosting flour sales, and the Canadian product is becoming increasingly popular because of its high protein content and excellent baking qualities. Other items shipped to Ghana included automobiles and parts, office machines and parts, clothing, gas and marine engines, calcium compounds, canned salmon, and farm equipment and parts. Canada's purchases, which had a value of \$4.1 million, consisted almost entirely of cocoa beans, mahogany, teak and other tropical woods, and manganese ore.

The Government of Ghana announced the liberalization of all imports from dollar countries on March 16, 1960, with the exception of arms and ammunition, explosives, gold, cinematographic films, petroleum products, and tobacco in both manufactured and unmanufactured form.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner said Canada should be able to sell consumer goods, foodstuffs (particularly canned goods), motor vehicles and parts, machinery, building materials, fertilizers and insecticides. He emphasized the facts that price is an important factor in the Ghana market and that competition is keen, especially from the countries that are the country's traditional sources of supply.

NIGERIAN IMPORTS

According to figures compiled by the United Nations, Nigeria's imports in 1959 had a value of \$502 million. Approximately 36 per cent of these imports consist of manufactures, 25 per cent of machinery and transport equip-

ment, and 12 per cent of foodstuffs. Canada supplied goods valued at \$938,000 in 1959, though this figure is three times that for the previous year. As in Ghana, shipments of flour accounted for most of the increase. Automobiles and parts were the only other major items of export from this country.

Since new liberalization measures were effected in 1959, all but a short list of items may now be imported into Nigeria from dollar countries under open general licence. Imports are increasing in range and volume as the economy expands and standards of living rise. The demand for luxury items is likely to be limited for some time, but there is a growing market for foodstuffs and other staple consumer goods, building materials, all types of machinery and equipment, pharmaceuticals, passenger cars and miscellaneous manufactures. Price is an important factor in this market.

By providing a "show window", in which prospective purchasers can view and examine Canadian products, it is expected that many items produced in this country can be introduced in West Africa, and the efforts of trade commissioners to establish connections for Canadian firms thus supported.

MEIGHEN COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

One of Canada's great political figures during the time when this nation was emerging as a power on the international scene will be honoured by the Canada Post Office with a special commemorative stamp to be issued April 19, 1961. The blue-coloured five-cent stamp will honour the late Arthur Meighen, who served as Prime Minister of Canada from July 1920 to December 1921 and from June 1926 to September 1926.

The design for this stamp in the Prime Minister Series was prepared by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, and the engraving was based on the best likeness. Thirty-two million stamps will be printed.

MORE REFUGEES TO CANADA

It has been announced by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, that a third group of about 114 tubercular refugees, from camps in Austria, Germany and Italy, will arrive in Canada by Canadian Pacific Airlines on February 23, March 2 and March 9. The movement is part of the special immigration programme undertaken by Canada as one of its contributions to World Refugee Year. The group will consist of sponsored and unsponsored refugees, both single and married. Each family will contain one or more members suffering from T.B.

As in the past, provincial authorities have agreed to provide hospitalization and treatment facilities at provincial expense. The Federal Government will bear the costs of transportation, accommodation and maintenance

of dependents until the families are established.

The refugees will be distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island--(2); Nova Scotia--(5); New Brunswick--(5); Quebec--(15); Ontario--(40); Manitoba--(5); Alberta--(20); Saskatchewan--(10); British Columbia--(12).

In co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration is making every effort to ensure that full advantage is taken of the facilities for TB treatment provided by the provincial authorities.

ALL-TIME CARGO RECORD

Figures released on February 14 by the National Harbours Board indicate a record high for cargo tonnage shipped through Canada's national harbours in 1960. This was an increase of 7 per cent over the 1959 cargo-tonnage figures. Also establishing a record was the tonnage of vessels arriving at the ports, while the number of ships that called was down. The National Harbours Board figures show up clearly the world swing towards larger ships that has been gathering momentum since the end of the war.

The National Harbours Board administers the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Churchill and Vancouver, as well as grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne. Cargo tonnages during 1960 were up at all of these harbours except Halifax, Chicoutimi and Churchill. The greatest gain over 1959 was registered by the Port of Saint John, whose cargo tonnage rose by 82 per cent.

O'KEEFE CENTRE ART EXHIBIT

On February 13, the first in a new series of art exhibitions opened in the main lounge of the O'Keefe Centre for the Performing Arts. It features the work of four Canadian artists -- John Bechtel, Toni Onley, Jack Reppen and R. York Wilson--and will hang until March 18.

In this new venture, Hugh P. Walker, Managing Director of O'Keefe Centre, has been fortunate in gaining the help of a small committee whose names are synonymous with art--Mr. A.J. Casson, Chairman of the Council, Ontario College of Art, Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks, prominent Toronto art connoisseur, and Dr. T. Heinrich, Director of the Royal Ontario Museum. The function of the committee is to select suitable and varied types of art for display in the theatre lounge. The displays, which will normally last for about five weeks, will not necessarily be restricted to paintings and may include sculpture, water colours, graphic arts, etc. It is also expected that some of the exhibitions will include works of artists from outside Canada. The purpose, said Mr. Walker, is to attract people who do not normally visit art galleries.

MILITARY SECURITY - THE NATION'S
LIFE INSURANCE

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individuals readily offer us a panacea for all our problems. I am thinking at the moment of a book published recently...advocating that Canada should withdraw from NATO and the joint defence of the North American continent under NORAD. One newspaper, in its editorial column, described the thesis of this book as being unrealistic, dishonest and unjust. The editorial went on to say that certainly it is true that no one could win a nuclear war. That is the very truth that preserves the peace, for the only defence in the nuclear age is the knowledge that nuclear retaliation would hurt an aggressor as seriously as he hurts his victim. Under these circumstances, nuclear war is only likely to start if one side manages some technological breakthrough which, while ensuring its own survival, would spell certain defeat for its enemy. It follows, therefore, that the free world has a vital interest in America's strength. To talk of unilateral disarmament is to be utterly unrealistic. Only if both sides disarmed simultaneously and with adequate safeguards would real improvement be made. Above all, it is nonsense to think that Canada could remain neutral and untouched by a future war. Geographically, it is located between the Soviet Union and the United States. Whether an ally or neutral, it would certainly be in the nuclear firing-line.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

"Recently we heard a number of other proposals that would involve a drastic change in Canada's defence policy. One of these was that Canada should withdraw, to a large extent, from the active air defence of Canada and the North American continent. This proposal, it seems to me, leaves a number of important questions unanswered. Do the proponents of this plan assume that there is no longer a bomber threat to this continent or do they envisage a situation which would call for the establishment of United States air bases across Canada in lieu of Canadian squadrons? Another question comes to mind in that these United States aircraft would, of course, be more effective if they were armed with nuclear weapons; do they suggest that the United States squadrons should be equipped with nuclear weapons? This must be the case, although I find it somewhat paradoxical in that the same people have fiercely opposed such weapons for the RCAF. Do they also suggest that the stationing of United States aircraft in Canada would be more in keeping with Canadian sovereignty?"

"Another important question arises in connection with Canada withdrawing from an active air-defence role. Do these people really believe that Canada would be entitled to a strong voice in the determination of the defence of the North American continent if we

should withdraw our contribution to its air defence?"

"Then, of course, we hear other voices which propose that, since there is no real defence at this time against the increasing threat of the ICBM, Canada should have no defence at all, and should throw in the sponge right here and now. Do these individuals seriously maintain that, if the United States were attacked, Canada would not be involved and Canadian territory and the Canadian people would not suffer the slightest scratch? These are only a few of the questions that come to my mind and I can assure you that there are many, many more arising from these rather peculiar and often contradictory proposals.

"As one commentator has suggested, once we have cut ourselves adrift from our present allies, the neutrals would rapidly lose interest in us. Devoid of our unique influence in Washington and deprived of the sources of intelligence which make us one of the better-informed middle powers, we should be relegated to the rear ranks of the neutral chorus. At the same time, no country of remotely comparable power has Canada's opportunity to exercise influence in Washington and NATO. The responsible player in the international game makes the most of the cards he has been dealt. We should invite jeers rather than cheers if we attempted to play India's game with Canada's hand.

ARM-CHAIR STRATEGISTS

"In all frankness I must say that I am also more than a little weary of the rantings of some of the arm-chair strategists, or, rather, escapists, who are forever appearing in print at the slightest provocation. I might add that it would probably be a good thing if they did some hard thinking before they sent their letters off to their local editors. Please do not misunderstand me, I am not one who is opposed to controversy about defence matters. Surely if there were no controversy it would mean that our country was stagnating. However, I do think that we should stop kidding ourselves about Canada and look at the facts. We Canadians by geography, by culture, by tradition and by our very sense of freedom are firmly committed to a contribution to the defence of the democratic world. It seems to me that there is very little point hiding our heads in the sand and expecting someone else to do our job for us.

"Of course there may have to be changes from time to time in the structure and composition of NATO. Of course there may have to be changes in the part that Canada will play in this alliance. However, this is no reason for Canadians to say that there is nothing that we can do in defence of the Western world and the North American continent. What we must do is look at the whole picture and decide what we can do best and then go ahead and make our contribution. Isn't this the very purpose of an organization like NATO?..."