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THE USES OF NATO

In a statement to the NATO Council on October 28, Mr. Howard Green, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, spoke, in part, as follows:

"...At the outset of my remarks I wish to state once more that the Canadian Government is devoted to the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty and that we continue to give it high priority among Canada's international obligations. The most recent example of our continuing support for NATO is the recent decision of the Canadian Government to re-equip the Canadian Air Division in Europe with the most modern aircraft -- a decision which we took at a time of budgetary deficits when we were unable to increase total defence expenditures.

"The North Atlantic Treaty binds us together for the defence of North America and Europe. Unlike most members of the Alliance, the Canadian defence effort cannot be concentrated only in Europe. We must provide, in co-operation with the United States, for the defence of the long frontier bordering the Soviet empire in the north. In the age of missiles and long-range bombers, the defence of North America is as important to NATO as a whole as is the defence of Western Europe. The requirements of the defence of North America are expanding and costly. The maintenance of Canadian forces in Europe is a contribution to NATO over and above heavy commitments now being undertaken by the Cana-

dian Government in the defence of the Canada-United States region.

INTERDEPENDENCE

"One of the principles underlying the North Atlantic Alliance is that no state, however powerful, can guarantee its security and welfare in the nuclear age by national action alone. To all its members - large, medium and small - NATO brought, in the face of a serious Soviet military challenge, a measure of security and purpose, and today endows us with a sense of mutual confidence and responsibility for the negotiations that lie ahead which no member, by itself, could have attained.

"By the same token, the very interdependence of a grouping of states of varying sizes and responsibilities means that the action of one can affect, and often vitally, the security and welfare of all. Interdependence requires above all mutual confidence. It must exist to a very high degree, and it is of the utmost importance that it be maintained. In the Canadian view the most effective way of preserving our faith and trust in each other is through frequent and frank consultations.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

"The Canadian Government has consistently emphasized the great significance of political consultation within the Alliance and we are encouraged by the considerable progress which has been achieved. It is now accepted practice

(Over)

that member states should not, without advance consultation; adopt firm policies or make major political pronouncements on matters that significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members.

"We are confident that member states are prepared to live up to this recommendation and there is, we believe, an increasing sense of responsibility and obligation regarding consultation. During the last few months, consultations have been particularly useful on the Berlin issue and during the Geneva conferences.

"There have also been fruitful and intimate exchanges on a variety of problems arising outside of the NATO area but capable of possible repercussions on the interests of the Alliance or its members. We are entering into this field in the knowledge that the purpose of such consultations is not the formulation of common NATO policies in parts of the world outside the NATO area or the widening of the commitments of the individual members. Rather, the object is to discuss questions of common concern so that NATO governments in the formulation of their national policies will fully understand each other's points of view and preoccupations. I am sure this approach is shared by all governments represented around this table.

ADEQUACY OF MACHINERY

"It is to the credit of its authors that the Treaty is as adequate to the problems we face today as it was ten years ago. It is up to us to use it. Of late we have had indications that some members of the Alliance are considering the possibility of setting up special machinery for political consultation on a regional basis outside the NATO framework. We welcome exchanges generally and continue to use our own bilateral and multilateral contacts with other countries. It has always seemed to us undesirable, however, that such consultations should take the place of or frustrate political consultation within the Council. In particular, we would view with concern any development which might tend to produce pre-fixed positions by a number of member countries on problems of interest to the Alliance as a whole. We hope that this view is generally shared and that no decision will be taken the results of which would be to weaken the effectiveness of consultation within NATO.

"During the next few weeks the Council will move to its new headquarters. The process of consultation will surely be intensified by the mere presence under one roof of all member delegations and of the Secretary-General and his staff. Indeed it would be quite normal in these new surroundings for some permanent delegations to meet informally and discuss problems of more immediate concern to their countries. The Council on the other hand could remain in more or less permanent session and be available at the call of the chair at a few

minutes' notice. It seems to us therefore that, given goodwill on all sides, the Council could fulfill with a minimum of complications most if not all of the responsibilities which the new international situation may call for. As far as Canada is concerned I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we will continue to co-operate fully and whole-heartedly. The Canadian Government strongly endorses what President Eisenhower said here in this Council last month about no member nation having to take a second place in our organization. NATO is and must remain animated by a spirit of equality. In practical terms, this surely means that NATO policies should continue to be determined by all NATO members.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

"Today the position of the North Atlantic Alliance as a whole is one of unprecedented economic strength; and almost without exception our individual countries are economically more prosperous than ever before. This economic growth and strength should serve as convincing evidence as to the efficacy of our own economic systems. Now that the economic scene has changed somewhat we should satisfy ourselves that our actions and programmes are still wholly appropriate to present circumstances.

"We all share the conviction made explicit in Article II of our Treaty that conflicts in our international economic policies should be eliminated and hence that the possibility of an economic split not only in Europe but between Europe and North America and the rest of the free world should not be allowed to develop. In the Canadian view, which I trust is shared by all, regional economic arrangements should stimulate progress towards the expansion of international trade, freed from the burden of restrictions and discrimination.

"We must see to it that our own economic techniques are used in such a way as to increase the economic strength of the free world at the greatest possible rate. Our world economic institutions and our codes of international economic conduct, if properly used and applied, will go a long way toward relieving some of the economic burdens of the underdeveloped countries. Equally important is a recognition of the need for increased financial and technical assistance from those countries which are now finding themselves in highly improved economic conditions. What I am suggesting, of course, is that the increased financial strength which the European members of our Alliance have been successful in achieving should permit of more liberal commercial policies, increased foreign investment and a more direct participation in plans for the assistance of less-developed countries, whether inside the Alliance, or outside. I am not suggesting that the NATO machinery should be used to develop plans to these ends. There are other organizations designed for economic

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POSTAL EXPERT TO WEST INDIES

Mr. Walter J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada until his retirement in 1957, left Canada for Trinidad on October 29, to serve as postal adviser to the Government of The West Indies. Mr. Turnbull has been sent to The West Indies under the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme.

Mr. Turnbull will assist the Government of The West Indies in carrying out the unification of The West Indies postal system recommended in a report prepared in 1957 by Mr. J.B. Hood, a postal adviser from the United Kingdom. At present, each of the governments of The West Indies Federation has its own postal system and issues its own postage stamps.

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JOBS FOR GRADUATES

On November 2, the Minister of Labour addressed a letter to more than 5,000 Canadian employers in which he asked them to indicate to the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission their expected requirements for university graduates and undergraduates at the end of this academic year.

In the academic year ending in 1959, Canadian universities had a student population of about 94,000. It is expected that, when all the returns are in, the total for the present academic year will be close to 104,000. In 1959, there were about 17,000 graduates from Canadian universities and, if the same ratio of graduates to total student population is maintained, it would mean that there would be about 18,000 graduates this year, most of whom will be seeking, for the first time, to enter the employment market on other than a temporary basis.

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of Canadian employers to send their own recruiters direct to the universities. The Minister in his letter does nothing to discourage employers from continuing this practice but points out that the National Employment Service can be of considerable assistance to them in filling their needs.

There has been a noticeable trend in recent years for employers to hire undergraduates for summer work with the intention of offering the most promising of them permanent employment upon graduation. It has also been noted that, where money is not the overriding consideration, the present tendency is for students to seek employment in the field in which they hope, eventually, to make careers. Some years ago the supposedly more glamorous jobs were usually filled first.

The National Employment Service acts as a free clearing-house for prospective employers and university students. At a number of Canadian universities, it maintains fully staffed

offices throughout the academic year and provides employment assistance on a part-time basis at a number of others. Several of the largest Canadian universities maintain their own employment service for graduates, with the National Employment Service providing assistance to undergraduate students who are seeking summer employment only.

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VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A report bringing together information on various publicly-operated technical and vocational training programmes carried on in Canada to teach home economics, commercial, art, service trades, fishing, forestry, landscaping, and marine engineering and navigation, has just been released by the Department of Labour in Ottawa.

The report is one of a series outlining the results of surveys conducted under the Skilled Manpower Training Research Programme begun by the Department of Labour in 1956, in co-operation with other interested federal and provincial departments, management and union organizations.

It deals specifically with the following subjects: commerce; home economics; art; hospital laboratory and X-ray technicians; nursing assistants; nurses' aides and practical nurses; marine engineering and navigation; radio operating and wireless communication; fishing; forestry; gardening and landscaping; barbering; beauty culture and hair-dressing; cooking; dressmaking, tailoring, millinery and clothing design; power-machine operation for the clothing trade; watch and jewellery repair; and shoe repair.

According to the report, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta have organized programmes in some of the above fields at the post high-school level. The Department of Education in Manitoba has made a survey of the needs in the post high-school vocational training areas for the province and a programme of courses at this level is being organized. Some other provinces have individual courses in operation that are listed in the report in the post high-school group because of the content of the course.

Vocational courses at the high school level are offered in vocational, technical, commercial, composite and other provincial high schools.

A great variety of occupational courses are offered in the various provinces. These vary in length from a few weeks to two years. These courses, in general, are for students who have completed the regular school programme or who have dropped out before graduation and who are either employed or seeking employment. Therefore, the report states, the emphasis in these courses is placed on the development of skills or knowledge of the theory related to a specific trade.

COMPUTER FOR RCAF

The first large-scale electronic computer to be installed by a Canadian military organization came into action on November 4, when Mr. George R. Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, pushed a button at Air Materiel Command Headquarters, RCAF Station Rockcliffe, Ontario.

The huge computer, an IBM 705 Mark III, is actually a group of machines installed in a special annex that has been built at AMHeadquarters. Capable of making thousands of logical decisions a second, it is the latest development in large-scale "electronic brains" for business purposes.

Air Materiel Command directs material support for the whole RCAF and the new computer will be used to maintain better control over the total process than now is possible by manual and electro-mechanical means. It will be used initially for stock control, but will progressively be applied to management of the cataloguing, re-provisioning, reporting of technical failures, and fiscal and budgetary control programmes.

Keeping 300,000 different catalogue items flowing as quickly and economically as possible to RCAF units, spread over three continents, has become an increasingly complex problem. With the help of this new electronic servant the Command will be in a better position to maintain efficient control over the total process than is now possible.

Slogan of the Command is: "The right thing in the right place at the right time -- with utmost economy".

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BIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN CHIEF

"When my time comes," said Piapot, the great chieftain of the Cree, "don't bury me in the earth. Don't let them put me in the ground." Soon Piapot was dead, but his people were not able to obey his last command, for the white man's laws forbade the Indian custom of tree burial. So Piapot was laid to rest in a grave six inches deep, in a coffin of ripped-up floorboards and wagonboxes, overlooking the valley of the Qu'Appelle. It was a compromise with changed times and ways - a strangely symbolic end to an era.

Piapot, who led his people to their present home in the Qu'Appelle valley, as skilfully led them through the painful time of transition from the nomadic life of the buffalo-hunt to that of the reservation. Largely due to him, the change was made without strife.

The story of this leader and his tribe, has been told in a new book, "Payepot and his People" (the Cree spelling), by Abel Watetch as told to Blowden Davies, and published by the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society.

Watetch, a nephew of Piapot, and a veteran of World War 1, has spent years accumulating

the history and folklore of the chief and his people. As a small boy, he recalled recently, he sometimes fell asleep, listening to the Chief tell stories of the Buffalo days. Then Piapot would shake him and say, "Nephew wake up! - I'm telling you a story!" It has been Watetch's objective to present the story of his people from their viewpoint and so to remove some of the misunderstandings that surround them.

The book provides both historical accounts and colourful legends. It tells the history of the Cree, in the days when they were moving toward the reservation, as well as picturesque legends such as that of the last buffalo herd, driving across the prairie sky to the Happy Hunting Grounds. The book successfully captures the atmosphere of prairie life before the white man, with its teepee encampments, and rumbling herds, and eager hunting parties. It describes Piapot's life - his capture as a child by a Sioux party from Dakota; his return to the Cree; his part in helping them to adjust to change. Ceremonies and methods are detailed, depicting a people close to nature and deeply reverent of its majesty. There is an undertone of wry amusement at the self-importance of the newcomers who came to this ancient people, intent on showing them the errors of their ways.

The book touches on Piapot's part in keeping his people at peace during the tense days of the Riel rebellion - an influence which brought him a personal letter of thanks from Sir John A. McDonald.

An appendix, compiled by the editorial committee of the History and Folklore Society, under the direction of Allan R. Turner, Saskatchewan Government Archives Office, contains extracts from official documents of the time. These are useful in presenting other viewpoints, and in some cases other versions, of incidents described.

"Payepot and his People" is the History and Folklore Society's first publication. The main objective of the society is to discover material, and to make it available to the public. This is a notable contribution to the programme.

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ESKIMO POWER OPERATORS

An Eskimo background may not seem the ideal soil for the growth of mechanical skills. Yet more than one instructor has been impressed by the way Eskimo trainees have tackled the problem of learning to operate machines. Now they're to try their hands in a more unlikely field still - power-plant operation. Few skills are more in demand in the north than the ability to handle the equipment that provides light and power.

The opportunity has come through the co-operation of the Departments of National Defence and Northern Affairs. About twenty

Eskimos will spend the next four months at Barriefield, Ontario, training to become power-plant operators at the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers School.

This project is part of a continuing programme to bring the advantages of vocational training, as well as other forms of education, to Arctic communities. Each Eskimo selected comes from a different centre and all will be able to put their training to use where they live. Most are school caretakers, or would like to be. Those who are caretakers now will use their training to qualify them to take over operation of the school lighting and power plant. Others hope to qualify as full-time diesel-electric power-plant operators at Arctic centres where larger units exist.

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NEW MANITOBA LIEUT. - GOVERNOR

The Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, announced recently that His Excellency the Governor General had approved the appointment of the Honourable Errick French Willis of Winnipeg and Boissevain, Manitoba, to be Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, succeeding the Honourable John Stewart McDiarmid, effective January 15, 1960.

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NEW CANADIAN BUILDING, LONDON

Canada has purchased from the United States the U.S. Embassy Building on Grosvenor Square in London, at a price of 1,690,000 pounds.

The building will provide 91,285 square feet of space, which will take care of Canada's present needs in London and provide for some future expansion. The Grosvenor Square location is convenient, because it is only a few minutes from Canada House on Trafalgar Square, headquarters of the Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Many Canadian Government departments have offices in London. At present they are scattered about in some 15 locations, in addition to Canada House. The present situation is such that even some sections and activities of the Office of the High Commissioner cannot be accommodated at Canada House. The purchase of the U.S. Embassy Building will permit a consolidation of all Canadian offices in London in two locations, Canada House on Trafalgar Square and the new property on Grosvenor Square.

An improvement of Canadian Government office space in London has been under consideration for some time. One proposal considered earlier was that Canada would build a new building on a property which had been acquired on Trafalgar Square. In making the announcement, the Prime Minister noted that the arrangement for the U.S. Embassy Building was about \$1,000,000 less expensive than the Trafalgar Square proposal.

CANADIAN EXPERT TO PAKISTAN

Dr. F.T. Rosser, Vice-President (Administration) of the National Research Council, left Canada last week on a visit to Pakistan sponsored by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan.

Together with other advisors from the United Kingdom and Australia, Dr. Rosser has been asked to participate in the work of the Pakistan National Scientific Commission, which was set up by the Government of Pakistan to recommend ways and means of promoting and co-ordinating scientific research. Dr. Rosser arrived in Pakistan on November 11 and expects to remain there for six to eight weeks. During this period, he will be visiting Karachi and various other cities in East and West Pakistan.

Immediately following the Pakistan assignment, Dr. Rosser will spend a few days in New Delhi, on behalf of the National Research Council, where he will hold discussions with the officers of the Indian Department for Scientific and Industrial Research.

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NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Canada's National Energy Board Act came into force on November 2 by proclamation of the Governor General in Council.

At the same time, Regulations under Part VI of the Act, dealing with applications for licenses to export and import gas and to export power, were passed. Under these Regulations, all licenses for the export of gas or power or the import of gas are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The Regulations also provide that propane and butane may be exported by means other than a pipe line, without a license.

The National Energy Board is also issuing its Rules of Practice and Procedure.

With the proclamation of the Act and the establishment of Regulations and the Rules of Practice and Procedure, applicants for certificates of public convenience and necessity and export or import licenses will be in a position to proceed with the preparation of applications and to furnish the information that is required.

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NEW ENVOY TO CHILE

The Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, as Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced on November 2 the appointment of Mr. Paul Tremblay as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to Chile.

Mr. Tremblay, who is at present Head of the Defence Liaison (1) Division in the Department of External Affairs, is expected to take up his duties in Santiago in December.

THE USES OF NATO

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co-operation and more suited to this purpose. But discussions of political and economic problems in NATO should be carried out against the background of these objectives.

SUMMIT MEETING

"With the visit to the U.S.A. of Mr. Khrushchev we have entered a new phase of diplomatic activity and...it does present NATO and NATO governments with problems as well as opportunities. While we do well to take stock of those problems, it would, I think, be a great mistake to be so preoccupied with them that we neglect the negotiating opportunities which may be before us. It is equally true, of course, that we must not be so enthusiastic about what we hope will emerge from negotiations that have not yet taken place that we neglect the very real basis of strength which is and will remain a necessary prerequisite for successive negotiations until real disarmament has been achieved.

"We now look forward to a summit meeting. The question is no longer whether such a meeting should be held but when and where and on the basis of what Western positions. The Western negotiating powers will be expected to keep the Council in their confidence in the preparation of the questions under consideration. If negotiations are to be fruitful between the Great Powers, the West will have to continue to work together. The Council should become the laboratory of the West in the formulation of its policies...."

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CANADIAN LIBRARY SERVICES

Boys and girls borrowed an average of 21 books for each borrower from Canada's larger public libraries in 1957, according to the *Survey of Libraries 1957-1958* just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wherever public library services were made available, children from 5 to 14, representing 20 per cent of the total population, flocked to public libraries to form 41 per cent of all borrowers and to borrow 46 per cent of all books circulated.

In addition to the usual circulation, advisory and reference work of the boys and girls departments, librarians conducted story hours, dramatic presentations, puppet shows and clubs and appeared on radio and television programmes.

Nearly 2,000,000 books were lent directly to schools by the reporting public libraries, and visits by librarians to classes and by classes to public libraries brought more than 500,000 children in touch with public library service.

Total circulation of books by public libraries in 1957 amounted to an estimated

41,939,109, or an average of 17.55 books for every borrower, an increase over the preceding year's figure of 16.6 books a borrower. In addition to books, pamphlets and periodicals, libraries reported circulation of 96,898 films, 4,435 filmstrips and 150,109 sound recordings. Audio-visual equipment, such as moving picture and filmstrip projectors and record players, was charged out 18,454 times. Libraries organized and displayed 578 art, craft and other special exhibits, and sponsored 2,372 lectures, concerts, discussion groups and the like.

In 1957 public library service in some form was available to 77.3 per cent of Canada's population with 94.7 per cent of the population of centres over 10,000 served, as compared with 63.9 per cent of the population in centres under 10,000 and rural areas. All types of public libraries showed increases over 1956 of 9 per cent in bookstock and 17.2 per cent in circulation of books.

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NATO VISITORS

Admiral Sir William Davis, Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Eastern Atlantic Area, and Air Marshall Sir Edward Chilton, Commander-in-Chief Air, Eastern Atlantic Area, visited Canada from November 3 to 9.

During their visit they held conferences with senior officers of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The party arrived at HMCS Shearwater, naval air station near Dartmouth, N.S., on the afternoon of November 3. On November 4, they flew to the RCAF station at Greenwood, N.S., and later that day returned by air to Ottawa for a two-day visit.

The party left for the United Kingdom from Montreal on November 9.

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OTTAWA STATION TO MOVE

The Government recently approved the recommendation of the National Capital Commission that the relocation of railway facilities in the Ottawa area be based on a new passenger terminal in the vicinity of the intersection of the Queensway and Alta Vista Road, near the Hurdman's Bridge area. This decision was reached only after several discussions with the railway companies and consultation with Mr. Jacques Greber, chief planning consultant to the National Capital Commission.

The Government believes the new location will fit in best with the growth and development of the city and its traffic and will offer the greatest advantage from the point of view of the development of the National Capital Plan. Removal of the terminal and tracks from the present location will give the maximum possible opportunity for the improvement of roadway facilities in Ottawa's congested central area.