



CANADA

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AN ANNIVERSARY AND A CRISIS

In an address on the anniversary of the Ukrainian settlement in Canada delivered in Winnipeg on July 9, Prime Minister Diefenbaker paid tribute to the Ukrainian element in the population of Canada by calling on his audience "to imagine the garden of Canadianism without its rich under-tones and brilliant overtones of the Ukraine that are to be seen in every part of the garden in each of our ten provinces." Elaborating this image, Mr. Diefenbaker said that he had likened Canada to a garden "because it fits the picture as I see it so much better than most other metaphors." "A mosaic," he went on, "is a static thing with each element separate and divided from the others. Canada is not that kind of country. Neither is it a 'melting pot' in which the individuality of each element is destroyed in order to produce a new and totally different element."

The speaker concluded his tribute to Canadians of Ukrainian extraction by declaring that it was to their "great credit" that one of the tasks they had set themselves was "to keep sirens sounding to warn the nations of the dangers of appeasement, complacency or false security in the face of the monster menace of International Communism." Mr. Diefenbaker then proceeded to discuss the situation created in the world by the Communist threat:

"...The meeting in Vienna early in June of President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchov showed that the Soviet attitude on all the major international problems is unbending.

"No one expected a reversal of Soviet policy. The free nations have learned from long experience to be realistic in dealing with the Communists. But there was a widespread hope that Mr. Khrushchov, who has talked so much about peace, might at least on this occasion show a willingness to compromise.

"Let us look at the record:

- (1) In Laos the Communists profess to be supporting neutrality and independence but in fact are making it difficult for the International Supervisory Commission to secure those objectives.
- (2) Three years of work on a treaty designed to end the testing of nuclear weapons has apparently come to nothing because the Soviet Union refuses to allow an effective system for inspecting possible violations.
- (3) The Soviet leaders have recently adopted a new principle of a three-headed administration which they are seeking to establish in all international bodies in which they are participating. This principle is put forward in the form of a demand that the three main groups of nations in the world -- Western, Communist bloc and neutral countries -- should have equal representation and that they should agree on all courses of action.

"Consider what this means. It means that the Soviet Union cannot tolerate the idea of an impartial international civil service. It means that there is a Soviet threat to the effective existence of the

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United Nations. It means that the Soviet Union has put itself deliberately into a position to assert its veto on any form of international action that might not be to its liking.

DISARMAMENT OUTLOOK

"Because of this new Soviet approach, the outlook for progress on disarmament is discouraging, although bilateral talks between the United States and the U.S.S.R. have taken place in Washington and further talks are in prospect.

"On disarmament the Canadian Government has played a prominent role and the Secretary of State for External Affairs has not ceased to advocate keeping the way open for serious negotiation. These efforts will not be discontinued.

"Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that the problem of disarmament has defied solution down through the centuries, and that there can never be effective disarmament in the absence of mutual trust and agreed measures of inspection. The Communist leaders, by their suspicion of Western motives, and by their thirst for world supremacy, are making a mockery of the hopes of mutual trust. By their intransigence they have stifled the chances of agreement on measures of inspection either with regard to nuclear weapons testing or in the more general field of disarmament.

"In these circumstances, I believe in the necessity for unremitting concentration on Western defence and Western unity and co-operation in the political and economic fields.

BERLIN PERIL

"The need for Western co-operation is apparent in view of the situation in Berlin. In the past three years Mr. Khrushchov has issued many dire warnings about Berlin, but this time it appears that he intends to precipitate a political crisis. He says that he intends to sign a peace treaty with East Germany before the end of this year.

"The Soviet leaders should not underestimate the determination of the West to maintain the freedom of the people of West Berlin. Marxist doctrine teaches that the forces of history are on the side of the Communists. This gives them a feeling of confidence which could lead them to unwise courses.

"For the West it will be of paramount importance to avoid the pitfalls both of weakness and unreasonable rigidity. We need to be strong and unhesitating in our defence of essential Western rights and obligations. We need at the same time to maintain a calm judgment so that we will not overlook possibilities of compromise which, without amounting to appeasement, might nonetheless contribute to peace.

"Those who have lived through two terrible world wars are acutely conscious of one important

fact. It is that neither of those wars might have started had the aggressors known the real strength and the will to resist of those they sought to conquer and enslave.

"We must not forget this important lesson of the past. In this age when mankind has a greater capacity than ever before to destroy himself, the only guarantee of peace, in the absence of an acceptable worldwide disarmament agreement is found in the manifest determination of free countries to unite their defence efforts in a common front as a warning of the disastrous consequences which will befall an aggressor.

NO NEUTRALISM

"In these days there is no room for neutralism. It is not a time for separating ourselves from our partners. Canada's policy is to work in concert with its friends and allies for the preservation of peace and security in freedom. This policy is soundly based on Canadian considerations, Canadian values, and Canadian interests, the greatest of which, apart from freedom itself, is peace.

"At the United Nations last September, Mr. Khrushchov dealt with colonialism. He condemned foreign yokes and colonial bondage, conveniently forgetting that the U.S.S.R. is the greatest colonial power in the world today. Mr. Khrushchov at the United Nations used these words:

'It has been and always will be our stand that the peoples of Africa, like those of other continents striving for their liberation from the colonial yoke, should establish order in their countries of their own will and choice...'

Mr. Khrushchov stated later:

'Complete and final elimination of the colonial regime in all its forms and manifestations has been prompted by the entire course of the world history in the last decades...'

SOVIET COLONIALISM

"How does he apply that to the Ukraine? And to Hungary, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and other countries under Soviet domination? Why does he deny them free choice to determine the kind of governments they have the right to ask for?

"He should be constantly reminded of these statements he made at the United Nations -- that subjugated nations should have the right to achieve their destiny by their own will and choice. I say to Mr. Khrushchov, give the Ukraine and the other subjugated countries the right to free elections to determine the kind of government the people desire.

"Since 1945 many of the nations that are now independent autonomous nations and members of the United Nations were formerly colonies of either the United Kingdom or France, and since the war

CANADA, THE UK AND THE EEC

At the end of the recent two-day visit to Ottawa by Mr. Duncan Sandys, United Kingdom Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the following *communiqué* was released:

"Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, met yesterday and today under the Chairmanship of Mr. Donald Fleming, Canadian Minister of Finance, with Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Sandys also had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker. Mr. Sandys explained the British Government's assessment of the potential advantages and disadvantages of Britain either joining or staying out of the European Economic Community. The British Government had as yet reached no decision on this issue. The immediate question was whether or not to open negotiations with the Community.

"The Canadian Ministers recognized that this is a matter for decision by the British Government.

"Mr. Sandys said that if, following the present preliminary exchanges of views, the British Government should decide to open negotiations, they would then consult fully with the other members of the Commonwealth.

"The Canadian Ministers indicated that their Government's assessment of the situation was different from that put forward by Mr. Sandys. They expressed the grave concern of the Canadian Government about the implications of possible negotiations between Britain and the European Economic Community, and about the political and economic effects which British membership in the European Economic Community would have on Canada and on the Commonwealth as a whole.

"Mr. Sandys said that, before the British Government reached any decision, they would carefully consider the views of the Canadian Government together with those of other Commonwealth Governments."

STRATFORD ATTENDANCE

During the first three weeks of its 1961 season, the Stratford Festival Theatre has been filled to 78 per cent of capacity, reports Victor C. Polley, administrative director. Since the opening on June 19, more than 39,000 people have paid \$141,000 to see the three Shakespearean plays, "Coriolanus", "Henry VIII" and "Love's Labour's Lost."

Although attendance to date has been three per cent lower than for the equivalent period in 1960 because of the earlier opening of the season, general advance bookings are well ahead of last year. For the entire season, bookings have now passed \$500,000, a figure not reached until a week later in 1960.

Like the drama in the Festival Theatre, Tyrone

Guthrie's production of "The Pirates of Penzance" is proving to be highly popular in the Avon Theatre. During its first three performances, 3,230 people paid \$10,400 to see the Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Already 37,000 out of a possible 47,000 bookings have been made for the "Pirates" which opened a six-week run on July 7 to enthusiastic reviews.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT

Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first six months of this year numbered 1,648,133, a decrease of 8.2 per cent from last year's first-half total of 1,796,100 cars. Receipts from connections dropped 15.2 per cent in the period to 625,921 cars from 738,339, while piggy-back loadings rose 2.9 per cent to 80,247 cars from 77,964.

Loadings in the last nine days of June declined to 102,528 cars from 106,747 a year earlier, bringing the total for the month of June to 326,385 cars, a decrease of 4.4 per cent from the year-earlier total of 341,408 cars. Receipts from connections were down in the nine days to 28,414 cars from 34,850, and in the month to 106,296 cars from 115,333. Piggy-back loadings were up in the nine days to 4,808 cars from 3,994, and in the month to 15,257 cars from 13,605.

The principal commodities loaded on fewer cars in the January 1-June 30 period included: iron ore, 76,561 cars (97,806 a year ago); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 53,049 (64,498); lumber, timber and plywood, 98,533 (100,627); automobiles, trucks and parts, 27,163 (42,408); and l.c.l. merchandise, 177,031 (229,444). Loadings of wheat increased in the period to 135,006 cars from 128,715.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE BEGUN

The Canadian mainland shore-end of the new trans-Atlantic multi-purpose telecommunications cable being laid by the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was spliced on the afternoon of July 10, as the laying of the St. Lawrence River section of the cable got under way at Grosses Roches, Quebec. Present aboard the cable-ship "Alert" were R.G. Griffith, vice-president and chief engineer of the COTC, Deputy Minister of Transport John Baldwin, Gordon W. Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, and other officials of the federal Department of Transport and the COTC.

The St. Lawrence River section of the cable will be 380 miles long and will extend along the river and across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Grosses Roches to Corner Brook, Newfoundland. It is expected that it will be completed about July 15. The 6,000-ton "Alert", launched at Glasgow, Scotland, last November, is laying the first wholly Canadian-owned multi-purpose telecommunications cable as her maiden job. The cable and the repeaters, devices

which amplify the signals, have been specially designed and constructed to conform to Canadian requirements. The St. Lawrence section will provide 120 voice-grade circuits, the greatest number so far attempted in a cable. It will also be the first link of the Commonwealth round-the-world cable system to be completed.

The section, with 20 submersible repeaters inserted in its length at regular intervals, was manufactured by Submarine Cables Ltd., of London, England, who were awarded the contract by the COTC in 1958.

The Corner Brook end of the St. Lawrence segment will connect at Hampden, Newfoundland, with the trans-Atlantic cable now being laid by HMTS "Monarch". From Grosses Roches, the St. Lawrence cable will extend over the Canadian domestic system to the COTC overseas terminal at Montreal.

The complete trans-Atlantic section, including the St. Lawrence segment, is expected to be in service by November of this year.

CANADA 1961

The 1961 edition of this popular handbook was released on July 11. Special features include chapters on the geology of Canada as it affects its modern economy and on constitutional history, as well as a new section on the Canadian family and its standard of living. Other chapters deal with the course of Canadian settlement, with government, natural resources, industry, labour, domestic and foreign trade, health, welfare and education, the economy in 1960, finance, transportation, research (with a new section on medical research), and an enlarged chapter on the arts. There are nearly 300 illustrations, 17 in full colour, including reproductions of four Canadian paintings. There are photographic spreads of modern church architecture; techniques of winter construction; new railway equipment, and forest conservation. A map of Canada is attached to the inside back cover.

IMPORTS IN MAY

Commodity imports from all countries in May were valued at a record monthly total of \$551,200,000, a rise of 6.8 per cent from last year's May total of \$516 million, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The previous monthly high was \$540 million, set in May 1957. This increase almost counterbalanced a decline of 4.3 per cent in the January-April period, and the value of imports in the January-May period was 1.8 per cent below a year ago at \$2,276,200,000, the corresponding 1960 total being \$2,319,100,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, the United States, and all other countries as a group were higher in value in May this year than last. These gains were responsible

for increased import values in the January-May period from all these areas except the United States.

Imports in May were valued as follows: United Kingdom, \$70,800,000 (\$56 million in May 1960); other Commonwealth countries, \$35,100,000 (\$31,800,000); United States, \$354,000,000 (\$344,400,000); and all other countries, \$91,300,000 (\$83,800,000).

January-May import values were: United Kingdom, \$256,100,000 (\$255,500,000 in the corresponding 1960 period); other Commonwealth countries, \$104,300,000 (\$101,900,000); United States, \$1,555,300,000 (\$1,610,100,000); and all other countries, \$360,500,000 (\$351,500,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for regular unemployment insurance benefit numbered 341,000 at May 31, compared to 364,300 on May 31 last year. The interval during which seasonal benefit was operative terminated on May 20 this year (May 21 last year). Therefore, the count at the end of May represents claimants for regular benefit only. The claimant count at the end of April this year was 713,100, comprising 466,400 identified as regular and 246,800 as seasonal benefit. Regular claimants thus declined by 125,400 during the month, and were 23,300 fewer than at the same date in 1960. Males accounted for almost 95 per cent of the April-to-May decline in regular claimants.

The volume of initial and renewal claims at 162,100 at the end of May was almost 25 per cent below the April total of 209,600; the total for May last year was 165,600. It is estimated that close to 50 per cent of the initial claims filed in the month were from persons terminating their benefit rights and seeking to re-establish a subsequent benefit period. More than 90 per cent of the seasonal benefit claims processed in May were in this category.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 563,500 in May, compared to 708,200 in April and 560,800 in May 1960. Benefit payments amounted to \$58.7 million in May versus \$64.5 million in the preceding month and \$52.2 million a year earlier. Average benefit payment per week compensated was \$23.68 during May versus \$23.98 in April and \$22.17 in May 1960.

CHAMBER MUSIC AT STRATFORD

The first concert of the Stratford Music season took place at the Festival Theatre on the afternoon on Sunday, July 16. The concert featured the three directors of the 1961 music season, Glen Gould, Oscar Shumsky and Leonard Rose, in an all-Brahms programme consisting of the Sonata for Piano and 'Cello in E Minor, the Sonata for Piano and Violin in

G Major, and the Trio for Piano, Violin and 'Cello in C Minor.

The first morning chamber-music concert of the season is scheduled for Saturday, July 22. Members of the National Festival Orchestra will be featured in this workshop session. The programme will include the Beethoven Quartet Opus 95 with Oscar Shumsky and Leonard Rose participating, Samuel Barber's "Dover Beach" with baritone Harry Mossfield as soloist, and the Brahms Sextet in G Major.

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TO STUDY UNEMPLOYMENT ACT

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on July 17 the membership and terms of reference of a committee to examine the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Under the Inquiries Act, the committee will review the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act and its relation to other social security programmes in the light of developments since the latter legislation was passed in 1940. It will consist of four members: Mr. Ernest C. Gill, President, The Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario; M. Etienne Crevier, President, La Prévoyance Compagnie d'Assurances, Montreal, Quebec; Dr. John James Deutsch, Vice-Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Dr. Joseph Richards Petrie, Consulting Economist, Montreal, Quebec.

The Prime Minister stated that the terms of reference of the Committee would be "to enquire into and report upon the suitability of the scope, basic principles and provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the regulations thereunder and the manner of operating thereunder." "...In particular," the statement concluded, "without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the said Commissioners shall inquire into and report upon:

- (a) The provisions deemed necessary to deal with seasonal unemployment;
- (b) The means of correcting any abuses or deficiencies that may be found to exist; and
- (c) The relationship between programmes of support for the unemployed and other social security measures."

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DELEGATES TO AMERICAN ECOSOC

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced the appointment of Mr. Pierre Sévigny, Associate Minister of National Defence, as head of the Canadian delegation to attend as observers the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council that opens in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 5. The purpose of this conference is to examine ways of ensuring economic and social development in Latin America.

Mr. Sévigny will be accompanied by the following: Mr. Richard Plant Bower, Canadian Ambassador to Uruguay; Mr. Heath Maquarrie, M.P.; Mr. Yvon Beaulne, Department of External Affairs; Mr. J.R. Midwinter, Department of Trade and Commerce.

WATERFOWL STUDY COMMITTEE

Four Canadian representatives were named recently to the Canada-United States committee for the study of waterfowl problems affecting both countries. Those named by Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale and Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton are: Ernest A. Côté, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; Roy A. Faibish, Special Assistant to Mr. Hamilton; Dr. Merrill Menzies, Economist with the Department of Agriculture; and Dr. D.A. Munro, Chief Ornithologist, Canadian Wildlife Service.

The Canadian members will meet with their recently-named American counterparts for the first time in Washington later in July to begin the Committee's work of defining in concrete terms the international waterfowl problems affecting farmers and hunters. The committee is also charged with the responsibility of suggesting remedial programmes.

The decision to appoint the committee was made after a discussion of resources and agricultural problems in Ottawa in May by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman; Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton and Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale.

The U.S. members appointed to the committee by the Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall are: Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; Daniel H. Janzen, Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and Thomas A. Schrader, Assistant Chief of the Bureau's Office of River Basin studies.

USE OF WETLANDS

About 70 per cent of the wild ducks in North America nest and raise their young in a 220,000 square mile area of southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Agriculture Minister Hamilton has suggested that these wetlands, now thought of as a nuisance by farmers because they limit the farming of the land, could be an asset to farmers' income if they were encouraged to turn this acreage over to waterfowl production.

Since ducks are selective feeders, biologists are of the opinion that, if some acreage adjacent to the potholes were planted with foods attractive to ducks, depredation of farmers' grain crops could be greatly reduced.

The problems of hunters and farmers are closely allied in other ways. For example, the main wild waterfowl production areas in the Prairie Provinces are being just as seriously affected by the present severe drought conditions as are the farmers' crops.

A combination of a light snowfall last winter and sparse rainfalls this spring produced very little run-off into sloughs and potholes, the main nesting areas for waterfowl. Ducks will not nest if they cannot find suitable water areas, whether lost by drought or drainage, and a serious reduction in brood development has resulted. To add to the problem, the lesser numbers of young waterfowl are, of course, still subject to the usual hazards of predators and adverse weather con-

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ditions. On the other hand, when conditions are ideal for brood development, the larger populations of waterfowl have posed a threat to Prairie farmers' grain crops.

It is expected that these are the types of problems the committee will discuss with a view to international co-operation in their solution.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

Preliminary statistics recently released by the Saint Lawrence Seaway entities for the 1961 navigation season through the month of June reflect an increase in cargo tonnage of 13.4 per cent for the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section and a decrease of 2.9 per cent for the Welland Canal Section when compared with the final figures recorded for the same period during 1960. Substantial increases of downbound cargo tonnages are partially offset by decreases registered for the upbound traffic.

For the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section, 5,272,186 tons of downbound cargo is listed for April through June, 1961, an increase of 48.9 per cent over the 3,541,032 tons for 1960. Upbound 1961 tonnage is 2,270,879, a 27.0 per cent decrease from the 1960 figure of 3,110,457 tons. For the month of June only, the upbound tonnage is 968,001, down 33.4 per cent from the 1,453,405 tons carried in June 1960, and the downbound tonnage of 2,044,146 represents an increase of 24.3 per cent over the June 1960 cargoes of 1,644,825 tons.

A similar pattern holds on the Welland Canal Section. Upbound traffic for June of 1961 totals 889,325 tons, down 39.2 per cent from 1,461,016 in June 1960, while downbound traffic shows 6.7 per cent increase this June with 3,099,197 tons compared to 2,905,849 last year. For the April through June period, the 1961 upbound traffic of 2,287,128 tons is a 27.7 per cent decrease from 3,164,842 for 1960, whereas downbound tonnage for 1961 of 7,830,544 tons is 7.9 per cent more than the 7,256,121 tons for the previous year.

AN ANNIVERSARY AND A CRISIS (Continued from page 2)

14 colonies, protectorates and the like, comprising 500 million people within the Commonwealth, have achieved independence, as have 17 colonial areas given their freedom by the Republic of France.

"None of the post-war colonies of the U.S.S.R. has been freed. Hungary tried.

"The latest example of Soviet obstructionism occurred on Friday when the Soviet Union, in the Security Council, by means of its veto, prevented the adoption of a British resolution that the United Nations Security Council should guarantee the independence of Kuwait.

"The U.S.S.R., the leading agent of colonial subjugation in the modern world, continues to pose as the advocate and champion of the emerging peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In this way the Communists extend their influence and domination.

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