



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 17 No. 45

November 7, 1962

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## WORLD TRADE AND WORLD PEACE

In a statement to the Second Committee of the United Nations on October 22, the Canadian representative, Senator F.M. Blois, quoted as his text a sentence from the address of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, to the General Assembly on September 25: "The economic and social work of the United Nations goes along so quietly that it does not always receive the public attention it deserves, and yet success in raising living standards in the less-developed areas and in expending and stabilizing world trade may, in the long run, determine the question of war or peace". Senator Blois went on as follows:

"...Canada has from the beginning given active support in United Nations bodies to efforts in the economic and social field, and my Government believes that the United Nations has a continuing and effective role to play. We recognize, of course, that some problems more than others lend themselves to effective action in the United Nations forum.... Few, if any, countries have more interest in world trade than Canada. Canadians have actively supported international action to expand world trade on a multilateral basis and to establish specialized institutions such as the IMF and the GATT for this purpose. We recognize that problems of international trade are, if anything, becoming more complex and challenging. Canada continues to stand ready to work with others to find solutions to these problems.

### A U.S. TRADE INITIATIVE

"In this connection we welcome the signature by President Kennedy of the Trade Expansion Act, which will provide a basis for United States leadership

in worldwide efforts to achieve an expanded world trade. The Canadian Government will, of course, participate fully in these new efforts. In this connection the Prime Minister of Canada...sent a message to the President on October 11 expressing the views of the Canadian Government in the following words:

'Dear Mr. President,

With the enactment of the Trade Expansion Act, I wish to let you know that the Canadian Government welcomes this important development in United States trade policy which holds out promise for significant progress in the expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis. This is indeed an historic accomplishment.

At the Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in London last month, I proposed that all like-minded nations should meet at an early date to consider how the great problems of trade facing us today can be dealt with to the mutual advantage of all. I would like to follow up this general proposal with a specific suggestion for an early meeting on these matters. It is vitally important that we find effective ways as soon as possible for dealing with these complex and urgent trade problems. It appears that the most convenient way of arranging such a meeting would be to discuss these broad trade questions at a meeting of Ministers.

The Canadian Government looks forward to participating fully in these efforts and to working with the United States and other nations to achieve the objectives which we hold in common. It is our conviction that the opportunities now opened up for wider co-operation in trade and economic relations

(Over)

will make a major contribution to the further strengthening of the free world.

Trade relations between Canada and the United States are characterized by mutual understanding and a constructive approach to our common objective of freer, non-discriminatory trade. These new efforts to expand world trade will provide continuing opportunities for our two countries to work closely together, each in a full understanding of the other's interests and aspirations.

"We are glad that this proposal has been welcomed by President Kennedy, who shares the views expressed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker on the necessity of working for freer, non-discriminatory world trade.

#### TRUTH IN CLICHÉ

"...My Government recognizes that, under conditions as they exist today, no country, to paraphrase the poet, 'is an island entire unto itself'. To speak of international economic and political co-operation as a fundamental necessity is certainly one of the venerable clichés of this organization. Clichés do, however, become clichés because they contain a very substantial element of truth, and this is undeniably so in the present instance.

"One recent example of international co-operation within the United Nations framework was the successful negotiation last summer of an International Coffee Agreement, which has now been signed by 29 countries, including Canada. This Agreement holds promise of introducing new stability into international trade in a product which is of great importance to many developing countries. Since the war, three commodity agreements of this nature, covering wheat, sugar and tin, have been concluded and the particular problems of other commodities such as lead and zinc, cocoa and rubber, have been thoroughly explored in special study groups established under United Nations auspices.

"We have undoubtedly made progress in recent years in our search for solutions to commodity problems, but we must not minimize the gravity or far-reaching nature of these which still confront us; since these problems are tending to become more difficult and more complex, we must intensify our efforts to find solutions. As my predecessor in the Second Committee declared last year, we are fully alive to the urgent need to reverse the downward drift of commodity export prices and we believe that the best way of approaching these problems is on a commodity-by-commodity basis. This is likely to point to a variety of solutions, including, in some cases, attempts to negotiate further international commodity agreements. There may well be further scope for joint action to organize international trade in particular products in a way which is fair to producers and consumers alike. We should bear in mind, however, that commodity agreements should be designed to lead to an expansion of trade, and not its contraction, and that they should also be designed to contribute to price stability. In these ways, they will, in the nature of things, make a

valuable contribution to the economic progress and stability of the developing countries.

#### A UN TRADE CONFERENCE

"In his address to the General Assembly on September 25, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs referred to the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene a United Nations conference on trade and development and remarked that such a conference would provide an opportunity for a discussion on strengthening the world trading system.

"We look forward to this conference...and, provided adequate preparations are made for it in the months ahead, we have every hope that it will yield valuable results for the world community as a whole. As the distinguished Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. De Seynes, pointed out in his excellent statement to this Committee on September 26, the basic issue with regard to convening this trade and development conference is whether and to what extent the United Nations itself can influence the profound and far-reaching changes which are bound to occur in the system of international trade before the end of the decade.

"For this conference to fulfil the high hopes we have for it...it is in our view essential that the preparations made for it be more intensive, more carefully considered and more extensive than any that have been made on similar occasions in the past. Only in this way is it possible to ensure that the developing countries in particular will derive maximum benefit from a re-examination of existing trade patterns and practices. Only after such careful examination can the world community come forward with sound and concrete suggestions for strengthening international trade.

#### COMMODITY EXPERT GROUP

"We should not forget...that an elaborate mechanism of multilateral institutions and agencies has been established over the course of the post-war years to study or regulate international commodity trade and its repercussions. I need only mention the IMF and IBRD, GATT, the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and the CICT to indicate how widespread this international machinery is. These are the expert organs on which we continue to rely for detailed information, concrete proposals and effective action. Perhaps the mechanism is a trifle too elaborate; certainly the number of agencies engaged in probing to the heart of the commodity problem has grown side by side with the problem itself. For this reason, we have been most interested in the initiative taken in establishing an expert group in Resolution 919(XXXIV) to the activities of the various international agencies concerned with commodity problems and other trade problems of particular interest to the developing countries in order to eliminate gaps and overlappings and to propose how best these activities can be co-ordinated and supplemented. This report should prove invaluable to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development when it meets next spring to consider the Conference itself.

## LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, has released a summary of the latest figures on labour organizations in Canada, based on an annual survey of labour unions carried out by the Department of Labour. Complete results of the survey will be available in the near future in the Department's publication "Labour Organizations in Canada, 1962".

At the beginning of 1962, labour organizations active in Canada reported a total membership of 1,423,000.

### NATIONAL AFFILIATION

Of these organized workers, 1,049,000, or almost 74 per cent, were represented by unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. A large number of these unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States. More than 102,000 organized workers, or about seven per cent of the total (nearly all in Quebec), were represented by unions belonging to the Confederation of National Trade Unions. The rest of the organized workers in Canada were represented either by unions not affiliated with any central labour body, or by unions not affiliated with a central labour body in Canada but linked with the AFL-CIO in the United States.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

More than a million of 1,423,000 union members were in international unions, which have branches in both Canada and the United States and in most cases belong to central labour bodies in both

countries. In January 1962, there were 103 international unions active in Canada. Of these, 85 were affiliated with the CLC as well as the AFL-CIO, ten belonged only to the AFL-CIO and three only to the CLC. The remaining ten international unions, with a total of 118,000 members, had no affiliation. More than 40,000 of the union members in this group belonged to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which had been with the AFL-CIO until 1958 and with the CLC until 1960.

There were 335,000 Canadian workers belonging to 51 national unions in January 1962. Of these, 156,000 were members of 18 national unions affiliated with the CLC and 96,000 belonged to the 13 federations within the CNTU. The remaining 20 unions, with a total of 83,000 members, were without affiliation.

Outside the international and national unions, about 26,000 workers were organized in 243 separate locals chartered directly by the two Canadian central bodies, the CLC and the CNTU. Another 37,000 belonged to the 126 independent local organizations coming within the scope of the survey.

The total of 1,423,000 members reported by labour organizations in 1962 was equivalent to about 30 per cent of the non-agricultural paid workers in Canada. The total was about 24,000 fewer than in the previous year. Much of the decrease was accounted for by the dissolution of the Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woods Workers, which had reported nearly 15,000 members before it went out of existence in October 1961.

## THE WORLD REMEMBERS

On November 11, Canada's Commonwealth Air Forces' Memorial in Ottawa will form a symbolic background as a trumpeter of the Royal Canadian Air Force sounds the "Last Post" for the dead of two world wars. This year, the Air Force will also mark the tenth anniversary of its contribution of an Air Division to the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Commonwealth Memorial, on Green Island at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, commemorates the 798 men and women who died in Canada and neighboring lands and waters while serving with the air forces of the Commonwealth from 1939 to 1945 and have no known graves.

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## CANADIAN METALS EXPORT DRIVE

Twenty of Canada's leading producers of metals and metal products joined forces at New York on October 29 with the Department of Trade and Commerce in a drive to increase still further Canada's export trade in metals and metal products.

Backed by an intensive advertising and trade publicity campaign planned and carried out by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the 20 companies are displaying a variety of Canadian metals and metal products at the World Metal Show and National Metal Congress in the New York Coliseum.

To spearhead the promotional campaign, the Department of Trade and Commerce has published an illustrated booklet, entitled *Metals And Metal Products From Canada*, which gives a brief outline of the Canadian metal industry and provides a description of the products manufactured by the Canadian companies taking part in the World Metal Show.

Typical Canadian metal products described in the Department's booklet include specialty steels, for use in every kind of manufacturing from machine-tool work to consumer-goods production. The company exhibiting is Canada's largest producer of specialty steels, and is currently exporting to over 50 countries.

Pure Canadian nickel powder is another featured product; the company displaying it is the world's largest producer. Sintered aluminum tubing made by the impact-extrusion process was first fabricated in Canada by a third Canadian exhibitor at the World Metal Show.

## ANGLO-CANADIAN SEISMIC ARRAY

Canada is co-operating with Britain in the development of a new, more sensitive system for measuring seismic disturbances, which will add greatly to the nation's capability for scientific research in this important field. The new system may assist in identifying the origins of seismic disturbances.

On a remote site just west of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, construction is going ahead on a seismic array based on a British technique that has shown great promise at an experimental station at Eskdalemuir Observatory in Scotland.

### UNPRECEDENTED SENSITIVITY

Described by one scientist as "a powerful seismological tool with tremendous capabilities", the system is 100 times more sensitive than that which can now be used in standard seismic stations. It is designed to measure disturbances in the range from 2000 to 6000 miles, and will become a permanent part of Canada's chain of seismic stations. Like other seismological installations, it will be capable of detecting nuclear as well as other kinds of explosions.

Co-operating with British experts in setting up the far north seismic array are the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and a number of other interested Canadian agencies.

The array will consist of two intersecting lines of stations each about 15 miles long, with a recording unit located nearby. Plans call for locations of stations at intervals of roughly a mile. A station consists of three seismometers in a metal container cemented into a depression blasted out of solid rock. Cables connect the individual seismometers to the recording unit where measurements are recorded on magnetic tape.

All equipment for the array is being supplied by Britain; Canada is doing the construction and installation. Completion is expected in December of this year. Initially, the array will be operated with the assistance of British technicians. Canadian personnel will take over its operation early next year.

### DELEGATES TO UNESCO SESSION

The composition of the Canadian delegation to the twelfth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which will take place at the Organization's headquarters in Paris from November 9 to December 12, 1962, was announced recently. The chairman will be Mr. Marcel Faribault of Montreal, a member of the Canada Council and president of the General Trust of Canada. The vice-chairman will be Mr. S.F. Rae, Canadian

Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva. Other members of the delegation will be: Professor W.A.C.H. Dobson, head, Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto; Dr. John K. Friesen, director, Department of University Extension, University of British Columbia; Mr. L.V.J. Roy, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris; Dr. W.H. Swift, Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton, Alberta; Professor Norma Walmsley, Department of Political Science, Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba; Professor Hugh J. Whalen, University of New Brunswick; Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto. Mr. Lewis Perimbam, Secretary of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and Mr. G.H. Southam, of the Department of External Affairs will be advisers.

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### BANDSMAN WINS TOP HONOURS

Band Staff Sergeant Derek Stannard of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Band, Calgary, Alberta, the best all-round student of the 1962 class of the Student Bandmaster's Course at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, England, has earned six separate awards for distinguished achievement in as many musical categories. He won the "Worshipful Company of Musicians' Medal" for being the year's top student; for winning first place in the choral section and producing the best arrangement for brass band, he was honored with a silver medal and £5 sterling in each of these classes; he won a bronze medal and five guineas for standing second in the military-band arrangement category; for second place on secondary instruments he was made £4 richer; as the best overseas student bandmaster of the year, he won the Graham Wallace Award.

It isn't a coincidence that the 33-year-old, British-born musician is musically inclined. His father, Band Staff Sergeant E.A. Stannard, also of the LdSH (RC) Band, is an instructor at the Royal Canadian Naval School of Music, Esquimalt, British Columbia, where young Canadians interested in music are being trained for Army bands under the Junior Bandsmen Training Plan.

Last year, Staff Sergeant Stannard (Derek, that is) obtained his Associate Royal College of Music Diploma; and this month he qualified for his Licentiate Royal Academy of Music Diploma.

His military musical experience began in 1948 with the Irish Guards Band, where he played for five years before enrolling in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1953. He played with the Tactical Air Command Band of the RCAF till 1957 when he transferred to the LdSH (RC) Band. A Canadian citizen since May 1958, he will graduate from the three-year course at Kneller Hall in April 1963.

## UNDERGRADUATE COSTS, 1961-62

Median expenditure by Canadian undergraduate university students during the college year 1961-62 ranged from \$1,204 in education to \$2,063 in dentistry. The corresponding averages for other faculties were as follows: arts, science and commerce \$1,256, pharmacy \$1,402, engineering \$1,438, law \$1,719 and medicine \$1,916. These were determined by the third sample survey of university students' expenditures and income published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering, among others, some 8,000 undergraduate students at seven selected faculties of 40 Canadian universities and colleges.

The median expenditure for all students in the seven faculties increased by 17.9 per cent in 1956-57, ranging from an increase of 4.8 per cent for law students to 26.9 per cent for education students. In all faculties there was, on the average, considerable difference between the expenditure of single and married students and between the expenditure of single students living at home during the academic year and those living away.

Pronounced regional differences were also found. With a few minor exceptions, the total expenditure by students in all seven faculties was lowest in the Atlantic region and highest in Quebec and Ontario.

### URBAN VS. RURAL

Home residence for almost 45 per cent of all undergraduate students was in cities of more than 100,000 population. Law had the highest proportion of students from such centers (58.8 per cent of all law students), followed by medicine (55.8 per cent), and dentistry (53.8 per cent). The lowest proportion was found among education students (30.8 per cent). Slightly more than 8 per cent of all undergraduate students came from farms, the percentage ranging from 4.4 per cent in law, to 10.3 per cent in education and 10.7 per cent in engineering and applied science.

Nearly 40 per cent of all undergraduates lived at home, and more than 15 per cent were in college-operated residences.

A fourth of all the undergraduate students gave their fathers' occupation as proprietorial and managerial, about 19 per cent as professional, and 15.5 per cent as farming, mining, logging, and fishing. In education, more than a fifth of the students came from families engaged in primary occupations, in contrast to less than a tenth of the law students. Law and medicine recruited more than a quarter of their enrolment from the sons and daughters of professional families, whereas education attracted only an eighth of their enrolment from the same group.

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## MISSION FROM DAHOMEY

A goodwill mission from Dahomey, led by Doctor Emile Derlin Zinsou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Dahomey, and including Messrs Jules Laventure, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Covi, Deputy and President of the

Finance Commission of the National Assembly, Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Permanent Representative of Dahomey to the United Nations, and Doctor Nicolas Eouagnignon, Ambassador of Dahomey to Haiti, visited Canada from October 31 to November 4.

The mission, whose aim was to strengthen the growing links between Canada and French-speaking Africa, visited Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec and met representatives of political, cultural and economic interests.

In Ottawa, the mission conferred with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who gave a dinner in their honour. In Montreal, the group was received at the City Hall and at the University of Montreal, and in Quebec, the visitors were received by the provincial authorities, who gave a dinner in their honour.

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## COBALT FIGURES

In 1961, cobalt production amounted to 3,236,323 pounds valued at \$4,902,657. This is a decrease of 332,448 pounds from the 1960 figures, partly attributable to the fact that the cobalt content of the silver ores from the Cobalt and Gowganda areas in Ontario was not recovered in 1961. Reported sales for 1961 were 4.6 million pounds, compared to 3.8 million pounds in 1960.

No cobalt ores have been produced in Canada since 1957, but cobalt has been obtained as a by-product from the smelting and refining of nickel-copper ores from Sudbury, Ontario, and Lynn Lake and Thompson, Manitoba, and as a by-product of silver refining at Deloro, Ontario.

Deloro Smelting & Refining Company, Limited, ceased all smelting and refining operations at its plant at Deloro, Ontario, on April 21, 1961. Production for 1961 amounted to 27,754 pounds of cobalt in metal, oxides and salts from ore concentrates received in October 1960 and from the clean-up of low-grade residues accumulated over the years.

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## HUMAN RIGHTS DELEGATE

The nomination was recently announced of Miss Margaret Aitken of Toronto as Canada's representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Canada was elected to the 21-member Commission for the first time last spring. The term of office runs for three years, beginning on January 1, 1963.

Miss Aitken, a native of Newcastle, New Brunswick, is a graduate of the University of Toronto and well known as a journalist and author. Elected to the House of Commons in 1953, 1957 and 1958, she was the first woman to be elected chairman of a committee of the House of Commons. She served as Parliamentary Observer in 1956 to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

WORLD TRADE AND WORLD PEACE

(Continued from P. 2)

"...All of us recognize the importance of external financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It is indeed heartening to note the steady increase in the flow of resources to these countries during the decade of the 1950's and particularly during the past few years. Equally important is the growing awareness that developing countries require not only external financial assistance but also the opportunity to expand and develop their trade, as well as self-help measures of various kinds. It is in relation to the other factors in the development process that the efficacy of external financial and technical assistance must be viewed.

"In referring to United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, we believe the Technical Assistance Committee and ECOSOC should be warmly commended for giving practical effect to the importance of evaluation of assistance provided to developing countries by adopting this past summer Resolution 908(XXXIV). This resolution opens the way to a better and more effective use of the funds available for United Nations technical co-operation programmes, and is fully in accord with the objectives of the Development Decade.

WORLD FOOD PLAN

"We have recently had an example of the ability of the United Nations to expand its activities to meet pressing needs. I am referring, of course, to the coming into being of the World Food Programme. My Government is deeply gratified at the success of the pledging conference for this new programme held a few weeks ago. At that conference, 31 governments pledged approximately \$86 million and a further nine governments announced their intention to make pledges at a later date. We hope additional pledges will be forthcoming so that the \$100-million target can be attained. As the Secretary-General remarked at the Conference, 'the fact that the United Nations is striking out along such new paths is evidence of its continuing vitality and its capacity to deal with changing situations'. My Government was glad to have been able to play from the start an active part in the establishment of this important and promising programme, and has pledged \$5 million to it.

UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE

"In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that all of our discussions and decisions in this Committee must be viewed against the background of the Secretary-General's outstanding report on the United Nations Development Decade. The concept of the Development Decade dramatizes the necessity of raising living standards in developing countries through the achievement of self-sustaining economic growth. The Secretary-General's report points to specific areas of need and outlines proposals for action to meet those needs. The main economic objective of the Decade, as stated in Resolution 1710 (XVI), is to create conditions in which national incomes of all or, at the very least, the great majority, of developing countries not only will be increasing by 5 per cent yearly by 1970, but will also continue to expand at this annual rate thereafter. We endorse the Secretary-General's belief that this objective is within our reach 'given a greater willingness among both developing and advanced countries to make the efforts and sacrifices required'.

"...If I were asked to summarize everything I have just said in one sentence, I think it would be this: However stark the problems of economic development may seem, there are no equally stark or simple solutions. All of us recognize this, but all of us - confronted by new and bewildering situations or thwarted by events over which we seem to have little or no control - all of us at some time or another give way to a very human impulse to look for the one simple solution which will eliminate our problems at one stroke and usher in the millenium. Whether we are talking of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or the United Nations Decade of Development, compensatory financing or commodity agreements, the Special Fund or bilateral assistance programmes, there is no one technique which will ensure self-sustained economic growth. We have before us three documents which bear this very much in mind - the report of ECOSOC, the Secretary-General's report on the Development Decade and the Declaration adopted this summer in Cairo. All three documents recognize that many, many techniques must be used, and all three recognize paramount need to impose priorities. It is at this point, with this understanding that we should begin our deliberations...."

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