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CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Canada's foreign policy must be Canadian, based on Canadian considerations, Canadian values, and Canadian interests, the greatest of which, apart from freedom itself, is peace.

Mr. L.B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, told Members of Parliament January 14 that this conclusion had been reached by the Government following a reassessment in the light of recent events, especially events in the Middle East, of the principles which have underlined Canadian policies in external affairs and the factors which influence them.

No country can afford the luxury of, or run the risk of, a policy of independence in foreign affairs in the sense that independence means isolation from one's friends or immunity from the effect of their decisions and their actions, Mr. Pearson said. Pointing out that we should not and do not automatically or unhesitatingly follow the policy of the United States or the United Kingdom or any other country, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said, however, that Canadian decisions and policies should not be made without consideration being taken of the policies of the United States or the United Kingdom or those of other friends and allies with whom this country is associated.

Mr. Pearson went on to deal with the four principal factors which influence Canadian foreign policy. He said, in part:

"The first is our membership in the Commonwealth of Nations, four-fifths of the people

of which are now Asian, 443 million out of 530 million. Action by any of the Commonwealth nations which seems likely to foster and strengthen the ties which bind us together is almost certain to deserve, and certainly should receive, our support. The reverse, of course, is also often true.

"In actual practice, there have been over the last 10 years or so since World War II very few international occasions when we have not been on the side of Great Britain, the centre of our Commonwealth. But the rarity of dissenting occasions stems not from our automatic acceptance of the policies of Great Britain but from the fact in the vast majority of international questions our interest and hers have happily been almost invariably identical. When that does not happen we, of course, regret it deeply and we do our best to reconcile our differences without delay and without recrimination. We experienced such regret indeed to the point of distress when we differed, not perhaps in objectives but in methods and procedures, with the United Kingdom on certain occasions at the United Nations Assembly meeting last autumn in connection with the Suez crisis. The Commonwealth was indeed deeply split on that issue and our relief was therefore correspondingly great, a relief shared in full measure by the Asian members of the Commonwealth, where the separation pressures were most intense, when this danger to the Commonwealth was removed by the Anglo-French decision to accept the cease-fire

(Over)

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resolution of the United Nations Assembly. So the Commonwealth association remains strong and close. The friendly, informal and frank exchange of views in a sincere effort to reach agreement on all matters of common concern goes on, and the Commonwealth continues to play its invaluable and constructive role in today's troubled world; a role for which the whole world has reason to be grateful....

FUNDAMENTAL THINGS SHARED

"It seems to me that this Commonwealth association, which all its members wish to preserve, to be of enduring value must strive for the widest possible areas of agreement between its members. It seems to me also that the limits of such areas, though not often expressed, may be pretty clearly discerned. Whether or not we speak of it, there are certain fundamental things that unite the governments and the peoples of the Commonwealth: freedom, personal and national; parliamentary democracy and the supremacy of the individual over the state. There is also a certain basis of morality in political action to which Commonwealth members are by tacit consent expected to adhere. Such a basis can easily be disregarded, on the other hand, by those who do not share our Commonwealth beliefs and our ways of doing things. They have, for instance, often been and are being disregarded by the Soviet Union in Hungary; but the barbaric luxury of this type of conduct is not open to us. Indeed, it is completely foreign to us and that is one reason, perhaps a main reason, why we can and must work together in the Commonwealth. It is more important than ever for us at this time to strengthen within the Commonwealth our will to work together in defence of these principles; for very significant events are now about to occur in the Commonwealth, as significant perhaps as those which took place 10 years ago when India, Pakistan and Ceylon became members.

"We often also, Mr. Speaker, speak of the Commonwealth as a bridge, as it is, between Asia and the West; and perhaps it would not be inappropriate at this moment if I expressed my own feeling of gratitude for what the Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Martin), in his recent trip to Asia, has done to strengthen that bridge. If there is such a bridge, it has been made possible by the accession of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, which was in its turn the result of an act of constructive abdication by the United Kingdom in India in 1947. Now, this evolving process is about to shift to Africa. On March 6 next we shall welcome a new member into the Commonwealth, the state of Ghana, at present known as the Gold Coast. It will be the first native African member, and its progress as an independent nation inside the Commonwealth will be watched with great interest throughout Africa and Asia, and also in the West and by the Soviet Union.

"Ghana will probably be the first of a series of new members to emerge from the continents of Africa and Asia. It may be that by 1960 and 1962 the Commonwealth will include also Malaya, Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and nearer home the Caribbean Federation.

"Thus the process of what I might call creative withdrawal continues to the special credit and indeed to the glory of the heart and centre of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom. As has been said, 'The smaller the Empire the greater the Commonwealth.' New nations arise from former colonial territories to take their place among the free democracies of the world. As an older member of the Commonwealth Canada is proud, I am sure, to assist in welcoming these young countries, as they attain independence, to our growing family and to assure them of our friendship and our support.

UNITED NATIONS

"A second factor influencing Canadian foreign policy, Mr. Speaker, is the United Nations, now going through a testing period that will have far-reaching effects on its future as an organization effective for the promotion of international peace, security and justice.

"It should, I think, be clear to us that so long as we try to discharge our obligations we have accepted under the United Nations Charter we must by that fact accept some limitation on our complete independence in international affairs. There are now 80 members in the United Nations Assembly with widely varied resources, traditions and political experience. The Assembly's decision which are, after all, merely recommendations and not laws, although this is sometimes forgotten, necessarily involve a great deal of give and take. We cannot expect always to have our own way on matters which are decided by a majority of 80 sovereign states with differing interests, differing loyalties and unfortunately with different conceptions of peace and justice.

"The activities of the United Nations Assembly in recent weeks in regard to the Middle East have given us some ground for hope that the organization can be used effectively and swiftly in bringing about a cessation of hostilities, though it remains to be seen whether it will be as effective in bringing about a just settlement of the issues that brought about those hostilities. That will be for the United Nations a more important and I suspect a more difficult task. We can take satisfaction over what has already been done in the Assembly, but recent developments have raised in our minds some questions regarding its future and I want to mention one or two of these.

"In the first place, Mr. Speaker, we have become more aware than we were previously of the gap between responsible and irresponsible

PROGRESS IN THE NORTH

Accomplishments of the last few years in the fields of education and health and welfare on behalf of the residents of Canada's Northwest Territories were reviewed by Mr. Gordon Robertson, Commissioner, at the 12th Session of the NWT Council held last week in Ottawa.

Mr. Robertson said that an arrangement has been worked out under which the education of all children--whether Eskimo, Indian, of white parentage, or of mixed blood--is handled on a common basis. The Mission schools, which have in the past done so much for the education of Indian and Eskimo children, are gradually being replaced, with the complete agreement and co-operation of the Churches, by a publicly operated system of schools. This, he said, will do a great deal to reduce the difficulties--which are inherently great enough--of providing education to the sparse and scattered population of the Territories. It will also have the advantage of removing any element of distinction on the basis of race. All schools will be for whatever children happen to live in the locality or can be brought to it for education.

LARGE DAY SCHOOLS

In general, Mr. Robertson continued, the policy is to establish schools in all settlements where there are enough children for the duration of a school year to justify providing a single room and a teacher. This policy has already been carried a good distance forward. Priority is being given to the areas in which it appears that there will be the earliest need to have the people educated in a way that will enable them to take up employment in the Canadian way of life. The areas where life can continue in its traditional fashion--such as many areas in the Arctic Islands--will be left until last. For the people in those areas, formal education is least essential.

There are now, however, and will continue to be, many children who do not live in settlements at all--or in settlements too small for a school to be established, the Commissioner said. To a good number of these education must be given to fit them for a new type of life. The Church boarding schools have ministered to them in the past. In the future, they will be brought to selected centres for education in large day schools. They will be housed in hostels, built by the federal government, paid for on a proportional basis by the federal and territorial governments, and operated by the Churches. Such hostels and schools are now under construction at Fort Smith and Fort McPherson. Construction of two hostels and a large school will begin this year at the new Aklavik. Besides the above, there will also be a hostel at Yellowknife operated by the Department of Northern Affairs. Architectural plans will be undertaken this year for two

hostels and a new school at Fort Simpson. The hostel for Eskimo children at Chesterfield Inlet, recently built but not fully completed by the Roman Catholic Church, will be taken over by the government and completed in 1958. Architectural plans will also be started for a new hostel and school at Frobisher Bay. Through these hostels and schools it will be possible to bring education to many children who could not, in any other way, be afforded the basic training that they will require in future years.

Continuing, Mr. Robertson stated:

"With all of these measures, there will still be a number of children who will not receive anything like a full, formal education for many years to come. For most, if not all, of these the lack of formal training will not, as I have said, constitute too serious a disadvantage since they are people who lead, and will in some numbers continue to lead, a nomadic life of hunting and trapping. However, for them too some elements of primary education are desirable. Several methods are used to meet this problem. One is exemplified by the itinerant teacher who operates out of Cape Dorset. She visits a number of Eskimo camps, and then leaves the children sufficient work to keep them busy until she can correct it and give them new work. Another method is the tent hostel at Coppermine. Here children are brought during the spring and summer months. For five months they live in tents and are taught at the Federal Day School along with the children of the settlement. The hostel, which is administered by the Anglican Church, is proving an interesting and successful experiment. A third method is the establishment of summer schools in settlements where the summer influx of population for two or three months warrants it but where the winter population does not. Such schools were operated last year at Lac la Martre and Wrigley, and more will be operated next year.

"Some measure of the success of the efforts to extend school education by these various means is shown by the attendance figures. Pupils at all schools in the Northwest Territories in 1951 totalled 1,240. In 1956 they totalled 2,713. Year by year the number of children attending school can be expected to increase.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

"In addition to general education, an important and urgent requirement is the provision of vocational training both to young people and adults. This is handled in a wide variety of ways so as to take advantage of as many opportunities as possible. The new school at Yellowknife to which I have already referred will be for both high school and voca-

tional training. The school at Aklavik and the projected school at Frobisher Bay will also cover vocational and technical subjects. At the school at Fort Smith pre-vocational training in the form of home economics and industrial arts is available, and during the summer there is a Vocational Training Shop which teaches adults carpentering, mechanics and electric wiring. It is intended to provide some instruction in agriculture in conjunction with the school at Fort Simpson. Local training centres are established in other places to give what training is available; for example, in one or two settlements government stenographers teach stenography. In some instances young people of promise are sent 'outside' for training in the handling of tractors or other machinery. On-the-job training is being carried on in a number of cases, and is being expanded as fast as possible. It is done by arrangement with the construction firm or other company concerned, and the government pays the salary of the trainee for the first few months with the company gradually taking over payment as the trainee becomes more useful.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

"Side by side with the extension of education and vocational training, health and welfare services are vital in any programme to increase the strength and economic efficiency of a people. In the field of health, much has been done in recent years by the territorial government alone, and by that government in conjunction with the federal government. It is fitting that tribute should be paid to the work done by the Department of National Health and Welfare in the very effective provision of health services to our Indian and Eskimo people. That department has also recently established a Northern Health Service which will make it possible to bring increased and better services to other people in the Territories on a co-operative basis. Agreements have been entered into with the federal government for Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons Allowances, and Disabled Persons Allowances, and a paper will be placed before you at this session on the subject of Supplementary Allowances and Mothers' Allowances.

"A number of steps have been taken by the territorial government to provide free treatment for those who are a territorial responsibility. For example, a year ago free cancer treatment was added to the previous arrangement for free cancer diagnosis and transportation for treatment. In 1952 free treatment was introduced for tuberculosis. Some indication of the effectiveness of this, together with the tuberculosis case survey, in reducing the incidence of the disease is shown by the figures of the cost of this treatment. In 1953-54 it amounted to \$126,000; in 1954-55 to \$117,000; in 1955-56 it had fallen to \$100,000 and for 1956-57 it is estimated at \$60,000,

patient-day figures are not available, but the figures for cost which I have just given to you are particularly significant when one remembers that hospital costs in general have been rising during this period. Free dental care is provided for children at Yellowknife and at all other settlements in the Territories whenever a dentist is available. Free treatment is also given to crippled children. In 1955 an eyesight survey was undertaken throughout the Territories with most useful results.

"There are several other activities which I might mention. In conjunction with the Department of National Health and Welfare, an additional doctor and a public health nurse have been brought to Fort Smith. The territorial government is giving financial assistance to the school for nurses aides at Fort Smith. One public health nurse, to serve in the Territories, was trained in Toronto last year and three are being trained this year. Financial assistance is being given to a research programme on parasitic diseases in man under this sponsorship of the National Research Council. Some of our territorial health programmes are financed wholly or in part by the federal government through the National Health Grants, which are available for certain purposes to all provinces.

"Welfare is another field of great importance, and one in which little more than a start has been made in the Territories. A welfare officer has recently been stationed at Aklavik, where he will undertake both federal and territorial duties. A community style rehabilitation centre is being established at Frobisher Bay which will be of great value in permitting disabled Eskimo people, who have returned from hospital, to re-establish themselves in their own surroundings. A similar rehabilitation centre is planned for Aklavik.

"In concluding this short summary of educational and social programmes, I think it would be safe to say that none of us is likely to feel that we have yet done enough. However, I think that we can derive some satisfaction from what has been accomplished in the past five or ten years, and from what is now in the process of development."

MOTOR VEHICLES: Canadian factories produced a near-record number of motor vehicles in 1956, the year's total climbing to 474,254 units from 1955's 454,182, and falling only slightly short of the all-time peak of 486,049 units in 1953, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Passenger car output set a new high of 375,196 units, rising only narrowly above the previous peak of 374,945 in 1955, but climbing sharply from 1954's 282,038 units. In 1953, 364,970 were made. Commercial vehicle output rose in 1956 to 99,058 units from 79,237 in 1955 and 68,114 in 1954, but fell considerably short of 1953's record total of 121,079 units.

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 2)

membership; between the membership of those democratic countries such as the United Kingdom and France who are loyal members of the organization and as such take heed of its recommendations and those totalitarian despotisms such as the Soviet Union which treat such recommendations with contempt when they cut across their own national policies.

"This has led to a demand in some quarters that somehow or other United Nations Assembly should take action to enforce effectively its own recommendations. This of course ignores the fact that such compulsory enforcement procedure through the Assembly is not in accordance with the terms of the Charter as drafted; and also that resolutions that may be passed by an irresponsible majority in the Assembly may be such that we ourselves would find great difficulty in accepting them and the enforcement of which we would in certain circumstances resist....

ONUS ON MEMBERS

"This leads to another question which causes some anxiety in our minds, and that is the growing tendency in the Assembly, which is of course facilitated by the one-state one-vote principle, and regardless of the powers of state, to force through, by sheer voting strength, resolutions that are impractical and at times quite unreasonable. In reverse there is the power of a minority of one-third plus one to prevent reasonable and useful resolutions of the majority which we may consider ourselves to be both practical, reasonable and desirable.

"Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in a very real sense the effectiveness of this unique instrument for the preservation of peace, the United Nations Assembly, rests with a majority of small nations now operating at least to some extent in blocs. If the group veto or the bloc veto in the Assembly, irresponsibly exercised, replaces the single-power veto in the Security Council, the larger body will soon become as futile as on so many occasions the smaller body has become. I suggest therefore that each member of the Assembly has now a greater duty than ever before to exercise its rights with a clear and unprejudiced understanding of their implications for the future of the organization and for international peace and security. If they do it in that way they will be showing a sense of responsibility.

"The need for a constructive and moderate approach to complex political and economic problems without which the General Assembly will not be able to function effectively and may not even survive can be illustrated (this is only one illustration) by the attitude taken by some members of the Assembly to what

are called the colonial powers. Incidentally, those who use that term at the United Nations often exclude from its meaning the greatest colonial power of all and the one which exercises that power in the most arbitrary and tyrannical fashion, the Soviet Union. The old colonialism is disappearing inevitably and, if the process is orderly, desirably; but that is all the more reason why those countries which still have direct responsibilities for non-self-governing territories should not be made to feel at the United Nations or elsewhere that they are oppressors to be deprived arbitrarily of their rights or indeed their reputations. The actual fact is that these countries for the most part have been leading participants in the great twentieth century experiment of bringing national consciousness and self-government to peoples who have never known them before.

REFLECTS NATIONAL POLICIES

"There is another danger, Mr. Speaker, which faces the Assembly of the United Nations; the tendency to forget that while the world organization can perform and is performing, as I see it, an indispensable role it is no substitute for the national policies of its members. It reflects those policies, it influences them, but it rarely creates them. I think it is wrong, even dangerous, to suggest that it does or to try to replace the necessity of hammering out wise and constructive policies among one's friends merely by a resort to high-sounding moral platitudes at the Assembly. As Mr. Dean Acheson put it the other day, 'Nothing more comes out of the United Nations than we put into it.'

"I think it is also wrong to rely on United Nations decisions only for a particular area or a particular situation. It should be remembered that if governments are to use the United Nations when they consider it in their interest to do so, and ignore it on other occasions when they find it a less convenient instrument for their purposes, the organization will be very greatly weakened indeed and will be open to the criticism of being merely an agency for power politics. I am not suggesting that these things have happened at the United Nations but I am suggesting that we should watch carefully to see that they do not happen.

"Recently the Assembly took a very important step indeed in extending its functions into the field of security after the Security Council itself became powerless in that field through the exercise of the veto. I refer, of course, to the Emergency Force which was set up to supervise and secure a cessation of hostilities. Now, Mr. Speaker, the immediate value of this Force which now numbers, incidentally, about 5,500 of whom over 1,100 are Canadians, in respect of the specific emergency which brought it into being has I think been well established. Its continuing value

in helping to bring about and maintain peaceful conditions and security in the area in which it operates remains, of course, to be proven. I myself think it should be of great value for this purpose also, provided it remains genuinely international in control, composition and function, and providing also that its limitations are recognized, especially that it is a voluntary organization which must act strictly within the terms of resolutions which are only morally binding and which must be passed by two-thirds of the Assembly in each case. But even within these limitations the United Nations Force can, I think, play an important part in bringing about an honourable and enduring political settlement in the Palestine and Suez area.

"We have been discussing the possibilities of such a settlement with friendly governments in recent weeks and it seems to be the general view among members of the United Nations that the present atmosphere, charged as it is with fears and suspicions which have been exacerbated by recent armed conflicts, is not at the moment conducive to the kind of discussion and negotiation which would have to precede such a settlement. I think perhaps we have to accept that position. But if, however, the passions and the bitterness of fighting must be given time to recede, that does not, as I see it, mean we can safely sit back and let nature take its course. There may be some reason for delay; there is none for indifference or for indefinite avoidance by the United Nations of a responsibility which is escapable: to make peace in the area, without which the cease-fire would not have any permanent value.

STABILIZING ROLE

"While the political climate of the Middle East is maturing toward the time when conditions will be more appropriate for a comprehensive settlement, it is essential, I think, for the countries of the region, and indeed for us all, that there should be no return to the former state of strife and tension and conflict on the borders; that security should be maintained and, indeed, guaranteed. I suggest that for this purpose there will be a continuing need during the period until a political settlement is achieved for the stabilizing international influence that the Emergency Force is now exercising. And this essential stabilizing role might well require the continuing presence of a United Nations force along the boundary between Egypt and Israel; perhaps also for a time in the Gaza strip and, with the consent of the states involved, along the borders between Israel and her other Arab neighbours, though that of course would require a further resolution from the United Nations Assembly.

"It seems to me that some such United Nations supervision might help to ensure the security of the nations concerned which is so vital if they are to approach with the neces-

sary confidence negotiations toward a comprehensive solution of their conflicts.

"Not only, Mr. Speaker, in my view, must the borders be made secure between Israel and her neighbours; so must freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal and in the Gulf of Aqaba. As the Canal will soon be open to traffic again it is, I think, very important indeed to press on with discussions which have already begun at the United Nations so that the control of the operation, maintenance and development of the Canal will be in accordance with the six principles agreed on at the Security Council last September--I think it was last September. Events since that time, far from weakening the validity of these principles, have strengthened that validity and I think it is now more important than ever that the operation of this essential international waterway be--and I quote from one of these principles--'insulated from the politics of any one nation' and that the United Nations recognize and confirm that fact.

PERMANENT FORCE NEEDED

"This is a problem which is right on top of us at the United Nations Assembly now, and it must be solved satisfactorily or there will be further trouble in that area. It is obvious of course--I think it is obvious, though I wish it were not--that the Soviet Union will do its best to prevent such an agreed solution on terms satisfactory both to the users of the canal and to Egypt. Moscow has already shown that its policy is to trouble these waters and to fish in them.

"Looking further ahead, the experience of the United Nations in respect of the Suez crisis, especially the necessity for hasty improvisation, underlines, I think, the desirability and the need of some international police force on a more permanent basis. We have recognized this need in the past. We have expressed that recognition at the United Nations and elsewhere as recently as in the General Assembly before the recess and we have done all we could to translate that necessity into reality, but for one reason or another it has never been possible for the United Nations, except in the special and limited cases of Korea and the Middle East, to have armed forces at its disposal; the reason for that I will not go into at this time.

"This present Emergency Force in the Middle East is a unique experiment in the use of an international police agency to secure and supervise the cease-fire which has been called for by the General Assembly. Why should we not, therefore, on the basis of this experience--the experience we have gained by the operation and establishment and organization of this Force--consider how a more permanent United Nations machinery of this kind might be created for use in similar situations as required?

"What the United Nations now would seem to

need for these limited and essentially police functions is perhaps not so much a force in being as an assurance that members would be prepared to contribute contingents when asked to do so, to have them ready and organized for that purpose; with some appropriate central United Nations machinery along the lines of that which has already been established for this present Emergency Force.

"The kind of force we have in mind would be designed to meet situations calling for action, intermediate if you like, between the passing of resolutions and the fighting of a war, and which might incidentally have the effect of reducing the risks of the latter. It would not, however, as I see it, be expected to operate in an area where fighting was actually in progress; it would be preventive and restoratory rather than punitive or beligerent.

"It is not possible to determine in advance what would be required in any emergency, but surely members through the proper legislative processes could take in advance the necessary decisions in principle so that should the occasion arise the executive power could quickly meet United Nations requests for assistance which had been approved by it. In doing so we would be making at least some progress in putting international action behind international words.

NATO COUNCIL

"The third factor that has a bearing on our independence in foreign policy is NATO, our membership in which gives us not only the assurance of a strong and collective defence if we are attacked but, even more important, is our strongest deterrent against attack. Since I last had occasion to speak on foreign affairs in the House a NATO Council meeting of very considerable importance has taken place in Paris....

"The Council meeting to which I have just referred took place in Paris from December 11 to December 15. Ministers from each of the NATO countries met in Paris. My colleague the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Campney) and I represented the Canadian Government at this meeting. In addition to the annual stocktaking of NATO's defence plan and the approval of a directive for future military planning, secret of course, which took into account both economic and atomic capabilities, we had what we considered to be useful discussions of the general international situation, particularly on the impact on the alliance of developments in the Middle East and eastern Europe.

"In these discussions we devoted more time than usual to political developments outside of what is described as the NATO treaty area. That merely reflected the increasing awareness of the NATO governments that the security, stability and well being of an area like the Middle East, to quote one example, is essential to the maintenance of world peace, which

in turn is the matter of primary concern to the NATO members.

"A significant aspect of this recent meeting was the evident desire on the part of all members to strengthen the non-military side of NATO; as we increasingly realized that relations between the Western alliance and the Soviet have become a contest in terms of political judgment and action; of economic and industrial power, and not merely a contest in military strength. Having said that, it would be unwise not to add that it was recognized at our Council meeting that events in Hungary and the use of naked military force there by the Soviet Union, which use might have had far-reaching effects, these events have underlined the absolute necessity of maintaining also our military defensive strength as we become more and more pre-occupied with the political and economic aspects of the struggle. As has been said by so many people so many times, we have to continue to do both.

NON-MILITARY CO-OPERATION

"It was to these problems of non-military co-operation confronting the alliance that the Committee of Three Report addressed itself. That report, which has been made public, was submitted to the Council and its recommendations were accepted by the Council members. Apart from maintaining defensive military strength the most important need of the NATO alliance in the present circumstances is for the development of common policies, as essential to that unity which is important as strength itself. The Committee of Three Report recognized this, also that new institutional arrangements or organizational changes or changes in structure would not in themselves meet this need.

"What is required, and this is easier to say than to bring about, is a sustained will and desire on the part of member governments to work out through consultation policies which will take into account the common interests of the members of the alliance. If that is not done and if national factors alone prevail in the formulation of policy, then the alliance will have great difficulty in surviving. Certainly it will not develop beyond a purely military arrangement which will disappear if and when the fears and emergencies of the present lessen and disappear.

"The most powerful member of our NATO coalition, and as recent history has perhaps demonstrated the only one which now has the economic and military power to enable it to discharge fully truly world-wide responsibilities, is the United States. Within the last few days the Administration in Washington has proposed to Congress an increased acceptance of those responsibilities in the Middle East in what is called the Eisenhower Doctrine.

"I do not think it would be appropriate for me to discuss in detail a proposal of the United States Government which is now before

Congress and concerning which differences of opinion have already appeared, but I think I can say without impropriety that the ideas behind this doctrine are welcomed by this Government as evidence of the increased interest of the United States in the Middle East in terms of both defence and economic aid for the development of the area. It seems to me important that those two things go together there as elsewhere.

IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS

"Mr. Dulles, in quoting the President's declaration to a Congressional Committee, has warned, and I think the warning is a good one, that no single formula will solve all the problems in the Middle East and that there is no single panacea for them. Nevertheless it is quite obvious I think that those proposals have very important implications which have been very well put in my view by the Washington correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, and I quote from one of his articles as follows:

'The American Government, once Congress has given its expected approval,--

"Or perhaps as I should say 'if congress gives its expected approval.'

--will be committed to a solemn and unprecedented obligation in the Middle East. It will be pledged to use force if necessary to protect that region from Russia or from any state responsive to Russia's pressures.

"Then Mr. Freedman went on to say this:

'That is the ultimate commitment. There can be none greater. It has been defined in this challenging form to prevent Russia from believing that the eclipse of British and French influence allows it to bring the Middle East under Moscow's control.'

"...It has been said that the principles and the procedures envisaged in this doctrine are the same as those which prompted Anglo-French intervention in the Suez crisis last October. But I doubt whether that deduction will be borne out by the text of the presidential declaration which contains the following points, and some of these bear on the particular point raised by my friend the honourable member for Winnipeg North: (1) any assistance against aggression would be given only at the request of the state attacked; (2) any obligation to give such assistance is restricted to overt aggression by any nation controlled by international communism; (3)--and this is of some importance--any measures taken must be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and with any action or any recommendations of the United Nations; and I take it that would mean either positive or negative action by the United Nations....

"The fourth point is that the measures to be taken or envisaged would be 'subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the Charter'.

"Then, Mr. Speaker, I think I should also point out--and this is of some importance--that the declaration does not deal with conflict between non-communist states in the Middle East nor does it deal with communist subversion brought about by non-military means.

"Welcome as is this indication of the acceptance by the United States of a direct and immediate responsibility for peace and economic progress in the Middle East, even more welcome to a Canadian would be the full restoration of close and friendly relations between London, Paris and Washington in respect of that area, and the strengthening of their co-operation generally.

"Perhaps we in Canada are particularly conscious of the desirability and the need of this result. For that reason I think we would all want to give particularly wholehearted support, especially at this time, to one sentence from President Eisenhower's State of the Union message last Thursday when he said this:

'America, alone and isolated, cannot assure even its own security. We must be joined by the capability and resolution of nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war.'

"I think it is hardly necessary to add in this House that no people in the world have proved themselves more 'dependable defenders of freedom' than have the British.

"Co-operation in the Commonwealth of Nations, in the United Nations and in NATO--all this--is important, indeed essential. But nothing is more important in the preservation of peace and the promotion of progress than is an enduring and solid friendship as the basis for co-operation and unity between the United Kingdom, France and the United States. The recent NATO Council meeting in Paris--and this may have been almost its most important achievement--began the process of restoring and strengthening that co-operation after the strains and interruptions to it brought about by the Suez crisis. It is essential that this process should continue.

"We now have a great opportunity to profit from the unhappy experiences of the recent past by taking steps to ensure that those experiences will not be repeated.

"Perhaps I should not close, Mr. Speaker, without at least mentioning--and there will be time only to mention it--a fourth factor which bears strongly on the formulation and execution of Canadian foreign policy. I refer to the fact that we are a neighbour of the United States on the North American Continent.

"On our relations with the United States my colleagues and I have often spoken over the last few years. I think we have made it abundantly clear that our acknowledgement of the United States as the inevitable and indispensable leader of the free world does not at all imply automatic agreement with all its

policies. I have even been told by some of my friends below the line that we have a tendency to make this fact almost unnecessarily clear. On the other hand, it seems to me to be difficult to imagine a really critical situation in international affairs, one which involved final questions of war or peace, on which we should be likely to diverge very widely from the attitude of our neighbours. If we had to, for Canadian purposes, we would certainly be in a most uneasy position. For us in Canada, therefore, to formulate and try to follow foreign policies which do not take into account the closeness of all the ties which link us--and must do so--with the United States, would surely be nothing but unrealistic and unprofitable jingoism. The time when we can comfortably enjoy this particular form of national indulgence seems to me to have long since disappeared.

"In our relations, then, with the Commonwealth, with the United Nations, with NATO, and with the United States, we have the fullest liberty to propose, to persuade, to advise, to object; and this liberty I can assure you Mr. Speaker, we have used and shall use whenever a Canadian interest requires it. We will not, however, be using this freedom for the benefit of our country if we try to secede or weaken from our international commitments or if we try to ignore or take away from the geographic and economic facts of life on this Continent. Membership in the international association to which we belong undoubtedly brings us nationally very great advantages in terms of security and progress. The national advantages are, however, coupled with international responsibilities. I think, Mr. Speaker, that Canada's record in the discharge of those responsibilities over the years has been a good one and I am sure it will continue to be so."

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CITIZENSHIP DAY: In accordance with a Government decision to set aside for citizenship observances the Friday immediately preceding Victoria Day, Citizenship Day this year will be observed on Friday, May 17, it has been announced by the Hon. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Government is thus continuing a practice established during the past several years.

Of particular interest this year is the fact that 1957 marks the tenth anniversary of the coming into effect of The Canadian Citizenship Act, which gives to Canadians the full legal right to call themselves Canadian citizens.

Citizenship Day is not a holiday. It is a day set aside to afford private citizens, public bodies, school authorities and voluntary organizations across Canada the opportunity to hold special ceremonies, educational exercises and other observances with a view to stressing the value, privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

FAMILIARIZATION TOUR: Three training officers of the German Air Force have been visiting RCAF training stations and discussing training arrangements preparatory to the arrival of 360 German aircrew trainees in Canada.

The three visiting officers are Colonel Poetter, Director of Training for the German Air Force; Colonel Hoffman, Deputy for Technical Training, and Lieutenant Colonel Wehnelt, commanding officer of the German Air Force station which will first fly the Mark 5 Sabres given to Germany by Canada. They arrived in Montreal by air from Germany and for 10 days have visited RCAF training establishments in both Eastern and Western Canada.

In company with Colonel F.C. Schlicting, the German air attaché in Ottawa, they flew to the RCAF's Training Command headquarters at Trenton, Ont., and then moved to Station Centralia, Ont., home of the RCAF's Primary Flying Training School, and Station London, where the air force's Officers' School is located.

The group then flew by commercial air to Winnipeg, where they visited 14 Training Group headquarters. Before returning to Montreal on January 15, they visited RCAF flying training establishments at Moose Jaw, Sask., and Portage la Prairie, Man.

A visit to the RCAF's day-fighter Operational Training Unit at Chatham, N.B. is being carried out today and tomorrow, and the group will return to Germany from Montreal approximately January 20.

Twelve pilots of the German Air Force, the vanguard of the 360 officers and non-commissioned officers who will receive RCAF pilot training, are to arrive in Canada later this month to begin flying refresher training courses.

The first group of airmen will consist of pilots who are either partially trained or who have been off flying for some time. They will receive an abbreviated course which will include elementary and basic flying in Chipmunk and Harvard aircraft. The length of the instructions will be governed by the individual's proficiency and progress. They will then be phased into an advanced flying course during which they will fly the T-33 jet trainer.

Training will be carried out at RCAF flying schools located in Ontario and the three Prairie provinces.

This initial group of 12 pilots will, on return to Germany, serve at the operational training unit receiving the first of the Canadian-made Sabres given to Germany by Canada under mutual aid arrangements. This unit will provide advanced instruction on Sabres to the German pilot-trainees who will be taught to fly in Canada. The first of these cadet-trainees, who will receive ab initio flying training in Canada, are due to arrive in the late summer or early autumn.

FISHERIES RESEARCH: During the past two years the North Pacific Ocean has been literally under a microscope.

Scientists and technologists of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, in co-operation with research agencies of the United States and Japan, have carried out the largest scale exploratory fishing ever undertaken as a single project. The Board's experimental fishing, water sampling and subsequent laboratory work in this connection fulfills Canada's commitment to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.

Reports of the directors of the Board's Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C., and its Technological Station at Vancouver contain details of the findings of fisheries scientists, oceanographers and technologists which will form the basis for future measures to conserve the fisheries and at the same time maintain their productivity and quality.

The reports contain much evidence of the diversity of the Board's ever-expanding activities in the realm of fisheries, from salmon spawning beds deep in the interior of British Columbia to the trackless depths of the ocean, and from the fish or shellfish just as it is taken from the water until its ultimate destination on a dining table.

Tagging and marking programmes, sometimes extended for years, have enabled staff members of the Board to draw up maps and charts showing the density and distribution of stocks of salmon, herring and other species. This vital information is gathered by research methods, which trace the fish from birth to adulthood. On occasion nature is given a helping hand, as at Jones Creek, B.C., where the Department and the Research Board planted millions of salmon eggs in an artificial spawning bed constructed in association with a power development. The scientists were thus able to observe the complete cycle of a race of salmon, because the experiment was successful and the salmon

hatched there ultimately returned to their man-made spawning ground offering prospects for establishment of new runs in this manner.

One phase of the Board's technological work on the Pacific coast may result in a method other than that ordinary ice being used for preserving fish aboard the catching or transporting vessels. Successful experiments have been carried out with tanks of refrigerated sea water in which fish have been kept at sea in excellent condition for periods of more than two weeks. This method of preserving quality could eliminate almost entirely the use of crushed ice, and simplify problems of loading and unloading. Some commercial fishing concerns in British Columbia are now installing storage tanks in their vessels like those developed by the Board.

The use of chlortetracycline (aureomycin) in various phases of fish preservation, pioneered at the Vancouver Technological Station by Dr. Tarr, is of far reaching importance. Successful trials have been made with various types of fish in which over 1,000 tons of ice have been treated with minute quantities of the antibiotic to extend the keeping time of fish, and further experiments are under way. Preservation of fish with this antibiotic was recently legalized by the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of Health and Welfare.

The Research Board concerns itself with all phases of the fishing industry, including the gear used by fishermen. One of the current investigations is a series of experiments with nets made of synthetic materials. Samples of web and twine made in Canada, the United States, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and The Netherlands are being tested to see if they have suitable properties and can be used with more advantage than conventional types in the manufacture of nets. The results of these tests are to be made available to fishermen in a practical handbook as soon as reliable conclusions have been reached.

CITIZENSHIP DAY The Government has announced that it has been decided to set aside for Citizenship Day this year will be observed on Friday, May 17. It has been announced by the Hon. J.W. Picketts, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The Government is thus continuing a practice established during the past several years. Of particular interest this year is the fact that 1957 marks the tenth anniversary of the coming into effect of The Canadian Citizenship Act which gives to Canadians the full legal right to call themselves Canadian citizens. Citizenship Day is not a holiday. It is a day set aside to afford private citizens, public bodies, school authorities and voluntary organizations across Canada the opportunity to hold special ceremonies, educational exercises and other observances with a view to stressing the value, privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.