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TOWARD A NUCLEAR TEST TREATY

A BOON TO MANKIND

The following is the text of a statement by Mr. W.B. Nesbitt, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, in the First Committee on December 1, 1960:

"Until very recently, our discussions in this Committee have focussed somewhat more on the question of general and complete disarmament than on the related matters within the first item on our agenda. For that reason, previous Canadian interventions have not dealt specifically with the very important problem of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. Even so, on October 19, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada did express satisfaction that the three-power conference was continuing in Geneva and had progressed far in its work of drafting a treaty on the permanent cessation of tests. As Mr. Green said: 'The Canadian Government has taken a clear position against nuclear testing. For this reason we are gratified that the three nuclear powers unilaterally discontinued their tests during the negotiations. We hope that this discontinuance will be enshrined in the treaty now being negotiated and that many other powers will accede to it once it has been concluded.' I should like at this juncture, and with that statement of Canadian policy in mind, to offer a few observations in regard to the resolutions which have been tabled in documents A/C.1/L.256 and 258.

"Strictly speaking, of course, a cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests is not in itself a disarmament measure. Nevertheless, a definitive end to such tests would be an immeasurable boon to mankind and of great value in the improvement of international relations in regard to disarmament. A nuclear-test treaty, provided it were in fact observed by all nations, would rid the world of the greatest danger which, short of nuclear war, it faces in regard to the largely unknown hazards of radiation. As you all know, the nature and scope of those hazards have been under active study for some time in the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The Committee's report will be considered in the Special Political Committee at this session. Last year, largely as a result of the efforts of the Canadian and like-minded delegations, important new steps were initiated to improve and complement the activities of the Scientific Committee. I am confident that we can look forward to an increasing understanding of what exactly the radiation hazard means to humanity. Meanwhile there is no question that man-made radiation has been distributed throughout the world as a result of fall-out from nuclear-weapons tests. If we can put a definitive end to these tests, we shall certainly relieve

peoples everywhere of an oppressive fear and of a very real danger.

OTHER ADVANTAGES

"It is also true that an observed nuclear-test treaty will constitute an impediment to the arms race for the quite simple reason that, without the indispensable step of operational testing, weapons technology cannot be significantly advanced. Thus a controlled international agreement would introduce an element of stability into the over-all armaments picture. It would make it difficult for additional nations to acquire a nuclear capability. It would also help to develop mutual confidence among those happily few great states which now possess nuclear arms. Such an agreement would be of immense value in providing a working model of a verification system, with possible applications in the disarmament field. Accordingly, it is to be expected that a nuclear-test treaty would have an important and beneficial psychological impact on the international climate generally and on East-West disarmament negotiations in particular.

"It will be readily seen that, while the suspension of tests is not a disarmament measure, it does, in fact, have a direct bearing on the vital question of national security. This is so because any treaty which might leave open the possibility that one side could with impunity conduct clandestine tests, thus perfecting its nuclear capability, would run the grave risk of encouraging the offending state to take a chance on aggression once it felt that a sufficient advantage had been gained from its hidden activities. Even if no state were in fact taking such advantage of its opportunity to cheat on an agreement, the situation would continue to be one of mutual suspicion. International tension, far from being eased, would remain acute.

"It is obvious that agreement on effective inspection and verification is fundamental to the conclusion of an international agreement to end tests. A very great responsibility, therefore, rests on the three negotiating countries to reach a mutually satisfactory solution of the control aspects of the treaty they are now drafting.

MUTUALLY-ACCEPTABLE CONTROLS

"What the negotiators must face squarely, not only in their own interests but in the interests of the United Nations as a whole, is the necessity of evolving an inspection system that will accord to each side equal certainty that a nuclear-test treaty will be observed. This is not a question of one or the other giving away something for nothing. The plain fact is that until a mutually-acceptable method of control is devised, the parties will continue to find it difficult to reach agreement on a treaty. So long as there is no international agreement, the world remains

under the very worrying threat that tests may be resumed, with all the fateful consequences that their resumption would entail. It is as much to the advantage of the nuclear powers as it is to the rest of the world that this possibility should not become a reality. Accordingly, we feel justified in expressing the strong hope that the negotiating countries will come soon to accept that it is very much in their mutual interests to devise adequate guarantees for the observance of the obligations incorporated in the nuclear test treaty.

"For something like two years the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. have voluntarily refrained from engaging in tests. We are all very grateful for this. But how much more comfortable it would be for all nations if they could be certain beyond any doubt that tests would never be resumed. In the past year France has entered the field of testing and, in the absence of agreement, seems disposed to go on with its programme of nuclear-arms development. Other states may be tempted to follow suit. Therefore, although the current moratorium among the Big Three is, of course, most welcome, it is an insufficient warranty either for them or for the world that there will be no more tests. As I have already stressed, that certainty will come only when the negotiating countries reach agreement on a treaty embodying such guarantees as to remove any doubt that it is being loyally implemented.

NUCLEAR TESTS UNPOPULAR

"World opinion at large is abundantly clear. Peoples everywhere are opposed to the further testing of nuclear weapons by any state. This has been, and continues to be, the unequivocal position of the Canadian Government. The Secretary of State for External Affairs has frequently in the past year, both in the Canadian Parliament and elsewhere, publicly stated Canadian opposition to further tests. Moreover, the Canadian Delegation at the fourteenth session last year unreservedly supported Sections A and B of Resolution 1402 and Resolution 1379.

CANADA SUPPORTS INITIATIVES

"Again this year the Canadian Government is glad of the opportunity to support two resolutions addressed squarely to the problem of nuclear tests. The first, in Document A/C.1/L.256, stands in the names of three non-nuclear powers - Austria, India and Sweden; the second, in Document 258, has been co-sponsored by some 26 non-nuclear powers. Both these initiatives are a tangible demonstration of how the non-nuclear countries can exert their influence in a field of vital concern both to them and to the large nuclear powers which have the responsibility for practical negotiations. It will be no secret to this Committee that my Delegation is always happy to see the smaller and middle powers playing a role which we have

consistently felt they should play with respect to disarmament and related problems.

"We have noted that both resolutions make plain, although it is perhaps underscored more explicitly in the 26-power text, that the overwhelming verdict of world opinion is that tests should not be undertaken by any country. Moreover, both texts go straight to the heart of the problem in recognizing the importance and urgency of an agreement among the nuclear powers to put a definitive end to future tests under international control. With this in mind, both drafts urge the countries concerned to get on with their vital negotiations."

PROGRESS AT GENEVA

"All of us will have found great interest in the explanations we have heard from the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. about the course of the negotiations in Geneva. We now have a much clearer and very helpful understanding of the crucial issues at stake. We cannot but be greatly encouraged by the degree of progress that has been achieved in the many months of patient negotiations. We can take heart from this not only in respect of the nuclear-tests problem as such, but also in respect of the broader, but no less important, problem of general and complete disarmament, which we all recognize cannot be solved without much devoted attention to serious negotiations. It is true that the few remaining differences in the Geneva test talks constitute formidable obstacles to complete agreement. Those differences relate to such basic issues that failure to agree on them may well bring tumbling to the ground what has to date been so carefully constructed. We, the non-nuclear powers, must do what we can to prevent that from happening. That is why my Delegation vigorously endorses the two resolutions to which I have referred. They re-affirm the insistence of the United Nations that remaining difficulties must be overcome by the negotiating countries. They place on record the demand of the United Nations that it be given an early and irrevocable certainty that the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is a thing of the past. On both counts, they carry the full support of my Delegation."

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HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average September weekly wages in manufacturing rose to \$72.34 from \$71.46 in August, average hourly earnings to \$1.77 from \$1.76 and the average work week to 40.8 hours from 40.5. Weekly wages in September last year averaged \$71.13, hourly earnings \$1.72 and the work week 41.2 hours.

The average weekly wages in September in durable-goods manufacturing increased to \$79.62 from \$78.54 in August, average hourly earnings to \$1.94 from \$1.93 and the work week to 41.1 hours from 40.8. The gain in earnings

was caused partly by the return to work following model changeover in the automotive industry.

In the manufacturing of non-durable goods, average September weekly wages rose to \$66.01, from \$65.30 in the previous month, average hourly earnings to \$1.63 from \$1.62, and the work week to 40.6 hours from 40.3. Overtime in the pulp and paper and printing and publishing industries and short time in clothing factories where many women are employed contributed to the increase in hourly earnings.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE PAPER

Canada has launched its own international trade newspaper. The Department of Trade and Commerce unveiled the first issue of *Canada Courier* at the current Export Trade Promotion Conference in Ottawa.

Printed in two colours on fine quality paper, the eight-page, tabloid-size newspaper will promote Canada, Canadian industry and Canadian products and services in every market of the world. In a sense, it is the external counterpart of the Department's fortnightly magazine *Foreign Trade*, which supplies information on foreign markets and sales opportunities to Canadian businessmen.

SERVICE TO FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN

Canada Courier will provide foreign businessmen with news of new Canadian products and processes, new Canadian plants, noteworthy export sales, trade developments and trends, and feature articles on Canadian producers and exporters and on the Canadian scene. The first issue contains photographs and stories on a wide range of Canadian commodities and industries, and material of interest in just about every foreign market.

The *Courier* will be distributed from Canada's 63 trade offices abroad by the 111 trade commissioners now in Ottawa for the Export Trade Promotion Conference. It will go to foreign businessmen of all types, including importers, agents, manufacturers and engineers; chambers of commerce and trade associations in other countries; appropriate foreign government officials; financial, business and trade publications abroad; and the daily and weekly press of every land. In all, 100,000 copies of the first issue will be distributed around the world.

JOINT VENTURE

The Department envisages *Canada Courier* as a joint trade-promotion venture of government, industry and press. In line with Trade and Commerce Minister George Hees' appeal to all Canadians to mobilize for export, the Department has called on Canadian businessmen and the press of Canada to provide a continuous flow of stories and photographs to the new newspaper.

Canada Courier is produced by the Editorial and Art Services Division of the Department's Trade Publicity Branch. This division writes, designs and distributes the trade promotion literature for trade fairs and trade missions, and for use by Canada's trade commissioners abroad.

Initially, the new international trade newspaper will be published quarterly in English, but the Department says that as soon as possible it will be produced on a monthly basis. Regional and foreign language editions will also be published.

The more than 1,000 businessmen from all parts of Canada attending the current Export Trade Promotion Conference will each receive a copy of the first issue of *Canada Courier*. The headline story is on the conference, which was called by Trade and Commerce Minister Hees to spark the biggest export drive in Canada's history.

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STRATFORD TO HEAR MARSHALL

Lois Marshall, one of the world's leading sopranos, will sing two concerts during the music season of the 1961 Stratford Festival.

On each occasion - Sunday afternoons in the Festival Theatre - Miss Marshall will share the platform stage with the Festival's music directors (and featured artists), Glenn Gould, pianist, Oscar Shumsky, violinist, and Leonard Rose, 'cellist.

This will be the third occasion on which Miss Marshall has participated in the Stratford Festival's music season. She was heard there previously in 1955 and 1957.

Although Lois Marshall was born in Toronto, received her vocal training, and still makes her home there, she is in that city for only a few months out of every year nowadays, so great is the demand for her appearance in far corners of the world.

ON WORLD TOUR

Last August, for instance, she completed a world tour and by October was again out on the concert circuits of North America. After spending the Christmas season at home, she will join the Boston Opera Company in January for a six-weeks' tour, during which she will star as Mimi in "La Bohème." Following that, she may make a return visit to Russia where, in October, 1958, she became the first North American singer ever to tour the U.S.S.R. exclusively as a recitalist.

Her most recent globe-girdling tour, which began last January, took her again to Russia, and then to the Netherlands for a month. This was followed by 16 weeks in Australia and a month in New Zealand. As a measure of her success "down under," the music critic of the *Adelaide Advertiser* called hers "a phenomenally perfect voice" and added that "we have felt the touch of greatness."

DAIRIES ASK GOVERNMENT AID

"Unless major policy changes of a constructive nature are forthcoming without delay, the future of this billion-dollar-a-year dairy industry will be in very grave jeopardy", stated Pierre Coté, President of The National Dairy Council of Canada, in a recent address before the annual convention of the Ontario Creamery Association.

Mr. Coté called upon the Government to reduce the retail price-spread (now as high as 50¢ a pound) between butter and substitutes, stating that "there is no question whatsoever but that the entire dairy surplus problem stems from this cause."

SUBVENTION URGED

He also suggested that "the industry should consider recommending that a consumer subvention of about 2¢ a quart be made to expand the *per capita* consumption of fluid milk by Canadians. During the war years, such a policy contributed to a greatly-increased consumption of fluid milk, which reached an annual peak of 400 pounds *per capita*. This was 67 pounds more than today's consumption. The cost of a consumer payment at this level probably would not exceed that which is now being expended by the Government on other forms of assistance to dairy farmers and a great deal less than the amounts which would be expended if present policy were substantially extended.

"If such a programme were successful in achieving the same *per capita* increase in consumption as that during the period it was previously in effect, it would represent a total increase in consumption of 1,300,000,000 pounds of milk, which is 29 per cent greater than present annual fluid milk sales, and is the equivalent of 57 million pounds of butter or 121 million pounds of cheese.

TO ELIMINATE SURPLUS

"Even if it resulted in a consumption gain of just one-half that attained previously, it would entirely wipe out our annual dairy surplus, and would provide a market for the expected further increase in milk output."

Mr. Coté stated that his suggestions "actually establish no new or startling precedent in this country. As a matter of fact, economic policy of this type has been frequently applied in order to preserve or rehabilitate industries much less vital to the welfare of the nation as a whole, than is the dairy industry. Examples include the millions of dollars a year paid to the gold industry, the many millions of dollars paid to our railway systems and steamship services, our coal industry, and the vast public assistance extended to the construction industry; not to mention the tariff protection accorded to practically every manufacturing industry in the country."

RADIO LICENSING RELAXED

Licenses for private mobile radio systems will now be available to a much wider range of applicants than before, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently.

Because private systems operate on very high frequencies and the number of channels available is necessarily limited, licences have so far been restricted to those that could prove an essential need.

Technical advances have now resulted in a more economical use of frequencies through closer spacing of channels. As a result, the Department of Transport is able to relax its requirements and permit more general licensing.

As certain frequencies will still have to be reserved for such essential services as police, fire, utilities, etc., general licences will have to share with others the frequencies assigned to them.

Also, to meet public demand, the licensing of public radio dispatching systems will be broadened so as to permit a greater number of such systems to operate on a competitive basis in the large centres.

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FEDERAL BID FOR B.C. AIRPORT

The Federal Government has offered the City of Vancouver \$2,750,000 for its interest in Vancouver International Airport. The offer covers land and buildings and is based on two appraisals, one by the real estate branch of the Department of Transport, the other by a Vancouver firm selected with the approval of the city.

The appraisals and the federal offer do not include city-owned equipment with a present book value of approximately \$210,000. Although this value includes some items at actual cost rather than depreciated value, the Federal Government is prepared to accept this valuation as the basis for further negotiations on the transfer of the equipment.

Classifications and salary scales for Department of Transport staff at airports across Canada are set by the Civil Service Commission and employment of individuals is subject to the Commission's jurisdiction.

"Subject to these controlling qualifications," Mr. Balcer, Minister of Transport, said, "it would be our objective to offer continuity of employment to present city employees at as near the same wages and present employment benefits as possible."

Protection of pension rights of municipal-airport employees would also be possible and would be a matter for direct discussion between the city and the Department of Finance.

The Transport Department would expedite preparation of plans for a new terminal building which might cost the federal Government anywhere from \$13 million to \$18 million.

PLANES FOR HOLLAND

The first five of a total of 17 "Tracker" aircraft of the Royal Canadian Navy were transferred to the Netherlands under terms of the Canadian programme of Mutual Aid to member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization during ceremonies at HMCS "Shearwater", naval air-station near Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, on December 5.

Mr. J. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries, represented Canada and turned the aircraft over to His Excellency A.H.J. Lovink, Netherlands Ambassador to Canada, who accepted them on behalf of his Government. Vice-Admiral L. Brouwer, Chief of Naval Staff for the Royal Netherlands Navy, also attended the ceremonies.

The "Tracker" is a twin-engine anti-submarine aircraft built by the De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, under licence from the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation of the United States.

Considered an outstanding anti-submarine aircraft, the "Tracker" is equipped with radar, sonobuoys and magnetic airborne detector (MAD) for detecting submarines. It is armed with depth bombs and homing torpedoes for their destruction. The aircraft carries a crew of four.

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WINTER WORK ON WELLAND CANAL

A fender system on entrance walls of Locks 1, 4, 6 and 7 of the Welland Canal will be constructed this winter. Standby diesel engines for vertical-lift bridges over the canal will be supplied and installed in a continuing three-year programme, as will a number of gear-speed reducers for the bridges. Changes will be made in the hydraulic system at Locks 3 and 7 of the Welland, to increase speed of filling and emptying.

The Welland Canal, providing a 327-foot lift between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, will be closed to navigation on December 15 and appropriate reaches of the 27-mile, eight-lock canal will be unwatered immediately afterward to permit a considerable amount of modification and improvement to be accomplished during the non-navigation season. Last year, in a \$5-million programme, extensions to tie-up walls at three locks and the guard-gate were constructed, equipped with white-oak fenders. During the 1959-60 winter season, also, modification of fender booms and other work was undertaken, which provided a smooth-running operational season on the heavily-used canal this year.

Further improvements, which will be carried out this winter, are modifications to rolling-lift bridges at Locks 1, 4 and 7 and replacements of mitre-gate sills at Locks 4, 6 and 7. These will be done by contracts recently awarded.

Construction of the entrance-wall fenders started December 10; this work is expected to be completed by March 31, 1961.

The timber fenders will be of foot-square white oak, three timbers high, cinch-anchored to the concrete entrance walls of the locks. Creosoted Douglas-fir timbers will also be used in the fender construction with the white oak at some angles of the walls.

At certain corners of the walls, protection will be given by several types of butyl rubber fenders, 12 inches in diameter, shackled to anchor bolts in the concrete in various patterns.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index edged up 0.2 per cent from 129.4 to 129.6 during October and November this year. A year ago the index stood at 128.3. In the current period, increases in the clothing and shelter indexes and those for "other" commodities and services offset a decrease in the food index. The household-operation index was unchanged.

The food index dropped 0.2 per cent, from 125.8 to 125.5. Lower prices were reported for beef, fresh pork, veal, lamb, chicken, grapefruit and bananas. Prices were higher for eggs and a number of fresh vegetables.

A fender system on entrance walls of locks...
The Welland Canal, providing a 337-foot lift between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, will be closed to navigation on December 15 and appropriate reaches of the 27-mile lock canal will be lowered immediately after this date. A considerable amount of maintenance and improvement to be completed during the non-navigation season last year in the \$2-million program, extensions to the up walls at three locks and the guard-gate weirs constructed, equipped with white-oak fenders. During the 1959-60 winter season, also, modification of fender beams and other work was undertaken, which provided a more-secure operating season on the heavily-used canal this year and for several years to come. Further improvements, which will be carried out this winter, are modifications to rolling lift bridges at Locks 1, 4 and 7 and replacement of miter-gate sills at Locks 6 and 7. These will be done by contract recently awarded, and have a cost totaling \$1.5 million.

RADIO LICENSING...
The shelter index rose a fractional 0.1 per cent, from 144.3 to 144.5. Rents were unchanged, but prices of some items of home-ownership rose slightly. A rise of 1.2 per cent in the clothing index, from 111.2 to 112.5, reflected changes between November prices and prices in effect at the end of the last winter season for winter clothing items, including men's overcoats, women's fur coats, boys' parkas and women's overshoes.

The household-operation index remained unchanged at 123.5. Scattered and minor sale-price decreases were reported for a number of furniture items and floor coverings, as well as lower prices for fuel-oil and some household utensils and equipment. These changes just balanced higher prices for coal and a number of textile items.

The index for "other" commodities and services rose 0.4 per cent, from 137.8 to 138.3. Initial pricing of 1961-model passenger cars showed prices up 4.9 per cent from the year-end prices (September 1960) of 1960 models, but 6.1 per cent below the initial pricing (November 1959) of 1960 models. Higher prices were recorded for theatre admissions, film, men's haircuts and women's hairdressing. Price declines were generally limited to several prescription-drug items and personal-care supplies, including shaving-cream, toilet soap, toothpaste and cleansing tissues.

The appraisal and the federal offer do not include city-owned equipment with a present book value of approximately \$210,000. Although this value includes some items at actual cost rather than depreciated value, the Federal Government is prepared to accept this valuation as the basis for further negotiations on the transfer of the equipment. It is also to be noted that the appraisal and salary scales for the Department of Transport staff at airports across Canada are under the Civil Service Commission and employment of individuals is subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. Subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, the Minister of Transport is authorized to make such adjustments as he may deem appropriate to the present salary scales. It would be our objective to effect a similar employment to present salary scales as near the same wages and present employment benefits as possible. A further extension of pension rights of municipal and airport employees would also be possible and would be a matter for direct discussion between the city and the Department of Finance. The Transport Department would expedite the preparation of plans for a new terminal building which might cost the Federal Government anywhere from \$13 million to \$18 million.