



CANADA

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## NATO AT ISTANBUL

Addressing the House of Commons on May 9, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, described the two recent NATO meetings held in Istanbul, Turkey, as follows:

### FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

"...The first was a meeting of the foreign ministers representing the five Western countries which are members of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee. The purpose of this first meeting was to prepare advice for the three Western heads of government who are to participate in the summit meetings commencing on May 16 in so far as the question of disarmament is concerned; also to consider what progress had been made in the Disarmament Committee itself and what suggestions should be made to the negotiators acting on behalf of the five Western powers, and, finally, to prepare a report on disarmament to the NATO Council, which was to meet during the succeeding three days.

"We took General Burns with us to Istanbul because, of course, our main interest there was the question of disarmament, and as you know he is heading the Canadian delegation on this important work. The progress that has been made to date by the Disarmament Committee has not been very satisfactory. The Canadian Government is anxious that there should be a great deal more done when the Committee resumes its sittings early next month.

"At this first meeting, I urged upon the other four Western foreign ministers that everything possible must be done to get these negotiations moving; that it was very important to demonstrate to the five Eastern nations on this ten-member Committee and also to all other nations of the world that the West is very serious in its attempt to bring about a disarmament agreement.

### CANADIAN SUGGESTIONS

"We made several suggestions which perhaps would be of interest to the House. One was that the summit meeting should give direction to the ten-member Committee, that instead of discussing further the general issues they should commence to discuss specific measures of disarmament. Mind you, that would mean that these directions would come from President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan, President de Gaulle and Premier Khrushchov. We had in mind that a joint declaration or recommendation, whatever you wish to call it, should be made to the disarmament negotiators.

"Also we suggested that an attempt might very well be made to work out package deals; that is, take one measure of disarmament in which the West was interested and one of equivalent importance in which the East was interested and try to make a package deal with regard to these two particular aspects of disarmament. For example, the West might offer to negotiate a controlled limitation of force

levels and related conventional armaments if the Soviet side would agree to negotiate on the nuclear disarmament measures in stages one and two of the Western plan.

"We believe this is a practical way to get things moving, and, if package deals of that kind could be made in several instances, the first thing we would know there would be a worth-while disarmament agreement.

"Then we also suggested that when the Disarmament Committee meets again there should be certain informal off-the-record meetings of the negotiators. To date, they have been having formal meetings, records are kept, and then, after a matter of a few weeks, the whole record is published, which means, as I am sure all Parliamentarians will understand, that is a great deal of talking for the record. We think it would be very useful if the negotiators could get into a huddle from time to time and really try to work out something among themselves. We do not say there should be no more formal meetings, but we think a mixture of formal and informal meetings would be very beneficial. We hope there will be recommendations of this kind made by the summit to the ten-member Committee.

"Our suggestions were received very well by the other Western foreign ministers and also when the NATO Council met, they were favourably received in the deliberations of that Council.

#### COUNCIL MEETING

"Then a word or two with regard to the NATO Council meeting. It was concerned primarily with preparations for the summit. Most of the time was spent in discussing what the three Western heads of government should propose at the summit meeting. There had been three working groups set up - one on disarmament, of which of course Canada was a member, another on Germany and Berlin, of which Germany was a member in addition to the United Kingdom, the United States and France, and also one on East-West relations, which was composed of representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and France and also one representative from the NATO Council.

"The Council endorsed the report which the Disarmament Working Group had submitted and affirmed it in the following words:

'The alliance shares the aim of general and complete disarmament to be achieved by stages under effective international control, and supports the proposals of the Western negotiators at Geneva to this end.'

"The Council also made reference to the importance of tying in the United Nations with the work of this Disarmament Committee. The Council asserted their view that these proposals provided the best means of carrying out the United Nations resolutions of November 20, 1959, and also regretted the unwillingness which the Soviet side had shown to discuss specific practical measures of disarmament.

"Canada throughout has been very insistent that the United Nations should be kept in this picture. We regard ourselves as speaking on that Committee for the various middle and smaller powers who are members of the United Nations, and, as this world body has the final responsibility for disarmament, we think it is of the greatest importance that it should be kept right in the picture. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjöld, spoke to the Disarmament Committee at the last meeting they held, I believe, before recessing at the end of April.

"On the question of Germany and Berlin, there was a general endorsement of the approach which the three plan to use at the summit, and general agreement that it should be left to the discretion of the three how best to present the Western position in the light of developments at the summit. The NATO Council reaffirmed publicly its view that the solution of the problem of Germany can only be found in reunification on the basis of self-determination, recalled its declaration of December 16, 1958, and once again expressed its determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

#### EAST-WEST RELATIONS

"The third broad group of subjects dealt with was East-West relations. This, of course, covers quite a wide area, including exchanges of contacts in cultural and information fields and the possibility of discussing trade, aid and other economic questions with the Soviet at the summit. There was also discussion of the concept of *détente*, which has become such a popular work---meaning a relaxation of tension, I think--and also the question of peaceful co-existence. The conclusions reached included these, that the NATO members desire a true international *détente*, by which they mean peaceful co-operation among all states, not merely an absence of hostilities. Then they added a condition. A condition of *détente* is that it must be applicable to all areas of the world, that peaceful co-existence is unsatisfactory if under its cover the Soviet Union continues to engage in propaganda attacks on individual members. There would appear to be a *détente* in so far as Canada is concerned and the United Kingdom, the United States, France and so on, but evidently the situation is a little different in the case of West Germany and Greece, for example. They are being subjected to propaganda and pressures of various kinds, and the Council did decide that a *détente* should be indivisible; in other words, it should apply to all the nations.

"Canada supported the idea that the West should go to the summit prepared to discuss in general terms with the Soviet Union problems of trade. We also expressed in the NATO Council an interest in having a general discussion at the summit on the problem of limiting the traffic in arms through international report-

## TO CARVE TOTEM AT STRATFORD

A 22-foot totem-pole will be carved this summer at the Stratford Festival as part of an exhibit devoted to the Western Canadian Indian. Already delivered to the Shakespeare Festival city from British Columbia, by train and truck, is a huge cedar log that will, before the summer is over, be shaped into a totem-pole by Ellen Neel, of White Rock, B.C., one of the country's best-known practitioners of the old Indian art.

The pole, erected on trestles on the arena floor, where the carving will be done in full view of Festival visitors, will serve as a centre-piece of the display of Indian arts, crafts and historical treasures arranged through the co-operation of the National Museum and the Stratford Festival.

Mrs. Neel, a direct descendant of a celebrated Kwakiutl chief named Klakwagila, will be assisted in the enormous task of carving the pole into its intricate pattern by her husband. While she does the designing detail work and painting, Mr. Neel will do the heavy chopping and supervise the mechanics of the operation.

When the pole is finished, it will be shipped to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where it has been commissioned by a fraternal organization connected with the University of Michigan.

### ABOUT THE CARVER

Mrs. Neel, mother of six, and a relative of Mungo Martin, one of British Columbia's most noted carvers, has been educated in Indian mythology and art since childhood, and has been responsible for some of the displays of Indian art in Vancouver's city parks.

The art of totem-pole carving is the traditional right of two tribes of the Pacific Northwest, the Kwakiutls and Haidas. It is a right that has been jealously guarded for centuries and handed down from generation to generation as an honoured heritage.

The Stratford pole will be carved to represent the legend of the Thunderbird, a great bird that assumed human shape to protect the earliest earth people and afterward returned to his home in the heavens, leaving the Grizzly Bear as protector. "As he returned to the skies," the legend goes, "he said that, in the future, whenever one of his own descendants died, the people would know it from the thunder and lightning. And to this day, the thunder rolls, the heavens weep, and the lightning flashes whenever one of Thunderbird's descendants dies."

The top figure on the pole is Thunderbird. On his chest is a man's face, to indicate that he could change into human form at will. The wings of Thunderbird are a representation of the Lightning Snake. Thunderbird used the Lightning Snake as a weapon which he threw like a spear when he was hunting. The bottom figure is Grizzly Bear.

Mrs. Neel's totem-pole, which will include five figures, will have a 20-inch finished diameter. At present it is simply a five-ton log being sheltered from the weather in the Stratford arena.

The "Panorama of the Western Canadian Indian" is one of several exhibits scheduled for this year's Stratford Festival, which opens June 27 and ends September 17. In the arena there will also be a display of paintings by British Columbia artists, including a collection by the late Emily Carr. In the nearby Exhibition Building there will be displays of Canadian arts and crafts, theatrical costumes and designs, and rare and modern books.

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## CANADA'S ROYAL WEDDING GIFT

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced recently, through his office in Ottawa, that the Canadian wedding present to Princess Margaret would consist of six pieces of early Canadian pine furniture, a piece of Eskimo sculpture, two colored prints of early Canadian scenes and an engraved map of Canada dated 1755.

The Government chose these gifts in the hope that they might form the nucleus of a "Canadian room" in Princess Margaret's country home.

The pine furniture, of a style native to early French Canada, was made by Quebec artisans at various times between the years 1750 and 1800. A chest of drawers of attractive simplicity is the earliest of the six pieces. The set also includes two arrowback chairs, one Windsor chair, a corner cupboard and a desk. These pieces represent work typical of the best craftsmanship of French Canada of that period.

The Eskimo sculpture is a piece entitled "The Storyteller" and is the work of an Eskimo named Hakak, a hunter and stone-carver from Shartowetok, forty miles east of Cape Dorset on the south coast of Baffin Island. There are only three families in this remote community.

Hokak's carving depicts a woman telling a story at an Eskimo meeting or during some kind of ceremony. She is seated on the ground and holds in her right hand a sealskin mask, of the type commonly associated with shamanism, which is understood to represent the inner spirit of a person and has a broad legendary significance.

The sculpture has been worked in a hard type of green serpentine found not far from Hakak's village. It was the only piece available at the time of its purchase, but two more carvings are to be forwarded to Princess Margaret when they are received from the Arctic.

The two prints show street scenes at Prescott and Cornwall, depicting these towns as they appeared a century and a half ago. The engraved map of Canada, also colored, delineates the country in 1755.

## AID TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, made the following statement to the House of Commons on May 9:

"...In response to an appeal by the Director of UNRWA, the Government has decided to make a grant of \$1.5 million worth of Canadian flour to the Agency to assist it in providing adequate supplies of food to the Palestine refugees being cared for in various Middle Eastern countries. The number of these refugees is now about 900,000. This gift is in addition to Canada's annual cash contribution to UNRWA of \$500,000.

In addition to the direct contribution this grant of flour will make to UNRWA's food supplies, it is hoped that, by releasing Agency funds which otherwise would have been spent on food, this grant will enable UNRWA to proceed with worth-while rehabilitation projects it has undertaken to improve the economic welfare of these refugees.

It is expected that this flour will be shipped in the near future. Provision will be made to finance this grant out of the 1960-61 supplementary estimates for the Department of External Affairs."

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## PARIS DEBUT FOR ARCTIC CHAR

European gourmets will be introduced to an exclusive Canadian delicacy when Eskimo-caught Arctic char is served at a dinner for some 200 members of the French Nature Protection Society in Paris on May 28.

"This is the first step toward developing a European market for Arctic char," Northern Affairs Minister Alvin Hamilton said in announcing the first overseas shipment.

The Société Nationale de Protection de la Nature, which each year treats its members to a banquet composed of exotic and new dishes, ordered some 100 lbs. of char on the recommendation of George R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The char came from an Eskimo co-operative established last year on the George River in northern Quebec.

The trout-like northern fish is fast gaining acceptance as a gourmet dish. Introduced to southern markets in 1958 and now available at better restaurants in eastern Canada and the U.S., it was served to General de Gaulle at Government House during his recent state visit. Trans-Canada Airlines serves Arctic char on its Toronto-Vancouver and some other jet flights.

The Arctic-char fishing industry provides a much-needed cash income to Eskimos at Fro-fisher Bay and the Ungava Bay region. In 1959 more than 30,000 lbs. found their way to southern markets and a larger quantity is expected to be shipped out this summer.

The Northern Affairs Department hopes to induce Eskimos in other parts of the Arctic to

establish char fisheries where supplies permit. Although Arctic char is marketed as a high-quality product and will probably never be in great supply, it is conceivable that a much larger quantity than at present may eventually be shipped annually to the luxury markets of this continent and Europe.

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## CBC WINS 11 U.S. AWARDS

The CBC remains the top North American television network in the production of cultural and public-service programmes and increases its lead in radio productions in this category.

The measure of success is the annual Ohio State Awards, highest prestige awards for such programmes in North America. In competition with the U.S. networks, the CBC won four first awards and three honorable mentions for television, and seven first awards, three honorable mentions and a special award for radio.

Twenty evaluation centres judged 321 TV entries and 281 radio entries for this competition. Awards were announced in Columbus, Ohio, at the recent four-day conference of the 30th Institute for Education by Radio-Television.

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## SERVICEMEN TO INDOCHINA

Forty-six Canadian servicemen will be flown to Indochina this summer for a tour of duty with the military component of Canada's delegations in Vietnam and Cambodia. It will be the sixth rotation of soldiers to the peninsula since the first officers of the Canadian Army were sent there as observers in August 1954 -- a month after a conference at Geneva had set up the International Truce Supervisory Commissions. These bodies were composed of representatives of Canada, India and Poland.

All the officers (28 Army and 3 RCAF) and most of the 15 men will serve for about a year in the Far East. The majority of the personnel rotating will be transported by the RCAF on two round-trip flights beginning about the end of June. The remainder will be flown by commercial aircraft during the summer.

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## PM TO VISIT PRESIDENT

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on May 9 that he had accepted a personal invitation from President Eisenhower to visit Washington, D.C., as his guest on June 3. The visit will provide the occasion for informal talks between the heads of government of the two countries, which are close neighbours and allies. Mr. Diefenbaker visited Washington briefly in the fall of 1957, after the visit to Canada of Her Majesty The Queen. President Eisenhower's last visit to Ottawa took place in July 1958.

## NEW COMMISSIONER TO COLOMBO

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. James George as High Commissioner for Canada to Ceylon. Mr. George succeeds Mr. R.G. (Nik) Cavell, who will shortly be retiring from the Canadian diplomatic service.

Mr. George joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945. He served abroad in Athens, and with the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York. He is at present serving in Paris with the Delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council.

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## INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, 1958

The composite employment index (1949=100) was 117.9, down 3.8 per cent from the 1957 average of 122.6. The loss among men was relatively much larger than for women, who are normally concentrated in industries in which employment tends to be relatively stable. *Per capita* weekly wages and salaries continued to rise, with the 1958 figure reaching \$70.43, up 3.7 per cent from the 1957 mean of \$67.93. The composite index of payrolls was down slightly, declining from 194.7 in 1957 to 194.1 in 1958.

During 1958 there was little variation in the industrial composite-index numbers of employment, except for normal seasonal movements. The decline that had developed in the second half of 1957 was arrested early in 1958, and there was some strengthening in the general industrial situation at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the seasonally-adjusted composite index declined between June and November. Major decreases in employment caused by strikes in several industries had a serious effect during the autumn. The number of employees off work as a direct result of disputes reached a peak of 40,000 during October, with others indirectly affected.

The employment situation in different industrial divisions varied materially during 1958. In trade and mining, employment exceeded the levels of a year before only in the first quarter of 1958 and then declined. Mining suffered from strikes towards the end of 1958. A downturn had been evident, however, some months before the disputes began. On the other hand, employment continued to expand throughout the year in service, public utility and finance, insurance and real-estate industries. The last two showed some slowing in the rate of growth towards the end of the year, but the index numbers were higher each month than in the corresponding period of 1957.

Employment in construction, transportation, storage and communication declined during the first part of the year. The trend was reversed in later months, but the December levels were under those of 1957 in these groups. Manufacturing was slacker in each of 12 months. The falling-off in the year-to-year

comparison diminished towards the latter part of 1958, however, and by December amounted to only 2.2 points in the index. Logging was quieter than in any earlier year for a lengthy period, although the December index was slightly above its position of 12 months before.

Average weekly wages and salaries generally rose in 1958, continuing the uninterrupted series of increases recorded since 1939. For the whole year, the gain over 1957 amounted to 3.7 per cent and the index advanced to 163.9. However, the rate of increase was below the average annual gain of 5.8 per cent recorded in the last decade.

Prices of consumer goods and services continued to rise in 1958, although more slowly than during the preceding year, and the purchasing power of earnings showed little change. Average weekly wages and salaries in constant (1949) dollars rose by only 0.2 per cent during 1958, registering the smallest gain in the 1948-58 period.

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## FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CHANGES

Freight assistance regulations on Western Canadian feed grains and millfeeds have been amended, effective May 9, to provide for rates of assistance on water-borne grain to the Maritime Provinces and to adjust assistance levels owing to a slight lowering of rail tariffs.

Eligible products delivered in the Maritime Provinces by boat will now receive assistance by \$11.00 a ton. The new rate follows the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which enabled large boats to carry grain from the Lakehead directly to points in the Maritimes at a reduced freight cost.

As a result of an order of the Board of Transport Commissioners, railway tariffs will be further reduced by approximately 2 per cent. This lowering required adjustments in the scale of freight assistance payments. The adjustments, effective May 9, provide a reduction in freight costs to farmers in Eastern Canada equivalent to the railway tariff reduction.

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## TCA JETS TAKE TO THE AIR

On April 30, Trans-Canada Air Lines completed its first full month of trans-continental jet operation, establishing new records in speed, comfort and service to Canadian air-travellers.

The airline's two Douglas DC-8 jetliners missed only two return flights during the 30 days of operation, both owing to minor mechanical difficulties. These flights, between Toronto and Vancouver, were replaced by "Super Constellation" services.

Average speeds between Montreal and Vancouver during the month were 495 miles an hour

eastbound and 411 miles an hour westbound, while average flying times were four hours 40 minutes eastbound and five hours 27 minutes westbound.

The fastest flying time from Vancouver to Montreal was three hours 57 minutes, on April 25, with the aircraft overflying Toronto due to weather. The average speed was 600 miles an hour.

Flying times between Montreal and Toronto averaged 46 minutes eastbound and 55 minutes westbound, with the fastest time, 41 minutes, recorded on April 13.

The DC-8 averaged 552 miles an hour eastbound between Vancouver and Toronto and 456 miles an hour westbound over the 2,161 mile route. The fastest flight was three hours 32 minutes on April 5.

More than 10,200 passengers rode the giant 127-passenger jet on the four-flight legs operated during April.

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#### NATO AT ISTANBUL (Continued from P. 2)

ing arrangements which would apply to both the importing and the exporting countries. In other words, a country which is exporting arms would list the exports with some international agency, and so would the receiving country. This work could perhaps be done by the international disarmament organization which has been proposed by the West, should there be agreement to set up such an organization...

"Just before we left Istanbul, and later in London, we had word of the incident involving the shooting down of a United States plane. The Canadian Government regards this as a very serious incident, and we think it points up very clearly the vital need for a disarmament agreement. If incidents of this kind are to keep occurring, one of these days such an incident might trigger a nuclear war. We think it shows very clearly the need for both sides, the West and the East, to reach an agreement on disarmament.

"Mind you, we believe in disarmament under control. An incident like this would not happen if there were a proper inspection system. From time to time the present Government has taken the stand that Canada would open her skies to inspection if the Soviet would do the same thing in an equivalent area on the other side of the Arctic....

"I am sure all Members of the House will agree with the position of the Government which is that Canada will do everything she possibly can to bring about disarmament under proper controls and with a system of inspection.

#### SUMMIT CONFERENCE

"I think too that this incident, in addition to showing the need for a disarmament agreement indicates the importance of the summit meeting which is to be held on May 16. There has been some suggestion in the press that perhaps now there would not be any summit meeting. I submit that it is all the more important now that this has happened that the summit meeting should go ahead. Mind you, it is not going to be any easier because of the increase in tension caused by this incident, but we hope there will be no suggestion whatever that the summit meeting should be cancelled. We think there is even a bigger job to be done by these four heads of government at the summit meeting which is due to commence just a week from today....

"Finally I should like to make it quite clear that the Canadian Government was not aware of these activities, and evidently the United States Government was not very much aware of them either. I have here a statement which was issued by the State Department of the United States on May 7, and it contains this sentence:

'As a result of the inquiry ordered by the President, it has been established that, in so far as the authorities in Washington are concerned, there was no authorization for any such flight as described by Mr. Khrushchov.'

"I am sure the House will join with me in expressing the hope that now that both sides have seen just how serious incidents of this kind can be and just how little it might take to bring a world disaster, the nations of both sides will get down to business and really try to work out an agreement on disarmament."

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#### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Federal Government employees in January numbered 335,199 and their earnings totalled \$112,496,000, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Excluding staff employed outside Canada by agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies, the month's total was 326,257 employees, against 330,374 in the corresponding month of 1959 and earnings were \$108,069,000, against \$105,984,000.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 194,665 in January, compared to 198,166 a year earlier, and had earning of \$60,582,000, compared to \$60,246,000. Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies (excluding staff located outside Canada) numbered 131,592 during the month, against 132,208, with earnings of \$47,487,000 against \$45,738,000.