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MR. PEARSON AT THE UNITED NATIONS

Addressing the eighteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly in the general debate on September 19, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson pointed out that, among the important changes that had taken place in the world organization since he had last appeared there in an official capacity, "not the least... is the admission of many newly-independent states", the presence of which was "a reminder... that there can be no enduring peace and security in the world until all men are free, with the right to determine their own form of political life and the duty to display the responsibility that alone gives meaning to freedom".

PLANNING FOR UN ARMED FORCES

Mr. Pearson noted that the crisis in the Congo had graphically illustrated the "growing pains" of the new states. "The Congo mission," he said, "has raised in an acute form the main problems of peace keeping of the United Nations - problems of political control, executive direction, financial means and administrative co-ordination." Observing that the peace-keeping function of the United Nations had "moved beyond the stage of first experiment" and "become a practical necessity in the conduct of international affairs", the Prime Minister called attention to the suggestion by the Secretary-General that member states make provision in their national military plans for special units to be kept available for service with the UN. Mr. Pearson's observations on this proposal were as follows:

"I believe we should now support this appeal by putting into effect these arrangements, which are increasingly becoming necessary, including a compact planning team of military experts, which would provide the advice and assistance which the Secretary-General should have for organizing emergency peace-keeping operations.

"National governments can also improve their own arrangements for assisting such operations. My own country now maintains forces, trained and equipped for the purpose, which can be placed at the disposal of the United Nations on short notice for service anywhere in the world. In case we are required to do more, in the future, we have recently given the Secretariat detailed information on what we can most readily provide to meet further requests for assistance.

"In this co-operative peace-keeping activity, we have been associated with many states and in many places far removed from Canada - in Kashmir, in Palestine, in Gaza and Sinai, in Lebanon, in the Congo, in West New Guinea and Yemen. Each situation has posed its own problems and suggested its own solutions.

"But always, running through it all, our own experience has taught us one thing - the importance of advance planning and organization, both within our national establishment, and within the international organization.

"We would be happy to share our experience with others who have participated with us in the past

(Over)

in United Nations peace-keeping operations in the past, as well as with those who might wish to do so in the future.

"To this end, we propose that there should be an examination by interested governments of the problems and techniques of peace-keeping operations. This could lead to a pooling of available resources and development in a co-ordinated way of trained and equipped collective forces for United Nations service to meet possible future demands for peace-keeping or police action under the blue flag of the world organization and at the request of that organization.

"The Scandinavian member states, in their formation of a composite Nordic contingent for United Nations police and peace duties, have shown the way. We should now, I believe, make further progress along those lines, and my country would be proud to initiate steps for this purpose."

ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM OF UN

Among the reforms he thought necessary to the world body, the speaker singled out "the need for adequate and balanced representation in the main organs of the United Nations". "Since the membership first began to expand in 1955," he went on, "we have recognized that there had to be some adjustment and enlargement in the composition of the Councils, and of the Secretariat, to reflect the changed geographical pattern of membership." The organization, he declared, should "adequately reflect the present membership, without giving undue weight to any single factor, whether it be military or industrial strength, population or financial contribution, politics or race or geography". He particularly suggested changes in the membership and functions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Concerning the enlargement of the Security Council, Mr. Pearson said:

"... Its record in recent years, for reasons which we all understood, has been one of diminishing returns. We are all aware of the main reason for this - the lack of essential unanimity among the great powers.

"That unanimity is still lacking, but this year, for the first time in the post-war period, we can perhaps begin to hope that improved political relations between the great powers may make possible the restoration to the Security Council of the high executive function which it was designed to fulfil.

"We might also consider how to modify the Council's function to make it more effective as the instrument of political action for the United Nations. Indeed, the time may be at hand for a Security Council which can keep continuing watch on the affairs of the organization as a whole, in much the same way as the executive committees operate in the Specialized Agencies.

"If the enlarged Security Council were given a properly balanced composition with sufficient safeguards as regards voting rights, it could conceivably become the main arena for political decision on questions which require urgent action. It could assume responsibility for many of the items which now lie heavily on the agenda of the General Assembly. Such a Council could be in

session virtually throughout the year and make it possible to cut drastically into the excessive time and energy now consumed by Assembly proceedings."

SEPARATING POLITICS FROM ECONOMICS

Among the other topics briefly discussed by Mr. Pearson was the necessity of "freeing economic and technical co-operation to the maximum possible extent from political controversy". "The Specialized Agencies, the Functional and Regional Commissions, the other bodies dealing with economic and social problems, should," he declared, "be given the opportunity to concentrate on the special tasks which they were set up to perform. Recently, their work has been diverted and delayed by the injection of controversial political questions into their deliberations... I believe that the Specialized Agencies and other functional bodies of the United Nations should leave political matters to the bodies designed and intended for political debate and decision - the General Assembly and the Security Council."

RECKLESS ADVOCACY OF SANCTIONS

"The Charter does not require, or even authorize, sanctions, such as expulsion, to be applied merely because one member of the United Nations follows policies, such as *apartheid*, considered abhorrent and degrading by the others," Mr. Pearson said. "Quite apart from the practical and legal arguments against such action by majority vote, where will this course lead? There may be - indeed there are - other governments represented in this organization which follow policies and adopt practices that are considered by many members to be discriminatory and to violate human rights. But are voices to be raised by those other members of the Assembly for the imposition of extreme sanctions, such as expulsion? I hope not."

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

The Prime Minister considered that the most striking evidence of the existence among the great powers of a greater will to seek peaceful settlements was the recently signed Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. "Even by itself," he declared, "that treaty is immensely valuable in putting to an end the poisoning of the atmosphere which sustains all life on our planet." However, "beyond its own terms", it demonstrated that the great powers "were able to agree on something important in spite of the fears and tensions of cold war".

In conclusion, Mr. Pearson said that the United Nations organization was "not the sole instrument for international co-operation". It had, he observed, "no supra-national authority". It provided no substitute for the foreign policies of individual nations, or for "bilateral diplomacy". Under the UN Charter, recognition was accorded to "other peaceful means of solution, regional and limited collective arrangements, outside the United Nations but consistent with its principles..." Nevertheless, the speaker said, the UN remained the only existing world assembly, it alone "serves us all".

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

The Department of Labour recently released a summary of the latest figures on labour organizations in Canada, based on its annual survey of labour unions. Complete results of the survey will be available in the near future in the department's publication "Labour Organizations in Canada, 1963", now being printed. At the beginning of 1963, labour organizations active in Canada reported a total membership of 1,449,200, an increase of almost two per cent over the previous year.

UNION AFFILIATION

Of these organized workers, 1,079,900, or 75 per cent, were represented by unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. A large number of these unions were reported as also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States. More than 110,600 organized workers, or about eight per cent of the total, nearly all in Quebec, were represented by unions belonging to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The rest of Canada's organized workers were represented either by unions not affiliated with any central labour body or by unions not affiliated with a central labour body in Canada but with the AFL-CIO in the United States. More than 1,000,000 of the 1,449,200 union members were in international unions, which have branches in both Canada and the United States and in most cases belong to central labour bodies in both countries.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, numbered 330,886 at the end of April this year, an increase of 2,246, or 0.7 per cent, from March but a decrease of 5,885 or 1.7 per cent from April 1962, according to advance figures that will be contained in the April issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Federal Government Employment". Total earnings aggregated \$129,115,000 in April, up 2.3 per cent from \$126,273,000 in March and 2.7 per cent from \$125,768,000 in April last year.

AGENCIES AND CORPORATIONS

Staff of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 131,137 at the end of April, a rise of 1,318, or 1.0 per cent, from March but a decrease of 2,042, or 1.5 per cent, from April a year ago. The earnings of these employees amounted to \$55,476,000 in the month compared to \$53,770,000 a month earlier and \$53,925,000 a year ago.

DEPARTMENTS

Employees in departments and departmental corporations at the end of April numbered 199,749, up by 928, or 0.5 per cent, from March but down by 3,843,

In January 1963 there were 110 international unions active in Canada. Of these, 87, with 882,200 members, were affiliated with the CLC as well as with the AFL-CIO, ten with 106,000 members belonged only to the AFL-CIO, and three with 12,600 members belonged to the CLC only. The remaining ten international unions, with a total of 106,300 members, had no affiliation.

NATIONAL UNIONS

There were 350,900 Canadian workers belonging to 51 national unions in January 1963. Of these, 163,200 were members of 18 national unions affiliated with the CLC and 104,500 belonged to the 13 federations within the CNTU. The remaining 20, with a total of 83,200 members, were without affiliation.

Outside the international and national unions, about 28,000 workers were organized in 232 separate locals chartered directly by the two Canadian central bodies, the CLC and the CNTU. Another 38,700 belonged to the 128 independent local organizations coming within the scope of the survey.

The total of 1,449,200 members reported by labour organizations in 1963 was equivalent to about 30 per cent of the non-agricultural paid workers in Canada. The total was about 26,000 higher than in the previous year.

Sixteen unions operating in Canada reported increases of 1,000 or more members. Of these, the Steelworkers reported an increase of 8,000 members and the Auto Workers an increase of 4,300. On the other hand, seven unions reported decreases of 1,000 or more members.

or 1.9 per cent, from April 1962. The earnings of this group totalled \$73,639,000 in April, an increase of \$1,136,000 from the preceding month and an increase of \$1,796,000 from the corresponding 1962 month.

The total earnings of employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, in the January-April period this year amounted to \$526,468,000, an increase of \$22,888,000 from the like 1962 total. The gain is largely accounted for by the inclusion in January 1963 of retroactive payments for certain classes of employees in departments and departmental corporations.

SASKATCHEWAN WINS RADIO PRIZE

For the second time, the School Broadcasts Branch of the Department of Education of Saskatchewan has received a first prize from the Institute for Education by Radio-Television, Ohio State University. The winning entry, "Carbon Dioxide, the Life Saver", broadcast October 9, 1962, was the second of a series of five programmes dealing with health science for children and young people.

The Saskatchewan Education Department received a first award in 1961 for a television programme entitled "Man's Need for Numbers", designed for elementary grades.

CANADA AT LONDON ECONOMIC MEETING

Mr. Maurice Lamontagne, President of the Privy Council, represented Canada at the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council in London on September 24 and 25. He was chairman of the Canadian delegation, which included Mr. George Drew, the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Mr. J.H. Warren, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. A.B. Hockin, Director, Financial Affairs and Economic Analysis Division, Department of Finance, and Mr. Klaus Goldschlag, Counsellor, Canada House, London.

The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council was set up to co-ordinate Commonwealth economic consultation as a result of a decision by the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference of 1958. The Council had met earlier this year, in May.

MOSCOW MUSEUM MEET

Nathan Stolow, head of the Conservation and Scientific Research Division, National Gallery of Canada, was the Canadian delegate to the meeting of the International Council of Museums held in Moscow and Leningrad from September 15 to 24. The meeting, under the joint sponsorship of ICOM and UNESCO, brought together specialists from the museum laboratories of 18 countries, who presented papers on scientific and technical subjects pertaining to the preservation and care of paintings.

Dr. Stolow has represented Canada and the National Gallery at previous ICOM meetings in Barcelona (1961) and Copenhagen (1959).

HOME BUILDING

July starts on the construction of new dwellings in Canadian urban centres of 5,000 and over increased 12.4 per cent, to 12,735 units, from 11,333 in July last year, bringing starts in the January-July period to 59,481 units, a rise of 6.3 per cent from the corresponding total of 55,941 units for the same half of 1962.

Completions in these centres declined 8.3 per cent in July, to 8,197 units from 8,941 a year ago but rose 2.2 per cent in the January-July period, to 52,019 units from 50,894 a year earlier. Units in various stages of construction at July 31 numbered 67,483, up by 8.5 per cent from the figure of 62,197 for the same date in 1962.

GREAT SLAVE PATROL VESSEL

A vessel destined for fisheries patrols on Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories was launched at Steveston, British Columbia, during the summer. The 38-foot fibreglass-hulled craft had been built for the Department of Fisheries of Canada at a completely-equipped cost of about \$40,000.

The new patrol vessel, called "Rae Point", has a speedy, semi-planing hull designed by a naval

architect. She is powered by a 333 diesel engine developing a maximum 270 h.p. Auxiliary power is provided by another diesel. Electronic equipment includes a depth-recorder, a direction-finder and a radio-telephone. A 9-foot fibreglass lifeboat and a four-man inflatable rubber raft will be carried.

The "Rae Point", to be based at Hay River, NWT, will operate in one of the more interesting fisheries areas of Canada. In Great Slave Lake, the freshwater-fisheries resource provides a livelihood for some 250 full-time fishermen. Approximately 6,000,000 pounds of whitefish and lake trout are caught commercially each year. The new patrol boat will be used mainly in patrolling sport-fishing areas. The huge lake trout caught in Great Slave attract anglers from all over Canada and the United States. Fish weighing more than 40 pounds are not uncommon in sports catches.

CANADIAN TAXPAYERS BUY ART

The National Gallery of Canada has announced the purchase of ten works by Canadian artists from the Fifth Biennial of Canadian Painting exhibition, one of the principal sources from which the national collection of contemporary Canadian art is periodically augmented. The paintings bought are *Jacques Cartier Arriving in Quebec...* by Edmund Alleyn, *Facets II* by Maxwell Bates, *Two Figures No. 5* by Graham Coughtry, *A Mauve Overt* by Jean McEwen, *Image of Antiquity* by Arthur F. MacKay, *Two Oranges* by Guido Molinari, *Branch Fragment* by Otto Donald Rogers, *Maternal Figure* by Ronald Spickett, *Apples and Oranges* by Burrell Swartz and *Good Friday* by Gerald M. Trottier.

DIPLOMATIC SELECTION

The Department of External Affairs has also made a number of purchases from this exhibition for the residences of heads of mission abroad. These include *Standing Form* by Donald A. Jarvis, *Girl with Fur Hat* by Jean-Paul Lemieux, *La nuit* by Jean-Guy Mongeau, *House and Barn* by Christopher Pratt, *Eastern Townships* by Goodridge Roberts, *Still Life* by Otto Donald Rogers, *Nature morte* by Denys Seguin, *Painting* by Gordon Smith, *Hustling Monks* by Ronald Spickett, *The King* by Gerald M. Trottier, *Dream of Dolls* by Tony Urquhart and *Summer Pasture* by Jan G. Wyers.

TRANSPORT POST FOR SICOTTE

Transport Minister George McIlraith recently announced that Mr. Gilles Sicotte of the Department of External Affairs would become an Assistance Deputy Minister of Transport effective September 30. The Law and Real Estate Branches of the Transport Department will report through Mr. Sicotte in his new position. In addition, he will act in a senior role as a general staff assistant to the Deputy Minister dealing with all fields of transportation.

Mr. Sicotte comes to his new job after more than 20 years of service abroad and at home with the Department of External Affairs. He has been head of the External Affairs Legal Division since 1954.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR CENSUS

The age, marital status and "class-of-worker" characteristics of some 300 industry classes, as reported by the 4,705,518 males and 1,766,332 females in the labour force at the June 1, 1961, census, are shown for Canada in a report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MEN

For males, the 25-to-44 age group predominates in all industry divisions except agriculture, which showed 37 per cent in the 45-to-64 age group and 10 per cent in the 65-and-over age group. Other industry groups with more than 5 per cent in the 65-and-over age group were community, business and personal service, and finance, insurance and real estate. The age group 15-to-24 is most prominent in the forestry and trade industry divisions, in both of which it accounts for more than 20 per cent of those reporting these industries. The youngest age group, 15-to-19, accounted for approximately 10 per cent in these and the agriculture industries. The percentage of males married varied from a low of 60 per cent in the forestry industry to a high of almost 80 per cent in the transportation, communication and other-utilities industry.

Paid workers formed 100 per cent of those in the public-administration and defence-industry division and over 90 per cent of the mining, manufacturing, transportation, communication and other-utilities and forestry industry groups. Self-employed males were of most importance in the agriculture and fishing-and-trapping industries, where they accounted for more than 68 per cent of those reporting these industries. Male unpaid family workers were of significance only in the agriculture and fishing-and-trapping industry divisions, which showed 12 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in this category.

WOMEN

The average age of females in the labour force varied from 30 for the finance, insurance and real-estate industry group to 41 for the agriculture industry. The community, business and personal-service industry and the agriculture industry had about 4 per cent in the 65-and-over age group. Over 47 per cent of those reporting the finance, insurance and real-estate industry were under 25 and over 19 per cent were under 20 years of age. In the transportation, communication and other-utilities industry division, 37 per cent of the females were between 15 and 24; in the manufacturing industries, 32 per cent were between these ages. The percentage of females married varied from about 80 per cent for those reporting their industry as agriculture to less than 45 per cent in the finance, insurance and real-estate industries.

Paid workers, who made up about 90 per cent of the female labour force, were by far the largest group in all industries except agriculture. The self-employed group formed an important segment in agriculture, with 12 per cent in community business and personal service with 8 per cent, and in trade with 6 per cent. Over 72 per cent of the females reporting their industry division as agriculture were unpaid family workers. Only two other industries showed

over 5 per cent in this group - the construction and trade industries.

The 1961 census labour force shown in this report includes all persons 15 years of age and over reported as having jobs of any kind, part-time or full-time, or as having been employed before and looking for work during the week prior to enumeration. Owing mainly to differences in definition and revisions of the industrial classification, the figures published in this report are not directly comparable to census data.

STEEL MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

On October 5, a Canadian trade mission will fly to South America for a 26-day survey of the potential market in Venezuela, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay for Canadian steel and steel products. The eight-member mission will comprise senior executives of Canadian steel companies and an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Over the past decade, Canada's steel production has doubled, to a record 7,173,475 ingot tons in 1962. During the same period, the percentage of total domestic-steel consumption imported from other countries fell from 37 per cent to 14 per cent as Canadian steel became increasingly competitive in the home market. Concurrently, steel exports rose from a negligible amount in 1952 to a million tons in 1962. Today Canadian steel is strongly competitive and the industry is looking increasingly to export markets.

WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS

The seven companies represented on this mission produce a wide variety of iron and steel products. These range from pig iron and pipes and fittings of cast iron, through carbon steel plates, sheets and strips, coated products, light and heavy structurals, rails and railway accessories, to special steels such as alloy, stainless, mining and tool steels. They include steel slabs, blooms, billets, bars, rods and wire of every marketable dimension.

A heavy schedule of appointments with prospective buyers and agents, industrialists and government officials, has been arranged for the mission by Canadian trade commissioners in Caracas, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. These discussions will familiarize mission members with local markets and buying conditions, and enable them to acquaint the South American trade with the advantages of buying Canadian steel and steel products.

RELIEF SUPPLIES TO BRAZIL

The Department of External Affairs announced on September 20 that Canada would send relief supplies to Brazil to help reduce the effects of the recent severe droughts and forest fires in the state of Parana that had caused extensive loss of life and destruction of homes, possessions and much of the coffee crop.

The supplies consist of 34,000 pounds of powdered skim milk and 6,000 pounds of tinned meat. A "Yukon" aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, on a training flight, carried the supplies to Brazil.

TOBACCO MISSION TO EUROPE

A Canadian trade mission flew to Europe on September 22, to seek possible new markets for Canadian tobacco in Poland, Russia, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, France and Israel. The five-man mission will be abroad for over a month, returning to Canada on October 25.

Mission members are visiting tobacco manufacturers and monopolies and state-trading corporations in the seven countries to discuss the qualities and prices of the many grades of Canadian tobacco available for export. Their objectives are to negotiate immediate sales, establish business relations for future sales and report on the general market potential in the areas they visit.

A YOUNG INDUSTRY

Tobacco growing is a comparatively new industry in Canada. Until about 40 years ago this country imported nearly all the tobacco required for cigarette manufacture. In 1962, more than 4,000 Canadian growers produced about 190 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco, supplying over 90 per cent of all leaf required for domestic cigarettes and exporting a record 47 million pounds.

Flue-cured tobacco is grown chiefly in Ontario, but Quebec grows four to five per cent of Canada's crop. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have carried out experimental production for some years, with encouraging results.

Britain is the industry's major external market, followed by West Germany, the Netherlands, the West Indies and Australia. In recent years Canadian tobacco has been introduced into Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Portugal, Pakistan, Malaya and Hong Kong. The flue-cured tobacco industry has been working closely with the Department of Trade and Commerce in an effort to open up new markets abroad and to increase sales in existing markets.

RELIEF SUPPLIES TO BRAZIL

The Department of External Affairs announced on September 20 that Canada would send relief supplies to Brazil to help reduce the effects of the recent severe drought and forest fires in the state of Parana. The supplies consist of 5,000 pounds of powdered skim milk and 5,000 pounds of tinned meat. A "rain-light" carried the supplies to Brazil.

On its return, the mission will report to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Copies of the report will be made available to the tobacco industry, related associations and other interested parties.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Canada's current-account deficit covering net purchases from non-residents of goods and services contracted in the second quarter to \$193 million. In the corresponding quarter of 1962, when there was probably some acceleration of payments coincidental with concern over Canada's foreign-exchange position, the deficit on current account was \$362 million. A year earlier it had been \$311 million.

CAUSES OF REDUCED IMBALANCE

The reduction of the imbalance from the second quarter of 1962 amounted to \$169 million, of which more than two-thirds reflected an improvement in the commodity balance caused largely by a significant increase of \$145 million in exports. The balance of the reduction occurred in the non-merchandise items, with receipts larger by \$28 million and payments smaller by \$24 million; half this improvement occurred in the travel account.

Capital in long-term forms continued to come into Canada on a large scale, although the flows both for direct investment and for portfolio investment were smaller than in the first quarter. The largest part of the net movement in the second quarter covered receipts from the sale of new security issues to non-residents in earlier periods for delivery in the second quarter. Official holdings of gold and foreign exchange continued to grow during the first two months of the quarter, but declined moderately over the month of June.

The balance of payments... The commodity balance... The non-merchandise items... The travel account... Capital in long-term forms... Official holdings of gold and foreign exchange... The first two months of the quarter... but declined moderately over the month of June.