



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

July 6, 1960

Vol. 15 No. 27

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## WALKOUT FROM GENEVA

In response to a request on June 27 in the House of Commons that he comment on the refusal of the Soviet delegation to continue to participate in the Geneva disarmament talks, Mr. Green said:

"...I am afraid the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee has been scuttled by the action of the Eastern members this morning. I spoke to General Burns earlier in the morning, and apparently there were at least two Western speakers on the list to participate in the discussions this morning. Mr. Zorin, the chairman of the Soviet delegation, had been told by Mr. Eaton, the chairman of the United States delegation, that there would be a Western proposal submitted later this week. This was before the Committee actually met.

"When the Committee did meet under the chairmanship today of Mr. Naszkowski of Poland, Mr. Zorin made a statement in which he accused the Western members of the Committee of refusing to negotiate, and made other charges, and said that the Eastern members would be carrying their proposals to the United Nations. Then, in spite of the fact that Western members were trying to get the floor, the Polish chairman refused to allow any of them to do so. Instead he called on each of the other four Eastern members, and then he and the whole Eastern delegation stalked out. Therefore no representative of the Western nations was permitted to speak at all. When this happened Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the

head of the British delegation, took the chair and Mr. Eaton tabled the United States plan. Of course that was all that could be done at this meeting.

## PROPAGANDA OVERTONES

"I should like to explain to the House that the Soviet plan...was issued with a great flourish of trumpets just a day or two before the ten-member Committee resumed its sittings, which I think was on June 2. All the foreign ambassadors in Moscow were called in and given copies of the Soviet plan. In reporting to the House I said then that there were heavy propaganda overtones to the introduction of this Russian proposal.

"Once the meetings of the Committee had commenced, the Western delegates endeavoured to get clarification of the various points in the Eastern proposal, and made various suggestions. For example, the head of the Canadian delegation, General Burns, made a very useful speech on Friday last. I have not yet received the verbatim report of his remarks, but when I do I will probably ask for leave to table it. In addition, of course, there have been discussions going on among the four Western nations concerning what reply should be made to the Soviet proposals. The Canadian reaction to the Soviet proposals was duly given to General Burns some days ago. It has been important that in the work of this Committee the Western nations should work together

(Over)

as closely as possible. Of course the Eastern nations do not have that problem, because the four, apart from the Soviet, simply appear to do exactly what they are told by the Soviet.

"The United States completed their reactions to the Soviet proposals late last week, and we received a copy on Thursday evening. There have been consultations in Geneva over the week-end concerning the United States proposals and proposals which had been put forward by the other four Western nations, including Canada, with the intent that there would be a Western plan announced within the next day or two. In addition, the Western plan was to have been taken before the Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, probably today or tomorrow, but certainly early this week, and then it would have been presented in the Committee of Ten.

#### NO SERIOUS INTENT

"I am not yet in a position to table the Canadian proposals in response to the Russian suggestions or to the United States proposals — to which, incidentally, they were very close — but in my opinion the new Western proposals and the Soviet proposals of June 2, which the Soviet bloc has now refused to discuss further, could have provided a basis for detailed, businesslike and uninterrupted negotiations. It now becomes obvious that the Soviet side were not seriously interested in negotiating on the last plan they put forward. I believe that their action in stalling out of the Committee as they did this morning was irresponsible, and was taken for propaganda purposes. We will now hear great talk in the United Nations General Assembly about the wonderful plan the Soviets proposed, and there will be charges made that the Western nations refused even to discuss it. I believe further... that the Eastern side have overplayed their hand again, just as they overplayed their hand in the breaking up of the summit conference a few weeks ago.

"Canada, from the start, has been very much in earnest about the work of this Disarmament Committee. I believe that the Canadian Government, in following that policy, has had the support of every Member of the House, regardless of the party to which he or she belongs, and also the overwhelming support of the Canadian people. We shall continue to be very much in earnest and will do everything we possibly can to work out some solution to the problem. Unfortunately the problem still exists, and Canada will be willing to negotiate and, as I said, do everything she possibly can to help bring about a relaxation of tension.

#### SMOTHERING WESTERN PLAN

"Naturally these developments are a bit disturbing; but we are dealing here, I believe with the survival of mankind. This problem we are facing is just that serious. I regret more than I can say that the Soviet and the other

four members of the Eastern side should have deliberately walked out of these negotiations knowing that there was a proposal to be discussed within the next day or two. Apparently they were afraid of what would be in those proposals, in so far as world public opinion is concerned. This looks like a deliberate attempt to prevent the Western proposals from getting out to the nations of the world which have not been involved in the work of the Committee.

"I take it, of course, that there will be no opportunity now for the Committee to do any further work. I understand that a message has been sent by Premier Khrushchov to the heads of government of the five Western nations, but we have not actually received that. This is obviously a deliberate step taken to try to upset the West and also to gain a propaganda advantage.

"I regret having to give such a report to the House, but I am afraid that is the situation. I suggest that Canadians should not be downhearted. This is a long road that we are on now and, as I said a minute ago, it is a road which may prevent the ending of civilization. I know all Canadians will do their part in an endeavour to see that some solution is eventually found."

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#### HOSPITAL PLAN FOR YUKON

The eleventh agreement under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act has been completed, it was announced in Ottawa recently by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, on the occasion of signing an agreement with the Yukon Territory.

The Yukon plan, which will start on July 1, is similar in scope to those in a number of other areas of the country. It includes all of the in-patient services required under the federal act and also certain services for out-patients. The latter will be provided within 24 hours after an accident or for a longer period in cases where the required services cannot be obtained within that time.

The plan will be financed out of the general revenues of the Territory and no premiums or authorized charges will be levied to meet the Yukon share of the joint undertaking. Under the terms of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, the Dominion Government contributes approximately 50 per cent of costs on a nationwide basis.

Mr. Monteith cited the new agreement as an important milestone for the Yukon. "Like other aspects of our northern development effort," he added, "the hospital insurance plan represents a further fulfilment of the vision which spurred those hardy followers of the Trail of '98. In assuring its people access to hospital and diagnostic services on the same basis as other Canadians, the programme should be of tremendous value to the Yukon in achieving full partnership in the nation's progress."

## DAY TO REMEMBER-JULY 1960

In a special CBC television programme on July 1, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Canada's Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, administered the oath of allegiance and presented certificates to the following applicants for Canadian citizenship: James Fitzgerald, former citizen of the United States born in Colorado, who came to Canada as a boy and now lives in North Vancouver, where he works for the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mrs. Joan Gillies-Podgorewski, from Glasgow, Scotland, married to a former Polish officer, who came to St. James, Manitoba, from Argentina with her family in 1955; Bill Wanderwyst, a young Dutch farmer now living in St. Thomas, Ontario; Petro Stadnyk, a stateless Ukrainian who came from a European refugee camp and now works at Dominion Foundries, Hamilton, Ontario; Pierre Duval, a former officer of the French Air Force from Paris, who now works as an interior decorating consultant for the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. in Montreal, and Chue Kay (Jimmy) Chung, owner of the Canton chop-suey house in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Viewers saw these new citizens during filmed visits at their homes and jobs. In his narration, the actor Raymond Massey linked their lives with the lives of the earliest immigrants who contributed to the building of Canada.

"A Day to Remember" concluded with the closing moments of the Royal Canadian Navy's traditional sunset ceremony, performed by naval units from HMCS "Cornwallis," Digby, Nova Scotia.

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## O'KEEFE CENTRE OPENING

Opening night of O'Keefe Centre, Toronto's new and magnificent \$12-million theatre, will be sponsored by five Toronto art groups - the Central Ontario Drama League and the Women's Committees of the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Canadian Opera Company, the National Ballet of Canada and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The October 1 opener for the O'Keefe Centre's first season is the world première of the new Lerner-Loewe musical "Camelot", starring Richard Burton, Julie Andrews and Canadian actor Robert Goulet.

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## ARGENTINE ENVOY INSTALLED

On June 24, General Angel Ernesto Peluffo presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor-General as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Fernando J. Tauré, Minister-Counsellor, Mr. Carlos de Posada, Counsellor, Mr. Armando Bulacia, First Secretary, and Mr. Luis R. Claraso de la Vega, Second Secretary.

## REFRESHER COURSES FOR FLYERS

Two refresher courses for civil flying instructors, designed to maintain a high standard of flying training and sponsored by the Department of Transport, will be conducted again this summer, for the ninth consecutive year.

The courses are jointly administered and managed by the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association and the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada. The Department of Transport provides lecturers on technical subjects and supervision of all phases of the training throughout the courses. The cost of operating the courses is covered by a government grant.

During the course each instructor is required to fly a total of 20 hours in a light aeroplane, two instructors flying together and exchanging instructional methods and techniques on a mutual instruction basis. Both clear-hood and instrument-flying exercises are included. Each instructor will be given several periods of instruction in a link trainer and a demonstration of advanced instrument-flying procedures in a twin-engine "Apache" aircraft.

A five-hour day in the class room will include lectures on clear-hood and instrument-flying instruction, meteorology, air-traffic control procedures, and operational techniques, with training films supplementing the lectures.

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## FIRESTONE TO ACADEMIC WORLD

The Department of Trade and Commerce recently announced that it had acceded to the request of Dr. O.J. Firestone, Economic Adviser to the Deputy Minister, to be released from his duties effective August 31.

In a letter to Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr. Firestone noted that he had for a number of years been interested in transferring his activities to the academic field. The appropriate opportunity, he explained, had been presented to him by the offer of a Professorship in Economics at the University of Ottawa.

Arrangements are being made by the Department to retain Dr. Firestone as a consultant.

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## NEW DWELLINGS IN MAY

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in May fell to 6,913 units from 11,151 in the same month last year, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This placed starts in the January 1 - May 31 period at 20,853 units, compared to 33,915 in the corresponding period last year. Completions in these centres declined in the month to 7,772 units from 10,087 and in the five months to 36,872 units from 37,522. Units in various stages of construction at May 31 numbered 44,042, down from the year-earlier total of 58,623.

## A LESSON IN NEIGHBOURLINESS

"The United States and Canada, in unity, fraternity and common dedication, have a message for all mankind," Prime Minister Diefenbaker told the annual meeting of the Governors' Conference at Glacier National Park, Montana, on June 27. "The kinship that exists between our two countries is a vast 'seamless net' of interwoven interests based on a common heritage and a common love of freedom, reinforced by the powerful impact of geography and impinging histories. It is well that this is so, for unity of purpose is an imperative necessity not only between our two nations, but among all free nations." Mr. Diefenbaker observed that the day was long past when either nation "disputed the rights of the other". "By peaceful settlement of territorial disagreements, and in many other ways," he continued, "we have shown that two nations, one the most powerful in the world and the other with a population one-tenth that of its great neighbour, can live side by side in peace and amity, and with full respect for the rights of each other." It was with the contemporary application of this lesson that the body of the address, which follows, was concerned:

"...This is of world importance today, for the essence of Communist propaganda is that the United States is aggressively minded, and is dominated by aggressive political and military elements. Canadians can do much to interpret the United States to the world. Canada is a member of the Commonwealth which spans all the continents. Canadians can give a conclusive answer, based on fact and experience, to the false interpretation of the ideals and purposes of the United States which has been most effectively propagated throughout the uncommitted world.

## STERN CHALLENGES

"Our two countries, and indeed all the Western countries, face stern challenges in the 1960's. Those who have the responsibilities of leadership cannot afford to shield their minds from the questions that will have to be answered in the immediate years ahead.

"Massive tides of change are surging into the consciousness of mankind. Several areas of human endeavor will test the fibre and faith of the free world in the 1960's, including:

- (1) the relations between the Western nations and the Communist world;
- (2) the continuing and compulsive search for disarmament;
- (3) the problems associated with the world's expanding population.

"In a world of tumult and storm, Canadians stand with the Western nations in an unshakable and cherished partnership of confidence, friendship and free co-operation. Canada's stake in a peaceful future is no less than yours.

"It is axiomatic that the ultimate rational self-interest of all nations will be served by a reduction of world tension by agreement and without appeasement.

"At a time when the trigger of destruction is so sensitive, the choice between peace and war is academic. There will be no world champions at the end of a nuclear war. The avoidance of war must be a policy objective of both East and West, but it cannot be overlooked that Communist leaders in China are more and more engaged in using the frightening language of aggression and seemingly prepared to contemplate a policy involving military risks.

## COLD WAR AGAIN?

"Recent Soviet histrionics have been interpreted by many to mean a return to the cold war. The platform of prediction is shaky, but some recent events may give the opposite interpretation. Last week in Bucharest, Chairman Khrushchov reiterated in explicit terms his contention, which represents the apparent antithesis of the Communist Chinese view, that war with the capitalist world is not the inevitable outcome of the East-West conflict. If that is so, the challenge from the Soviet bloc in the next decade will come more and more in the economic and political spheres, with the purpose of undermining the free world economically, and sapping its political strength.

"The Soviet leaders believe that developments in the colonial areas are working to the advantage of the Soviet Union. They expect that, as these countries become independent, they will look increasingly to the Soviet Union and to Communism for support and guidance.

"To meet the Soviet challenge demands the maintenance of strong defences while the search goes on for effective disarmament agreement. Canada considers that the centre of the defensive system of the Western nations must continue to be the NATO alliance, with NORAD being maintained on this continent as part of the responsibilities of the alliance.

"The West must resist tendencies toward disunity, whether inspired by Communist tactics or by conflicts of interest among friends and allies. The pathway to unity lies in persistent and co-ordinated consultation. It lies, too, in ensuring that the direction of Western affairs is not concentrated in the hands of a limited number of major powers.

"Canadians believe that, whatever the discouragement and frustrations may be, the Western nations must continue their quest for an agreement on disarmament, without lowering their guard until it is achieved.

"The negotiations for a treaty on nuclear tests have made progress that four or five years ago would have been unthinkable. The discontinuance of nuclear tests could be a long first step towards disarmament.

"It is of the utmost importance that the West should not brand the Soviet proposals as nothing but a facade of propaganda. We must aim for the achievement of balanced concessions for neither side can afford to agree on measures which will result in military disadvantage to itself.

MAJOR TASK TODAY

"Lifting the burden of hunger, poverty and ignorance which lies heavy on the backs of hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped countries of the world may well be the greatest task of this decade. Whatever we may be able to do about the other urgent issues which face our world, peace and prosperity for the West are not likely to endure long if three-quarters of the world's population must struggle to achieve even a minimum standard of living. Empty stomachs cannot be fed by political theories or political institutions.

"One of the great needs of the less-developed countries is food for the expanding populations. Every day another 250,000 hungry new mouths are born into the world, the majority of them in countries whose populations have already outstripped local food supplies. Yet, on the other side of the picture we see the spectacle familiar to Americans and Canadians of surplus food which cannot be sold at a reasonable rate of return to the producer.

"Stable and prosperous countries are the best customers. If we can help the underdeveloped countries achieve a high level of political stability and economic activity, the benefits of their development will be shared by all the world's trading nations.

"Canadians recognize that the United States has the leading role to play in development assistance, and that it has been playing that role since the war generously and as never before by any other nation, but this task is one in which all the better-off nations must participate.

FOREIGN AID

"As evidence of its determination to do its part, Canada has given \$4,422 million in all forms of foreign aid since 1945, including nearly \$300 million in bilateral aid to Asian countries in the past ten years under the Colombo Plan. Furthermore, Canada, along with other Commonwealth countries, has agreed to give urgent consideration to the economic development needs of newly independent nations in Africa.

"Whether or not the Communists press their economic offensive everywhere in the world, the basic need for survival of free men is to maintain and co-operatively develop the economic strength of all the countries which are united in the stand against Communism. Nothing is more important in this than trade relations.

"Canada is the fourth largest trading

country in the world, next only to the United States, the United Kingdom and Western Germany. Canada and the United States have the largest two-way trade of any two countries of the world.

CANADA-U.S. TRADE

"The importance of the United States-Canada trade is evident in the fact that in 1959 the United States absorbed 62 per cent of Canada's total exports, and supplied 67 per cent of all the goods Canadians purchased from abroad.

"In 1959 the total of this trade was \$6.9 billion, of which \$3.7 billion represented Canadian purchases from the United States, and \$3.2 billion comprised Canada's sales to the United States. This means that Canada bought \$500 million more from the United States than it sold in return.

"Almost every State shares directly in the export trade with Canada. It is not generally known that Brooklyn sells more to Canada than does Argentina; that Louisville sells more to Canada than does New Zealand; that Detroit sells more to Canada than does Brazil; that Chicago sales are equal to purchases from West Germany; that Seattle sells almost as much to Canada as does Norway. The Lakes' Border States -- Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, -- share 51.5 per cent of the total export trade with Canada. The Eastern States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont -- share 16 per cent. The Southeastern States -- Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee -- and the Gulf States of Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas -- share 12.3 per cent of the total export to Canada. Other States make up the balance.

"Good neighbours are good customers, and good neighbourliness between our two countries is good business. Americans realize that a more prosperous Canada will not only be a better neighbour, but a more effective bulwark against Communism on the North American continent and abroad.

"The interests of individual States of the Union must be taken into consideration by the federal administration in the United States. In Canada, the interests of the Provinces must be weighed in national decisions. So, too, while the national interest of our countries must always be of importance, the long-term interests of the free world as a whole must be considered in the national economic courses which are taken by each and every one of the free nations.

ECONOMICALLY STRONG CANADA

"While the United States has primacy in leadership in the free world, it must be recognized that an economically strong and ever stronger Canada is necessary for the preservation of North America and for the benefit of the free world generally.

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"It is common sense that the large trade imbalances between our countries in favour of the United States, which have existed since the war, are of serious economic consequence in the long run. The United States exports mainly manufactured products to Canada. The United States purchases from Canada mainly raw materials, chiefly minerals, metals, newsprint and lumber.

"Canada does not ask for favours, but the reduction of this imbalance requires that there be greatly increased imports of Canadian manufactures and other commodities into the United States. In saying this, I want to make it clear that much has been accomplished in trade relations between our countries and that many difficulties and problems have been resolved in recent years.

"While each of our countries maintains its individuality and sovereignty, a common heritage and belief in freedom, geography, history and traditions unite us. The problems which arise between us must be settled with infinite responsibility, consideration and tolerance for each other, thereby giving to the world an example of international neighbourliness.

"The essential unity between our countries is based on a common approach to the deficiencies of international living, to the shared belief that poverty, disease and illiteracy can be eradicated, and to a faith based on the sure knowledge, born of experience, that peoples of good will can live in amity and justice.

"What role is expected of us in the years ahead? Among the Western nations we are a citadel of defence and joint custodians, with Europe, of Western civilization. We provide for the oppressed and under-developed peoples an example of a political and social system based on human values, based on freedom and the recognition of the human personality. But more is required, for being bountifully blessed by the possession of vast resources, our peoples have a paramount responsibility to help in narrowing the gulf in living standards between the developed and the under-developed areas of the world.

"Bernard Shaw once said: 'True joy in life is to align oneself with some mighty purpose and not get entangled in the petty troubles of life.' That epitomizes the role that we and other free nations must play. That mighty purpose is no less than the future of free mankind."

### CONSUMER CREDIT

Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies at the end of April were estimated at \$1,164,200,000, up 2.0 per cent from \$1,141,100,000 at the end of March and 14.0 per cent from \$1,021,500,000 at the end of April last year.

Outstandings at the end of April on consumer goods were \$804,100,000, up 1.7 per cent from \$790,400,000 a month earlier and 6.0 per cent from \$758,800,000 a year ago. Month-end balances on commercial goods were \$360,100,000, up slightly from \$350,700,000 at the end of March and up substantially from \$262,700,000 at the end of April last year.

Cash loans and instalment credit held by companies licensed under the Small Loans Act were estimated at \$505,200,000 at the end of April this year, compared to \$493,400,000 at the end of the previous month and \$418 million at the close of the same month a year ago. Accounts receivable held by department stores amounted to \$289,700,000 at the end of April versus \$284,300,000 at the end of March and \$247,100,000 at the end of April 1959.

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### ALL INDIANS TO VOTE

On June 28, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, made the following announcement:

"Dominion Day 1960 marks another step forward in the progress of Canada's Indians. On July 1 all Indians aged 21 and over will gain the right to vote in federal elections.

"Earlier this session, Parliament approved amendments to the Indian Act and the Canada Elections Act to permit the inclusion of Indian people on federal voters' lists. The Governor-General has proclaimed this legislation to go into effect on Dominion Day.

"Indians will lose none of their rights or privileges by voting in federal elections. Repeated reassurances to this effect have been given in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister and by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Mrs. Fairclough.

"Previously about 20,000 Indians had been eligible to cast federal ballots. These were veterans and their wives, Indians living off reserves and people in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. On Dominion Day nearly 60,000 more will become eligible.

"Indians living in British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan also have the right to vote in provincial elections."