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RED CHINA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The following statement was made on December 8, 1961, to the Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly by Senator Alfred J. Brooks, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian delegation:

"For more than a decade the question of the representation of China has posed a dilemma for this organization. It has provoked sharp differences of opinion in this Assembly. There is no simple solution. Had there been one, we would not still have the undecided question before us.

"It is precisely because the question is so complex, and because opinions on its solution have differed so widely, that this Assembly has not previously thought it wise or timely to take a decision on the substance of the matter. Now, however, for the first time, we are concerned with the real issues. I should like to state the views of my delegation on these issues.

"Let me say plainly at the outset, Mr. President, that the Canadian delegation is ready to consider carefully any proposal to settle equitably the question of Chinese representation.

"I stress the word 'equitably'. There are those who claim that wrong has been done to one of the parties concerned. They are entitled to that opinion, but I cannot believe that any delegation in this Assembly would seriously seek to right what it considers to be one wrong by the creation of another.

PROTECTING INTERESTS OF FORMOSANS

"It is the firm opinion of my delegation that there must be preserved for the people of Formosa the right to self-determination. The right of all peoples to a

voice in their own destinies is one that is fundamental to the purpose of the United Nations.

"Subject to due respect for that right in this matter before us, the Canadian delegation will, I repeat, give the most earnest attention to any proposals which may be advanced.

"Mao Tse-Tung, the Chairman of the Communist Party of China, said some months ago in an interview with a foreign correspondent - and I quote 'Taiwan is China's affair. We will insist on this.' It is quite clear that what he meant was that the future of Taiwan was Peking's affair and no one else's.

"My delegation, Mr. President, cannot accept that claim. We believe, on the contrary, that the future of Formosa is the affair of the people of Formosa. Canadians would never understand or accept a solution by which this organization sanctioned the forcible extinction of the political identity of Formosa. Canadians have always been led to believe that the United Nations function is to prevent the imposition by force on any people of a political regime unacceptable to them.

"On another occasion, the head of the Government in Peking, Chou En-Lai, said - and again I quote - 'This question is relatively simple. If the so-called "Taiwan clique" is to appear in the United Nations, under whatever form and in whatever name - be it the Chiang Kai-shek clique or some other clique - we will definitely refuse to take part in the United Nations and sit together with them.'

"So far as the delegation of Canada is concerned, that is an unacceptable condition. Believing that the people of Formosa have a clear and inalienable

right to decide their own future, we cannot for a moment agree that there is any justice or reason in the claim made by the Government at Peking that they can impose, as a condition of their own representation, denial of the representation of the people of Formosa. I would remind delegations that the population of Formosa is greater than that of about two-thirds of the members of this Organization.

SOLE CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

"Mr. President, the only conditions which apply to membership in the United Nations, and consequently to representation in it, are the conditions set out in the Charter.

"There are important provisions of the United Nations Charter which my delegation believes deserve special attention when considering the question of the representation of China. Members are required to be peace-loving and to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. We have no desire to exacerbate differences, Mr. President, but we feel bound to emphasize that the record must give cause for grave doubts about the acceptance of that principle in Peking.

"Canada believes that, as far as possible, representation in the United Nations should be comprehensive, embracing all nations without distinction as to the form of government or social system adopted. This does not imply recognition of any particular government or approval of its policies, however; nor does it exclude the governments concerned from criticism which we consider valid.

"Those who seek representation in this organization, and who also seek to impose their own conditions for doing so, cannot complain, therefore, if the shortcomings in their own record are held up to scrutiny.

"Two draft resolutions are before us for consideration. The first calls upon delegations to express an opinion on the importance of a change in Chinese representation within the meaning of Article 18 of the United Nations Charter.

"Mr. President, can there be any doubt about the importance of this question? It concerns the competing claims to representation in the United Nations General Assembly of hundreds of millions of people. It concerns ultimately the disposition of a permanent Security Council seat and, by extension, of seats in the Economic and Social Council and in all subsidiary organs of the United Nations which by custom are held by permanent members of the Security Council.

"Such a decision cannot be taken lightly. It must be accorded its due importance. It is patently of immediate importance both to the people who are ruled from Peking and to the inhabitants of Formosa. In the final analysis, it will have a profound influence on the effective functioning of the United Nations itself.

"Any question which has remained unresolved for the past 12 years and which has attracted so much international attention must not be settled by recourse to any narrow voting majority. A just and peaceful solution must be found which is generally satisfactory to members of this organization.

"For these reasons, the Canadian delegation will cast its vote in favour of the resolution before

us, declaring any proposal to change the representation of China to be an important question.

SOVIET RESOLUTION

"It follows that it would be altogether unjust to decide the question on the basis proposed in the draft resolution put before us by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. This resolution attempts to prejudice the issue by speaking of the restoration of rights which most members of this organization have never yet agreed existed.

"Such a resolution would not only be inequitable but also quite contrary to the interests of this organization. The Canadian delegation will therefore vote against the Soviet draft resolution.

"My delegation does not believe that a decision recognizing the importance of the question constitutes, as has been suggested in some quarters, a new form of moratorium. We would not regard the simple adoption of one resolution and the defeat of the other as a satisfactory outcome of this debate.

"My delegation has entered this debate ready to consider carefully any proposals designed to settle equitably the question of Chinese representation. Unfortunately, neither of the draft resolutions before us offers scope for such a settlement.

"What is needed most, Mr. President, is some further time for full examination, by whatever means may be found generally acceptable, of all the elements of this complicated question, so that by the next session we can look forward to a solution that will serve the general judgment and carry the cause of justice and peace."

CANADA - BRITAIN NUCLEAR MEET

Representatives of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited held their annual technical conference at Chalk River, November 20 to 22.

These conferences form part of the arrangements for the close co-operation between British and Canadian scientists and engineers in nuclear-energy development which began in 1942. This had recently been expanding in basic and applied research, reactor technology and other fields; it was, therefore, considered desirable to record the arrangements under which such co-operation was effected. Letters were accordingly exchanged between Mr. J.L. Gray, President, AECL, and Sir Roger Makins, Chairman, UKAEA, covering these arrangements.

During the three-day meeting, the power-reactor programmes of the two countries were reviewed and discussions were held on the co-operative programme, particularly in the fields of reactor physics and fuel development. Members of the UKAEA staff visited the Nuclear Power Demonstration Station near Rolphton, Ontario.

TOWARD A WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The following is a partial text of a statement made in the Second Committee of the United Nations on December 8, 1961, by Mr. Gordon Aiken, the Canadian representative on the Committee:

"...We are today embarking on the final stage of our journey, begun a year ago, to develop a new international and multilateral approach to the tragic problems of hunger and malnutrition in so many parts of the world. Let us rise to our responsibility and press on to achieve something truly effective and worthy of the United Nations.

"Mr. Chairman, this is a particularly happy day for my delegation, which is privileged to recall the proposal made on September 26, 1960, by the Prime Minister of Canada... to the General Assembly for the creation of a World Food Bank.

"Members of this Committee are already aware of the action taken at the 1961 conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. Acting on developments set in motion by General Assembly Resolution 1496 (XV), the conference established the outlines of an initial experimental three-year programme. This programme, and the means to put it into operation, are our primary concern today.

ANALYSIS OF RESOLUTION

"Turning now to the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.617 sponsored by Cameroun, Denmark, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the U.S.A. and ourselves, I should like to refer firstly to the annex attached to the resolution. This annex contains the principles unanimously adopted by the entire membership of the FAO, which includes the vast majority of the countries represented here today. These principles were the result of four weeks of diligent effort at FAO to arrive at a workable and effective programme. For this reason, we have in the first operative paragraph of the resolution proposed that this Assembly accept the principles agreed upon by the FAO and, in so doing, approve the establishment of the World Food Programme. Shortly stated, the resolution provides for the establishment of an initial experimental programme for three years of approximately \$100 million contributed on a voluntary basis, to be undertaken jointly by the UN and the FAO, with the co-operation of appropriate intergovernmental bodies. The plan provides for contributions in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services and cash. An intergovernmental committee of 20 members with an appropriately balanced composition is to be elected, 10 members by ECOSOC and 10 members by the FAO.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

"Subject to the approval of the FAO Council and ECOSOC, it will be the task of the intergovernmental committee to draw up the conditions and procedures for the establishment and operation of the programme. In the administration of the programme, attention is to be paid to establishing adequate and orderly procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, as well as to assisting in pre-school and

school feeding and implementing pilot projects, with the multilateral use of food as an aid to economic and social development. The committee is also charged with ensuring that adequate protection is given to commercial interests generally and to producers in developing countries.

"The remainder of the paragraphs in Part I of the resolution are, generally speaking, provisions required to make the programme operational on the part of the United Nations. These include directions to the intergovernmental committee which are intended to give it the widest measure of discretion and freedom to develop the conditions and procedures on which the proposed programme should be established and operated, subject, of course, to the final approval of ECOSOC and the FAO Council....

"Part II of the resolution recognizes that the World Food Programme constitutes a significant but modest step towards the objectives outlined in General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) and holds out the possibility that in the future, on review by all concerned, broader objectives in the use of food may be considered.

NO SURPLUS DISPOSAL

"Mr. Chairman, the other point I wish to emphasize is that, as the Canadian delegation stressed at the FAO conference, the Canadian Government does not regard the operations of the proposed World Food Programme as a surplus-disposal activity. I think this must be said, because I should not wish to leave any doubt in the minds of the members of this Committee about this point. While it is true, of course, that we expect foodstuffs, some of which may be surplus, to play a very large role in the programme, I would stress that we have no thought that countries which do not have surplus food supplies should be expected to contribute financially or in any other way to a programme to help the surplus-capacity countries out of difficulties they may now or in the future experience. I hope the Committee will forgive me labouring that point, but it is a fact that my government sincerely hopes that this programme, starting modestly as it is bound to, will in time grow in scope and effectiveness during the coming decade to the point where it will be able to play a most important role in contributing to the solution of hunger and chronic malnutrition in the world today. We have urged, and will continue to urge, that the cash component of the contributions will be at least one-third, in order that the Programme may be flexible enough to meet the requirements of those in need, not just an outlet for what surplus-producing countries may have available. No surplus-producing country can expect to gain the support of non-surplus countries and commercial exporters for this Programme, unless this is the aim.

"Mr. Chairman, may I conclude my remarks with a brief summary of some of the basic considerations which my delegation hopes will be reflected in proposals put forward by the intergovernmental committee of twenty?

(Over)

NEED FOR WIDE SUPPORT

"In the first place - and perhaps most important - we believe that the proposals which they put forward should be such as to attract the widest possible support. From the very beginning, the World Food Programme must be truly multilateral, both in terms of membership and of financial support.

"Furthermore, we believe that, in its initial experimental stage, the Programme should proceed with a judicious blend of caution (as it gains experience and strength) and zeal (as it attacks the most urgent and pressing problems which it is called upon to solve). Let us not court frustration by being too ambitious in our initial operations. In our view, immediate attention should be given to making adequate and orderly provision for coping with emergency and near-emergency needs. We should also start to experiment with pilot projects in those areas of economic and social development which will assist countries to raise their average food consumption and general levels of living.

"As stated in Part II, we believe that, as conditions, experience and financial resources permit, the United Nations and FAO might give further consideration to the scope and limitations of a truly multilateral programme.

"Thirdly, it is in our view imperative that in the operations of the World Food Programme the commercial interests of food-exporting countries and those performing related services must be fully protected, as indeed must those of agricultural producers within the recipient countries themselves. It would, Mr. Chairman, be impossible to lay too much stress on this consideration.

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, the charter of the World Food Programme should reflect our recognition of the fact that, whatever may be done through the United Nations system to alleviate hunger, the ultimate and lasting solution to the problem of hunger lies in an effective acceleration of economic and social development which will allow the developing countries not only to increase their own food production and consumption to levels which they can sustain but also to purchase more food through normal channels of international trade."

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NEW REGIONAL TRADE OFFICE

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that a regional office of his Department had been opened in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the purpose of which would be to assist businessmen in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Similar offices have been maintained for some years in St. John's, Newfoundland, and Vancouver, British Columbia.

The office in Halifax will co-operate closely with the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Development, the Nova Scotia Department of Trade and Industry and the Prince Edward Island Department of Industry. The entire resources of the Department, which were outlined at the recent trade and industrial promotion conferences in these three provinces, are at the disposal of the business com-

munity in the Maritimes. Many sorts of assistance can be provided, through the Foreign Trade Service, to exporters, while firms interested primarily in the development of the local market for their products will have at their disposal the full facilities of the Domestic Commerce Service.

The regional manager and his assistant will call on provincial and municipal government officials, trade and agricultural associations, and individual firms. They will also maintain close contact with the press, radio and television stations, which have been helpful in providing businessmen with a better understanding of the export drive on which the Department of Trade and Commerce has embarked, and the services its various branches and divisions can render.

FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL OFFICE

In summary, the regional office can assist in strengthening the economy by:

- (a) Bringing the various services of the Department closer to industry and commerce in the Maritime Provinces;
- (b) providing for closer liaison between the federal and provincial departments concerned with industrial development and with foreign trade;
- (c) assisting Maritime firms interested in productivity methods and good design, which will enable them to meet competition more effectively in the home market and in the foreign field;
- (d) serving as a focal point for federal promotion activities in the area;
- (e) serving as a base of operations for trade commissioners on tour and other officials of the Department during their visits to the Maritimes.

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BEAULNE TO CARACAS

On December 8, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced the appointment of Mr. Joseph Charles Leonard Yvon Beaulne as Ambassador to Venezuela.

Mr. Beaulne, who was born in Ottawa in 1919 and graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1941, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1948 and has since served abroad at Rome, Buenos Aires, and Cuba. He had been head of the Latin American Division since its establishment in August 1960. He was a member of the Canadian Observer Group attending the Punta del Este conference last August.

Mr. Beaulne will take up his appointment early in the new year.

* * * *

AVIATION PIONEER RETIRES

A pioneer of flight whose career spans 45 years in aviation retired from the Department of Transport recently. Charles Tindal Travers, AFC, 63, Chief of Accident Investigation in the Civil Aviation Branch, went on superannuation after having served the Department for 25 years to the day.

Mr. Travers, an Englishman by birth and a Canadian by adoption, joined the Civil Aviation Branch on November 24, 1936, since when he has been identified with the writing of Canada's air regulations and particularly with the introduction of regulations conforming to the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). He was also closely associated with the development of student-pilot training under ICAO requirements.

FINANCING CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on December 8 that Canadian industry was taking full advantage of the Government's long-term financing legislation whereby foreign orders for capital equipment could be secured in competition with other countries. Introducing this legislation in November 1960, Mr. Hees said:

"Support will be given to the financing of export transactions involving credit terms over five years. The Government is prepared to provide guarantees for these extended credit-term transactions, under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act and, in addition, to purchase the guaranteed foreign obligations from the Export Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, or other lenders.

"Canadian exporters can now seek orders for capital equipment, confident that these new arrangements remove financing impediments that may have deterred them in the past from seeking or obtaining orders abroad. The remaining challenge to Canadian exporters of capital equipment is to be competitive and to find credit-worthy buyers."

SOUTH AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Provision has already been made for the erection of a newsprint mill in Chile, and for the sale of 70 diesel-electric locomotives, valued at \$26 million, to the Argentine State Railways. It is estimated that more than 100 Canadian firms will participate in the contract for locomotives, which will create some 1,800,000 man-hours of work for Canadians. Applications from six firms, which have submitted tenders for products valued at \$46 million, have been approved and contracts are being negotiated.

Projects in eight countries, involving the possible sale of Canadian capital equipment, aggregating \$82 million, are under active consideration, while five other proposals have been deferred for further study - a total of \$214 million.

Commenting on the Government's programme of long-term financing for capital equipment, Mr. Hees said: "I am delighted with the energetic response from Canadian firms to the facilities the Government has provided. We intend to make the fullest use of this important programme which is extending strong support to industry at home, while at the same time aiding and strengthening the economies of free countries overseas whose need for capital equipment is not only very urgent but very real."

SOVIET ATTACHÉ EXPELLED

The following is the text of a press release issued by the Department of External Affairs on December 11, 1961:

"The Department of External Affairs today announced that the Ambassador of the Soviet Union was requested on December 7 to arrange for the departure from Canada of Lieutenant-Colonel A.F. Loginov, Assistant Military Attaché at the Embassy of the Soviet Union. The Canadian Government had received information that he had engaged in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status and had therefore found it necessary to declare him *persona non grata*. Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov left Canada yesterday.

"The particular grounds on which this action has been taken by the Canadian Government are that Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov attempted to obtain secret information from a Canadian government employee after carefully cultivating his friendship over a period of 18 months. Initially Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov sought to obtain only information of an innocent nature. Later, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov made it clear that he was prepared to pay for information on matters which could not lawfully be communicated to him.

"When Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov's real purpose in fostering this friendship became clear, the government employee concerned reported the matter to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Subsequently, this led to Lieutenant-Colonel Loginov's apprehension by the RCMP while he was in the act of receiving secret documents."

FIRE EXPERT TO BRITISH HONDURAS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, recently announced that Mr. J.C. Macleod, Head of the Forest Fire Protection Service of the Department of Forestry, had left for British Honduras on December 6 to advise on ways of preventing fires from breaking out in 3,000 square miles of mahogany and pine forest severely damaged by Hurricane "Hattie" on October 31.

The Government of British Honduras recently sent an urgent request for an expert on forest-fire protection to advise on ways of preventing and fighting fire in the valuable stands of damaged timber. Mr. Macleod took a prominent part in fighting the Newfoundland forest fires last summer. He left on short notice to survey the situation and will advise the British Honduras Government on protective steps to be taken.

NEW POSTS IN AFRICA

It was recently announced that the Canadian Government had decided to extend its diplomatic relations with the independent states of Africa by opening new diplomatic missions in Tanganyika and the Federal Republic of Cameroun.

The Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroun, which already enjoy the best of relations, have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at embassy level. The Canadian Government will in the near future send an ambassador to Yaoundé. Later, the Government of Cameroun will accredit an ambassador to Canada.

It is also the Government's plan to establish diplomatic relations with a number of neighbouring French-speaking African states by accrediting to them the Canadian Ambassador to Cameroun. A further announcement on this subject will be made shortly.

The decision to establish diplomatic relations with these French-speaking African states has been taken because of the growing importance of Africa in world affairs and the outstanding influence of these states both within Africa and at the United Nations. The French African delegations have played a notably constructive part in the deliberations of the General Assembly and the Canadian delegation has worked closely with them on many issues.

A COMMON CULTURAL HERITAGE

Sharing with Canada a common French cultural heritage, the French-speaking states of Africa have shown great interest in establishing diplomatic relations with Canada. The opening of an Embassy in Yaoundé will afford an excellent opportunity for strengthening these ties. Earlier this year, the Government established a \$300,000 annual programme for educational assistance to the French-speaking countries of Africa, which the new mission will help to administer. It is hoped that the mission will also be able to promote the development of further programmes of technical assistance for these countries in fields in which Canadian experience will be useful.

Tanganyika will become independent on December 9, 1961, and the Government of Tanganyika has agreed to the Canadian Government's proposal to appoint a Canadian high commissioner in Dar-es-Salaam as soon as possible after the date of independence. This appointment is a mark of the importance which the Government attaches to the establishment of close relations between this new member of the Commonwealth and Canada. Tanganyika, with a population of 9,000,000 and a special reputation for the achievement of racial harmony within its territory, will have an influential position among the African states.

It is expected that, as has occurred in other new Commonwealth countries in Africa, the common interests between Canada and Tanganyika will grow rapidly during the latter's first years of independence. The Canadian mission in Dar-es-Salaam will have important functions to fulfill, particularly in the field of educational and technical assistance under the Special Commonwealth African Aid Programme.

It is hoped that, with the establishment of these new missions and the broader contacts they will make possible, there will be increased opportunities for trade between Canada and the states of both East and West Africa.

SEPTEMBER CANAL TRAFFIC

Freight transported through Canadian canals during September increased 4 per cent to 7,176,822 tons from 6,902,754 in the corresponding month last year. Heavier traffic was reported by the St. Lawrence, Welland and four of the smaller canals. Increased shipments of wheat, corn, and iron and steel scrap were the main factors in this increase. Although vessel passages through all canals dropped 20.8 per cent to 3,016 from 3,810, the registered net tonnage rose to 6,094,086 from 5,997,259.

Freight cleared through the Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canals in September totalled 11,846,802 tons, 4.2 per cent above the 11,373,199 tons carried in September last year. Freight transported through the Welland Ship Canal rose 1.8 per cent to 3,868,223 tons from 3,799,794, while traffic through the St. Lawrence canals rose 12 per cent to 3,044,858 tons from 2,715,435.

MAN-HOURS & EARNINGS

The average weekly wages in manufacturing in September rose to \$74.97 from \$74.26 in August, reflecting no change in average hourly earnings at \$1.82 and an increase in the work week to 41.3 hours from 40.9, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that will be contained in the September issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Weekly wages in September 1960 averaged \$72.37, hourly earnings \$1.77, and the work week 40.9 hours.

In durable-goods manufacturing, weekly wages rose in September to \$82.75 from \$81.76 in August, hourly earnings to \$1.99 from \$1.98, and the work week to 41.6 hours from 41.2. Overtime work in transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies contributed to the increases in earnings and hours. There were layoffs in the automotive industry owing to the steel strike in the United States.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages in September rose to \$68.23 from \$67.65 in the preceding month and the work week to 41.0 hours from 40.6, while average hourly earnings declined to \$1.66 from \$1.67. Reduced overtime work in tobacco plants and a seasonal increase in the number of lower-paid employees in canning and preserving contributed to the decline in average hourly earnings.

Average hourly earnings in mining rose in September to \$2.13 from \$2.10 in August, owing in part to layoffs of lower-paid employees in non-metal mines, overtime in oil and natural-gas extraction, and higher-production bonuses in metal mines. Hourly earnings in service in September rose on average to \$1.07 from \$1.04 in the preceding month, resulting from seasonal layoffs of lower-paid wage-earners in summer hotels.