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RECALL 10-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE, GREEN URGES

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York on August 16, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green, made the following earnest appeal for the reconvening of the 10-Nation Disarmament Committee adjourned at Geneva on June 27:

"Our hopes and desires...were rudely shattered when, on June 27, the negotiations in the 10-Nation Committee were interrupted. It would be quite fruitless, and indeed contrary to my whole purpose, if I were to dwell upon the reasons for the interruption of those negotiations. They are dealt with, in any event, by the Report to the Disarmament Commission by the five Western members of the 10-Nation Committee. I shall say only that, in the Canadian view, the negotiations need never have been broken off. I hope to demonstrate this during the course of my statement. My object in doing so is to support wholeheartedly the main purpose for which this meeting of the Disarmament Commission has been convened, that is, to bring about a resumption of the disarmament negotiations.

"I do not wish to imply that the results obtained in the 10-Nation Committee were what they should have been. On the contrary, the Canadian Government believes that greater progress was possible and should have been made. In statements in Canada and elsewhere, I have made no secret of my view that, in some respects, the pace and trend of events in the 10-Nation Committee was unsatisfactory. I do say, however, that the negotiations in the 10-

Nation Committee did produce some drawing-together of opposing positions and should have been pursued....

BALANCING CONCESSIONS

"In their efforts to bring about serious negotiations in the 10-Nation Committee, Canadian spokesmen have used the phrase 'balanced concessions'. To us, this is a significant phrase, for several reasons. For one thing, balanced concessions are, of course, the essence of a true negotiation. For another, the conception of balanced concessions has particular significance in the field of disarmament.

"It seems to me we must contemplate a process whereby the final goal of disarmament will be arrived at through stages, balanced so that at no point will any one nation or group of nations be in a position to pose a threat to the security of another. The idea of achieving disarmament through balanced concessions has therefore been central to Canadian thinking about the negotiations in the 10-Nation Committee....

"The process which has gone on could be described as follows: At the beginning of the negotiations in March, each side introduced a plan. After examining these plans, both sides concluded that the plan of the other side was not satisfactory. Subsequently, after further reflection, each side introduced new proposals. These later proposals contained elements of balanced concessions to each other's

point of view. This development represented the normal course of a negotiation. Yet it was just at the stage, when new proposals had been introduced by both sides, that the negotiations were broken off. In other words, the interruption took place at the least logical time.

PERSEVERANCE AND PATIENCE

"No matter how difficult the task of achieving agreement may appear or how slow the progress may seem, there can be no valid reason for not pursuing disarmament negotiations with perseverance and patience. Those countries that have been given and that have accepted the responsibility for negotiation -- and that of course includes Canada -- are bound to continue their search for agreement. World opinion expects no less of them, as we saw last year when the UN General Assembly unanimously pronounced that disarmament was the most important subject facing the world today. It is this expectation on the part of the world community that underlines the seriousness of the interruption in the work of the 10-Nation Committee just when it appeared that progress was being made....

"Perhaps the most important aspect of disarmament where more progress is called for is the question of nuclear carriers. The Soviet disarmament programme presented to the UN General Assembly on September 18, 1959, proposed that nuclear carriers should be abolished in the last stage of disarmament. However, in the revised Soviet programme of June 2, 1960, it is proposed that all nuclear carriers should be abolished in the first stage. Speakers for the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European delegations during the discussions following the presentation of the revised Soviet plan claimed that this alteration was made to accord with the wishes of the Western nations. In fact, the Soviet proposal in regard to the abolition of nuclear carriers went from one extreme of timing to the other, in the process over-shooting the target -- which they claimed they were aiming at -- of reaching accommodation with Western views on this vital area of disarmament.

"Perhaps it would be possible for the U.S.S.R. to modify its position again, placing it between these two extremes. The Western position also, as expressed in U.S.A. proposals of June 27, 1960, has been modified in the direction of specifying the complete eventual elimination of nuclear carriers and advancing the timing of the several stages in which this is to be accomplished.

"I have tried to give briefly, and in general terms, the position of the West and East in regard to the elimination of nuclear carriers. I think progress was made during the Geneva talks toward a common position, although the progress here was less than in other areas I have mentioned. There would seem

to be no compelling reason why, if negotiations were resumed, there should not be further progress and eventual arrival at an agreed position. The approach through balanced concessions could be applied to this area of disarmament -- that is, the elimination of nuclear carriers.

ARMS RACE PERIL

"It is of the most vital interest to all nations of the world, not only to nations that would be most directly affected if nuclear warfare breaks out. The reason is that it is in multiplying ICBMs, and perhaps other even more terrifying means of mass destruction, that the armaments race is concentrated. This arms race goes on right now. Every month that is allowed to elapse without its being checked adds to tension and suspicion, and makes eventual disarmament more difficult....

"It has not been my intention to review the whole course of the negotiations in the 10-Nation Committee. Nor have I sought to attach blame unduly to one side or the other for the failure to make the kind of progress I think the present world situation demands. But I do hope that all members of this Disarmament Commission will share my great concern about the fact that these most important negotiations have been interrupted and will give their full support to a clear recommendation calling for the early resumption of those negotiations.

"The Disarmament Commission is competent to exercise UN responsibility in this regard and to use its influence in the constructive sense I have suggested. I firmly believe that the Commission should neither hesitate nor equivocate in calling for resumed negotiations.

A NEUTRAL CHAIRMAN

"I have an additional suggestion to make, which may make it easier for both sides to resume negotiations. In my view the 10-Nation Committee might benefit from having a neutral Chairman, who could regularize the order of business, especially when the two sides were deadlocked in this regard. It might be difficult to reach agreement on the appointment of such a Chairman, but one possibility would be to have him designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the powers concerned.

"Mr. Chairman, geographically Canada lies between the two leading nuclear powers -- the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. We are bound to suffer terribly in a nuclear war and we believe that many other nations would suffer as well, if not by direct destruction, then by the effects of fallout. If the nuclear powers were to engage in total war, they would probably destroy civilization -- let us face that fact, and I do not believe anybody can deny it -- and this destruction could result from a mistake or miscalculation as has been admitted by the two previous speakers.

ROLE OF NON NUCLEAR-POWERS

"I suggest that the responsibility of all other nations, including Canada, is to make clear to the nuclear powers that the people of the world demand an end to this terrible threat that hangs over them and demand that disarmament negotiations be resumed forthwith. In other words, the non-nuclear powers must take the lead in mobilizing world opinion.

"These nuclear powers are all members of the 10-Nation Committee. It has not been disbanded and could resume meetings next week. Furthermore, it could work out a disarmament agreement if all the nuclear powers had the will to reach that objective.

"There is no excuse for delay. The situation will not be improved by waiting for a debate in the UN General Assembly or for the American election or for a new administration in Washington. To wait for any of these means a delay of months -- with the task of reaching agreement growing steadily more difficult, as more harsh words are uttered by each side. After the delay, there would still have to be negotiations.

"In these days, we are witnessing great accomplishments by the UN. I refer to what has been done and is still being done in the Congo. This world organization has taken a great step forward. If the members of this Disarmament Commission decide that the 10-Nation Committee should resume its work at once, their decision will, I believe, be respected and the UN will have taken another step forward, this time in the field of disarmament for which, after all, it has the primary responsibility."

* * * *

FALLOUT SHELTER LOANS

As announced in the House of Commons on August 5 by Mr. David J. Walker, Minister responsible for the operations of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, National Housing Loan Regulations now provide for an increase of \$500 in the maximum loan for housing for home-ownership where the proposed construction includes a fallout shelter of approved design.

The cost of fallout shelters will now be recognized in the Corporation's lending values and the loan may be increased by an amount up to \$500 over that presently permitted on housing for home-ownership.

In the case of a home-owner duplex or a home-owner semi-detached house, the loan may be increased by up to \$1,000 if a fallout shelter is being constructed in each housing unit.

A booklet entitled "Basement Fallout Shelter - Blueprint for Survival No. 2", has been published by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation at the request of the Emergency Measures Organization as a guide for use in the design of fallout shelters in new homes.

CANADA PROTESTS TO CONGO

On August 18, Prime Minister Diefenbaker sent the following telegram to Mr. Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo:

"Mr. Prime Minister,

I have learned today with very grave concern that Canadian Service personnel on United Nations assignments have been molested and subjected to humiliating treatment in your country.

Yesterday, another incident occurred in which an Air Force officer and his assistant were prevented from carrying out their duties. We were then inclined to believe that what had taken place must have been due to a misunderstanding as to their identity and the nature of their mission.

The latest incident puts both occurrences in a different light and raises important questions.

As you pointed out during your recent visit to Ottawa, our two countries are already in diplomatic relations and you were hoping that because of special circumstances, co-operation between them might be increased to our mutual benefit. In view of this approach, which I sincerely welcomed, I agreed promptly to your request for facilities in recruiting bilingual experts in this country and emphasized that the Canadian Government and the Canadian people would welcome the opportunity to support any organized United Nations programme of assistance to your country.

The Canadian personnel involved in these incidents referred to in the first two paragraphs are the representatives of a Government and of a country which immediately and generously had responded to your own as well as to United Nations requests for assistance in the reorganization of your country.

Such totally unwarranted and unjustified attacks on Canadian Service personnel are of a most serious character. I expect an immediate assurance that effective measures will be taken to ensure that the forces under your control will refrain from threatening the security of Canadian personnel who proceed to your country on friendly and peaceful missions in the performance of tasks determined by the United Nations."

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VITAL STATISTICS - 1959

Record numbers of infants were born in Canada during 1959, according to figures published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its preliminary annual vital statistics report. Registrations of marriages and deaths during the year were also higher than in 1958, but the birth and marriage rates (for each 1,000 of the population) were lower, while the death rate was slightly higher.

Other noteworthy features of the year's vital statistics were: a record 339,362 per-

sons added to the population by "natural increase" (net difference between births and deaths); a record number of children born in hospital (93 out of every 100 for the country as a whole and about 98 out of 100 in most provinces); a new record low "infant" (children under one year) and "neo-natal" (infants under 4 weeks of age) mortality rates.

During 1959 a total of 479,275 infants were born alive - or at the rate of almost one a minute -- as compared with 470,118 in the previous year, with all provinces contributing to the increase. However, the birth rate (for every 1,000 of the population) dropped slightly from 27.6 in 1958 to 27.5. This compares with the record high rates of 28.9 in 1947 and 28.3 in 1957. Birth rates were higher than the previous year in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and lower (or no change) in the other provinces.

BIRTHS BY PROVINCE

Almost one-third of the births in Canada were to residents of Ontario (157,124), 30 per cent Quebec residents (142,383) and over 8 per cent British Columbia (39,971), or a total of 71 per cent in the 3 largest provinces. Contrary to popular impression, Ontario has had more births than Quebec each year since 1953, although Quebec has consistently had the higher birth rate. Among the 10 provinces Newfoundland had, as for many years, the highest birth rate in the country at 33, followed by Alberta (30.6), Quebec (28.5) and New Brunswick (27.9); rates for the other provinces ranged from a low of 25.5 in British Columbia to 27 in Saskatchewan.

Of the total of 464,449 babies born in 1959 (excluding Newfoundland), 432,629 or 93 out of every 100 were delivered in hospital, the proportion varying from 82.3 per cent in Quebec to over 99 per cent in Prince Edward Island. In 7 of the provinces 97-98 per cent of infants are born in hospital. Before World War II less than 4 out of 10 infants were born in a hospital for the country as a whole as compared with over 67 per cent at the end of the War and 79 per cent in 1951, although there have always been wide variations as between provinces.

The fourth highest total of marriages on record was registered during 1959; following the "marriage boom" of 1946 when a record 137,398 marriages were performed, the annual number dropped gradually to 128,029 in 1955, followed by rises in 1956-57, a drop to 131,525 in 1958 and rising to 132,474 in 1959. However, the marriage rate (for every 1,000 of the population) has dropped steadily from the record 10.9 in 1946 to 7.6 in 1959, the lowest since 1936.

DEATH RATE

Canada's overall death rate of 8.0 (for every 1,000 of the population) is one of the lowest in the world -- bettered possibly only by the Netherlands -- and compares favourably

with a rate of 9.4 for the U.S.A. and 11.6 for England, due largely to Canada's younger population. Since 1921 the Canadian rate has been gradually reduced from 11.6. There were 139,913 deaths in 1959 but had the 1921 rate prevailed there would have been over 202,000 -- a hypothetical saving of 62,000 lives annually. The 1959 national rate rose slightly from 7.9 in 1958, with similar increases in the rates of all provinces except Alberta and no change in Newfoundland and Quebec. Provincial rates vary from a low of 6.8 in Alberta to highs of 9.9 in Prince Edward Island and 9.1 in British Columbia, due largely to differing age composition of provincial populations.

Of the total of 139,913 deaths in 1959, 13,595 comprised infants under one year of age, of whom 8,841 died within 4 weeks of their birth (neo-natal deaths). The infant death rate has dropped from 100 out of every 1,000 infants born alive in the early 1920's to a record low of 28 in 1959, while the neo-natal rate has dropped from 44 to another record low of 18 during the same period. Had the 1920 infant rate prevailed, almost 48,000 infants would have died instead of the actual 13,595.

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ENGINEERS TO SOUTH AMERICA

A Canadian mission of consulting engineers will travel to South America in September, the Minister of Trade and Commerce has announced. Mr. Churchill said the purpose of the mission is to encourage closer relations between Canadian and Latin American members of the profession.

In making the announcement, Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Canadian mission will coincide with the sixth convention of the Union Panamericana de Asociaciones de Ingerieros, September 18 - 22. By attending this convention of consulting engineers in Buenos Aires, and then visiting other South American cities, members of the Canadian mission will acquire a better knowledge of engineering achievements and problems in Latin America.

The 15-man mission leaves Canada by air for Mexico City on September 14. From there the group will travel to Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru, and Bogota, Colombia. It leaves Bogota for Canada October 6.

Mr. Churchill said that Canada's consulting engineers are particularly well-equipped to understand Latin American conditions and requirements because, in the large-scale development of natural resources in Canada, they have solved problems of a similar nature. They would be happy to share with their South American colleagues the engineering skills derived from that experience. "Indeed," said Mr. Churchill, "some of them have already had the privilege of taking an active part in the economic development of Latin American countries."

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the mission were to acquaint Canadian consulting engineers with the opportunities in Latin America; to draw attention of Latin Americans to the availability of Canadian engineering through consulting engineers; to assist those newly interested in export markets to determine for themselves the opportunities in Latin America and the advisability of becoming active there; to assist those already established to renew existing contacts and make new ones.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will be represented on the mission by Chief of the Engineering and Equipment Division, R.A. Frigon, who will act as secretary.

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BUSY SUMMER FOR GEOGRAPHERS

Twenty field-parties of the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys are making studies across Canada, ranging from the observation of polar-ice formations to mapping the fruit-growing districts of British Columbia.

Announcing the programme, Mr. Comtois, the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, said the geographical studies would help development planners, construction engineers, agriculturists and city designers to use the land and its resources to the best advantage. A major part of this work will be preparing land-use and terrain maps, to show such features as basic land-types, deposits suitable for construction materials, food and other resource potentials and many other aspects that, used in conjunction with the information on topographical and geological maps, present a three-dimensional picture of an area.

COUNTING ESKIMOS

Two geographers travelling by canoe, whale-boat and aircraft, are studying Eskimo distribution and the resources of the east coast of Hudson Bay between Great Whale River and Port Harrison. The survey is being carried out in co-operation with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to assist in planning improvements in the native economy.

A geographer, travelling by "Beaver" aircraft, is investigating the land form, surface deposits, local resources, native population and navigational problems of 20 settlements from George River in Ungava Bay to Baker on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

A geographer aboard the government ice breaker C.M.S. "d'Iberville" is investigating ice conditions and ice-navigational problems during the vessel's annual Eastern Arctic patrol to far northern waters.

Another seaborne geographer, aboard the C.M.S. "N.B. McLean", is making a study at many of the ship's ports of call of boulder chains formed on beaches by the action of

floating ice. His work may help solve the problem of landing supplies on tidal flats where boulder chains form a barrier to landing craft.

ARCTIC RIVERS

In the Queen Elizabeth Islands, geographers are studying the flow, erosion factors and sediment loads of streams and rivers. Under investigation are the Mecham River near Resolute, streams near Isachsen on Ellef Ringnes Island and a stream from a glacier on Axel Heiberg Island. The geographer on Axel Heiberg Island is a member of the 10-man Jacobsen-McGill expedition which is engaged on studies of surface materials, ground patterns, shorelines, permafrost and a regional physiographic study of the island. Similar studies by Branch geographers are being carried out on Ellef Ringnes Island and at Resolute.

Geographers are carrying out land-use mapping in southeastern Vancouver Island near Victoria, and the agricultural areas of the Saanich Peninsula.

The Geographical Branch is continuing to carry out a land-use inventory of Canadian fruit-growing regions. A party is mapping the fruit-growing areas of British Columbia, in particular the Okanagan Valley, and an analysis of this land-use will be compared with that of other fruit-belts in Canada that have already been surveyed.

Geographers are surveying the Lower Fraser Valley in British Columbia, between New Westminster and Chilliwack, in co-operation with the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board of B.C. In this area, the encroachment of urban land on agriculture is prominent, and a study of its effects is being made to help gather data to provide solutions to the control of urban development and the preservation of valuable rural land. Results of these studies will be an important tool, not only locally, but for comparison with similar studies in other parts of North America to gain basic knowledge of urban growth on agricultural land.

The Branch is surveying land-use in 230 square miles of the new irrigation areas west of the South Saskatchewan River. The results will indicate changes in land-use as irrigation becomes effective.

A land-use survey is being made of Pelee Island, Ontario, and a 1,150-square-mile area of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand counties in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

In the Maritimes, the Branch has completed land-use surveys of Prince Edward Island, and it is making a similar survey of the eastern part of New Brunswick.

In Newfoundland, a geographer is studying land-use in the Avalon Peninsula in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Mines and Resources. This is a continuation of a land-use mapping programme of the Atlantic Provinces, begun several years ago, during

(Over)

which the whole of Nova Scotia was surveyed. The results will indicate potential land-use and assist in establishing an efficient land-use policy.

STATEMENT OF 1959-60 FINANCES

Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, released on August 12 a statement of the final figures of the Government of Canada's budgetary revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1959-60 and of the Government's assets and liabilities and net debt position as at March 31, 1960.

The budget deficit amounted to \$413 million as compared with the forecast deficit of \$406 million given in the Budget Speech of March 31, 1960. Revenues for the fiscal year as finally determined were \$5,290 million, or \$11 million less than the preliminary figures of \$5,301 million given in the Budget Speech. Expenditures were \$5,703 million or \$4 million less than the budget forecast of \$5,707 million.

At March 31, 1960, the gross liabilities of the Government amounted to \$20,986 million, of which \$15,890 million consisted of un-matured bonds and treasury bills. As assets totalled \$8,897 million, the net debt of Canada amounted to \$12,089 million at the end of the fiscal year.

OIL POLLUTION PATROL

A new, high-speed motor boat is now in use on the St. Lawrence River to watch for ships dumping oil into the water, the Department of Transport has announced. The Department is responsible for enforcing the Canadian Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

The regulations forbid the dumping of oil or oily waste by ships within a 50-mile radius of Canadian shores. Ever since they were made under the Canada Shipping Act in 1957, the Department has patrolled those parts of the St. Lawrence River where traffic is heavy. In addition to river patrols, cards advising shipmasters of the regulations are distributed through shipping companies, shipping associations and ship pilots. Moreover, Department of Transport steamship inspectors visit shipping companies and masters of ships to explain the regulations and invite their co-operation in enforcing them.

Violation of the anti-pollution regulations is punishable with fines up to \$500 and/or imprisonment up to six months. Last autumn,

the first officer of a Liberian ship was fined \$250 in a British Columbia magistrate's court after he had allowed oil to be discharged into the harbour during the handling of fuel-oil lines.

Canada is a signatory to the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil.

STATISTICIAN TO INDONESIA

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that Mr. John D. Howe, a research analyst with the Canadian National Railways, had accepted an assignment in Indonesia under the Colombo Plan. Mr. Howe left Canada on August 17. He expects to remain in Indonesia for at least 12 months.

During his assignment, Mr. Howe will advise the Government of Indonesia on the development of transportation statistics. He will also spend part of his time lecturing at the Indonesian Academy of Statistics in Djakarta, where he will join Miss Constance Cox, another Canadian statistician who has been at the academy under the auspices of the Colombo Plan since 1958.

STATISTICAL RESOURCES

The organization and development of statistical services has formed an important part of the development plans of the Government of Indonesia. In 1958, the Academy of Statistics was established by Prime Minister's decree. This Academy gives a three-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in statistics and its teachers are drawn from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the University of Indonesia, and include as well officials from the Ministries of Finance, Trade, etc. The present Director of the Academy spent a number of years in Ottawa on a Colombo Plan fellowship, studying at the University of Ottawa and working with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Howe is a graduate of McGill University and Sir George Williams College and is a member of the Montreal Economics Association, the Montreal Chapter of the American Statistical Association, the American Economic Association of Northwestern University, Illinois, and the Regional Science Association of the University of Pennsylvania. For some months he worked as an economist for the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects and, since 1949, he has been employed by the Canadian National Railways in Montreal.