



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 17 No. 52

December 26, 1962

CONTENTS

A Most Harmonious Meeting	1	Permanent HQ for Surveyors	3
Survey of Medical Libraries	3	CF-104 Squadron to Form	4
Securities Sales & Purchases	3	U.S. Ambassador Installed	4
Mail for UNEF Troops	3	RCAF Jet Trainer Named	4

A MOST HARMONIOUS MEETING

The following report on the recent NATO ministerial meeting in Paris was made to the House of Commons on December 17 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green:

"...In the background of this particular NATO meeting was the Cuban crisis; and by the way, may I say that this crisis should not be regarded as having been finally settled as yet. It is true that big steps have been taken toward a settlement, but this has not yet been concluded. The Cuban crisis has had quite noticeable effects on the Alliance. One is that as a result of the crisis the diplomatic position of the Alliance itself has been considerably improved. Then in my opinion the crisis has served to draw the allies much closer together than they were previously and in the case of the Government of each country — and certainly this is true of Canada — it has increased the value we place on this defence organization.

"The meetings in Paris lasted for three days and were very harmonious. In fact they were the most harmonious meetings of NATO that I have attended. Great credit, of course, was given to the United States for the firmness yet moderation shown in the Cuban crisis. Some question was raised with regard to methods of consultation in a crisis like this, but no real complaint was made against the United States for the manner in which the allies were consulted or informed.

"I think we in the alliance face a new position with regard to consultation. Many threats are of global nature, and furthermore one can never be quite sure in what part of the world the next threat

is going to come. Then there is the question of the rapidity with which a crisis may arise. That, of course, was true in the case of Cuba, and it made consultation difficult. The Permanent Council will be studying from now on methods by which consultation can be improved. There is no doubt that we could have a better system, and an attempt will be made to work one out.

"On the first day of the conference there was an extensive review of the International situation dealing primarily with East-West relations. On behalf of Canada I took the position that NATO now has the initiative as a result of the Cuban crisis, and that every effort should be made to retain that initiative rather than getting into the position of always waiting for the Communist world to make the first move with NATO than acting in response to Communist initiatives.

"It was agreed that the Alliance must be kept strong, and we believe as well that it should be prepared to negotiate at all times. I think that is a sound policy provided there is no letting down of the guard. We also suggested that there should be an attempt made now to do some contingency planning, as it is called, in the political and diplomatic fields. There has been such planning in the military and economic fields but not sufficient in the diplomatic field. For example, I think there should be several plans worked out which would cover what the Alliance should do in case the Russians sign a peace treaty with East Germany. This is the type of contingency planning I think should be done in the political and diplomatic field.

(Over)

"Then we went on to point out that there is a contact with the Communist world in the disarmament negotiations which are going on in Geneva. I did not deal with this subject at any length, but Canada is one of the four NATO countries represented on the Disarmament Committee and, of course, it is a very good field in which to negotiate.

"We also dealt with the relationship between NATO and the United Nations. In days gone by there has been a tendency in NATO to write down the United Nations, for quite frequently NATO nations have been criticized in New York, Canada has felt that more importance should be placed in NATO on the activities of the United Nations. For example, we pointed out several ways in which NATO's position had been improved by activities at the United Nations within the last year, and perhaps the House might be interested in these six examples which I gave.

1. The increasing support which U Thant is receiving and which indirectly undermines the prospects for the *troika* approach.

2. The determined current effort to find a solution in the Congo and to reduce United Nations operations and costs. These are all examples of how United Nations activities have been of great help to NATO.

3. The satisfactory outcome of Belgium's transfer of power in Rwanda and Burundi.

4. France's brilliant achievement in bringing independence to Algeria.

5. The decision of the International Court on the sharing of the peace-keeping expenditures of the United Nations.

6. The gain in prestige for the United Nations as well as for the West which has taken place as a result of the outcome of the Cuban crisis. As Hon. Members know, U Thant has played a significant role in these negotiations, and there can be little doubt that Soviet prestige has fallen in the United Nations and in the eyes of the uncommitted nations of the world.

"In this international review I also dealt briefly with the Chinese attack on India. Here again, NATO is vitally concerned with all the developments arising from that unfortunate conflict. Canada feels that India must not be expected to rush to align herself with the West - or, for example, to make application to join NATO. Some people may think that would be very nice, but if India were to give up her unaligned position she would certainly lose a great deal of her standing in Asia and in Africa. We have quite a good understanding of India; there is not only the Commonwealth relationship but we serve with India in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip and in the Congo forces, as well as on the supervisory Commissions in Indochina. We believe India's position should be viewed with a great deal of sympathy by the members of the NATO Alliance.

"In the military field the second day was devoted to a consideration of military questions. I think the most significant feature of that discussion was

the suggestion by the United States that there is now ample deterrent capability on the Western side. Of course there is great deterrent power on the Communist side, as well, with the result that it is very unlikely that either of the great nuclear powers would wish to precipitate a nuclear war and the resulting terrible destruction that would ensue. Thus it follows that the crises are likely to be of a nature not quite serious enough to precipitate a nuclear war. In other words the Communists may go just so far that they do not actually precipitate a nuclear war.

"There is a realization that NATO forces could be improved considerably to deal with that type of situation. In Europe there are, of course, some proposals for a European nuclear deterrent in the shape of medium-range ballistic missiles. This question was not decided. It will be studied further by the Council. It involves great expenditures; these missiles cost a great deal of money, and I think the European nations would be expected to provide a good deal of the cold, hard cash for such a deterrent. There would also be the question of control, how they would be handled and so on. The Europeans seem to favour land based medium-range ballistic missiles, while the United States is more interested in having such a force at sea.

"With regard to the conventional forces, there was a plea made by the United States for strengthening them, but this would not apply to Canada; in effect the proposal was made to the European nations... Canada strengthened her conventional forces a year ago at the time of the Berlin crisis. We were very pleased to have it pointed out, not by ourselves but by the military authorities and the United States, that Canada had lived up to her commitments and, for example, that our Brigade was the only combat ready unit in the NATO forces other than those of the United States. In spite of rumours which I have seen in the press at home since my return, there was not a word of criticism of Canada's military efforts in NATO.

"There was also a discussion on research development and production. As you know...in NATO Canada has always been in favour of sharing arrangements for this type of development, and the Minister of National Defence made a statement to that effect in the course of the discussions.

"Finally there was a discussion about special aid to Greece to help her with her defence expenditures. She is unable to continue the heavy expenses to which she is committed, and all the nations, or most of them in any event, are now arranging to give her some help with her defence costs. For example, Canada in 1963, subject to Parliamentary approval, will provide \$1 million in the way of spare parts for planes which Canada supplied to Greece at an earlier date, and also \$1 million in the shape of foodstuffs for the Greek army. Greece is a strong, close friend of Canada, and is very grateful to us for taking this position.

(Continued on P. 4)

SURVEY OF MEDICAL LIBRARIES

A survey of medical-science libraries in Canada has been undertaken by the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and the Medical Science Libraries Committee of the Canadian Library Association. Miss Beatrice V. Simon, Assistant Librarian at McGill University, spent four months visiting all the important medical libraries in Canada; her report and recommendations should be available soon.

The purpose of the survey was to compile complete information about the medical libraries of Canada and their plans for the future, to consider the feasibility of co-operative schemes on a regional or national basis, and to make recommendations about bibliographical centres and photostatic or microfilm services. It is hoped that the present dependence of Canadian medical libraries on American collections can be lessened, and that the demands on Canadian libraries can be more equally shared.

Cost of the survey was borne by the 12 Canadian universities which operate medical schools and by the Royal Commission on Health Services.

SECURITIES SALES & PURCHASES

Trading between Canada and other countries of outstanding Canadian and foreign securities brought \$23 million of capital into Canada during October. Residents of the United States continued to be large buyers of Canadian securities, while overseas investors, on balance, disposed of holdings as they have in most recent months since the autumn of 1960. The net inflow in October was the largest since May of 1961, and reduced the net capital outflow from these transactions in the first 10 months of this year to below \$93 million.

SALES ABROAD

Net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian securities produced \$19.6 million in October. The figure was made up of \$21.5 million of outstanding bonds, debentures, etc., offset by net repurchases of \$1.9 million of outstanding stocks. The latter figure would have been very much larger, and the net inflow correspondingly smaller, if there had not been large sales to non-residents of some Canadian oil stocks coincidental with corporate reorganizations. The net sales of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures included about \$17 million of Government-of-Canada issues.

FOREIGN ISSUES

The sales balance of \$3.4 million arising from trade in outstanding foreign securities followed a purchase balance of \$4.8 million in September. About \$2.8 million represented United States stocks and \$0.5 million United States bonds.

The net outflow of nearly \$93 million from trade in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities in the first 10 months of 1962 was made

up of net outflows of about \$60 million each to the United Kingdom and to other overseas countries, and net inflows of \$27 million from the United States. In the corresponding period of 1961, these transactions gave rise to a net inflow of \$93 million, net sales of \$167 million to the United States having been partially offset by net purchases of \$63 million and \$11 million from the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, respectively.

MAIL FOR UNEF TROOPS

More than five tons of Canadian Christmas mail reached Rafah, Egypt, recently and an equal amount was expected shortly in another flight by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Major Bob Deziel of Ottawa, Senior UN Emergency Force Postal Officer, said the shipment consisted of about 6,000 Christmas cards, 1,860 parcels and almost a ton of newspapers and magazines.

His 14-man Royal Canadian Postal Corps unit also handles mail, 23 tons during November, for troops from Brazil, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The other two contingents, from India and Yugoslavia, have their own postal units.

In November, Canadian servicemen at Rafah, who send and receive more mail than any of the other contingents in the seven-nation peace force, shipped home more than 5,000 pounds of letters, cards and parcels. Christmas parcels weighing a ton and a half more left Rafah for Canada recently.

However, says Major Deziel, his postal clerks don't feel the Christmas rush too much, as UNEF is a heavy-mailing force throughout the year. "We do get a run on money orders", he admits, "as a large number of Canadian soldiers send them home as Christmas presents". He estimated that money-order sales in the six-week period before Christmas would exceed \$35,000.

PERMANENT HQ FOR SURVEYORS

The first permanent headquarters of the Canadian Institute of Surveying was officially opened recently in Ottawa. One of Canada's oldest professional organizations, the Institute was formed in 1882 as the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors. It has since expanded to include all professional surveyors and photogrammetrists. The rapid growth of this body in recent years, from 400 members in 1954 to more than 1800 today, was the main factor leading to the establishment of a permanent office and full-time staff.

The Institute aims to promote professional interest in surveying, to make the public aware of the usefulness of this profession, and to further the knowledge of its members. To this end, it publishes *The Canadian Surveyor* five times yearly, four issues of which are technical.

Jr.

A MOST HARMONIOUS MEETING

(Continued from P. 2)

"It was agreed that the next meeting, which takes place in the spring, will be held in Ottawa on May 21, 22 and 23. I am sure that had Hon. Members of the House been in Paris they would have been very gratified if they had been attending the meetings...with the reaction of the delegates from the other member nations. They were simply delighted to be coming to Canada for this meeting, and I am sure we will all see to it that they get a warm welcome and that they leave Canada with as good an impression as they have of our country at the present time."

CF-104 SQUADRON TO FORM

The first CF-104 "Super Starfighter" squadron formed on schedule on December 17 in Germany. The unit, 427 "Lion" Squadron, is based at 3 Fighter Wing, Zweibrucken.

Flown to Europe in the holds of giant C-130B "Hercules" freighters of the Air Transport Command of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Canadian-built supersonic aircraft started to arrive at the Air Division base on October 12.

Production of the sleek jets by Canadair Ltd., Montreal, training of the pilots to man the new Squadron and deliveries of aircraft to Europe have been dovetailed precisely into a programme developed two years in advance.

The 1500-mph "Super Starfighter" replace the F-86 "Sabre" in eight of the 12 squadrons in Europe and is serving in the Air Division's new strike-reconnaissance role. The four other squadrons flying CF-100 all-weather interceptors, will be disbanded in January 1963.

As each new CF-104 squadron is formed, it will assume the badge, number and honours of the "Sabre" unit it replaces.

The remainder of the CF-104 squadrons will be "activated" throughout 1963.

U.S. AMBASSADOR INSTALLED

Mr. W. Walton Butterworth recently presented to the Governor General his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of

the United States of America. Mr. A.E. Ritchie, Assistant Under-Secretary for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance on the Governor General on this occasion.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of the United States Embassy in Ottawa: Mr. Ivan B. White, Minister; Mr. Francis A. Linville, Counsellor; Mr. Rufus Z. Smith, Counsellor; Colonel Charles J. Parsons, Army Attaché; Colonel Clarence R. Webb, Air Attaché.

A Foreign Service Officer since 1928, Mr. Butterworth served a tour of duty at the United States Embassy in Ottawa in the early years of his career. He has also served in Singapore, Spain, Portugal and China. For seven years before the Second World War, he served in London, part of the time under President Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, then United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

RCAF JET TRAINER NAMED

The name chosen by Air Marshal C.R. Dunlap, Chief of the Air Staff, for the new jet trainer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, the CT-114, is "Tutor". An order has been placed for 190 of the basic jet trainers, which are scheduled to enter service during 1964. The airframe will be built by Canadair Ltd., in Montreal, and the jet engine, the General Electric J-85, will be made by Orenda Engines Ltd., Malton, Ontario. The name is not new to the RCAF. It was used to designate the Avro 621 two-seater built in Britain and used in Canada in the thirties, adapted for Army co-operation training. These aircraft, later taken over by the non-permanent squadrons of the RCAF, were retired shortly before the Second World War.

Use of the "Tutor" will enable the RCAF to provide all-jet training for its student pilots, a practice already adopted by many other nations and recognized as more efficient and economical. Student pilots will be introduced at the beginning of their training to high-speed, high-altitude flight and will not have to undergo conversion training.

The machine, a "side-by-side", two-seat trainer, has a service ceiling of 43,000 feet and a wide speed range varying from 80 mph to a maximum of 488 mph in level flight at 30,000 feet. The latest safety features have been incorporated into the design.

(Continued on P. 4)

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



3 5036 01045442 2

