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CONTENTS

Mankind's Greatest Problem — Disarmament.....	1	Seaway Cargo Reclassified	5
Huge Seaway Floating Crane	3	NHB Overseas Promotion	5
"Canada Week" in Seattle	3	Electric Power Statistics	5
January Imports	3	Regional Price Indexes	6
Locomotives for Brazil.....	4	New Eskimo Art Techniques	6
Teaching Team to Malaya.....	4	Thai Envoy Installed.....	6
Navy Selects Boats	4	Beam-Therapy Unit for Malaya	7
Isle Named after Viceroy's	5		

MANKIND'S GREATEST PROBLEM - DISARMAMENT

The following statement was made to the 17-Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva on March 19 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green:

"I begin my statement today on behalf of Canada by thanking the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for the excellent facilities which have been made available. The presence of his representative at this table is of great significance. It emphasizes that all members of the United Nations are vitally concerned with the problem of disarmament. In my opinion, we should never lose sight of this fact in the course of our negotiations. It is obvious that the main purpose of the United Nations is to keep the peace. Of course, under present conditions, that means that disarmament becomes the most important problem of the United Nations, and that forum will always have the main responsibility for bringing about disarmament. There are several reasons why this conference has an unprecedented opportunity to make rapid progress toward agreement.

"First, there is now an agreement on the basic principles of disarmament unanimously endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. For the first time there is a common understanding about the objective to be reached, and the guide lines which should be followed in working toward it. As a result, we are in a position to move quickly from a general exchange of views to a detailed consideration of measures which will actually stop the competition in armaments and bring about substantial reductions from the present levels. In my personal opinion the problem of stopping the development of more deadly

weapons is perhaps more important than that of bringing about measures of disarmament, although, of course, both problems are of vital importance.

"Secondly, the new negotiating committee is representative of all major geographical areas of the world. This reflects the fact that disarmament is not the concern only of the great powers but of all countries, however large or however small. The presence at this table of the representatives of eight additional countries is, in my opinion, a major advantage. They will, I am sure, play a valuable role in avoiding the stalemates which have so often developed in past disarmament conferences. Also, the fresh perspective which they bring to the negotiations will assist materially in the search for early agreement. And may I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the presence of these eight other nations has already been of deep significance as well as of great help to the opening phases of this conference.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF DISARMING

"Thirdly, we had just ten days ago the unanimous finding of the United Nations Committee on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament that general disarmament, far from producing adverse economic effects, would be an immense contribution to the advancement of human well-being. There can surely be no doubt that the re-allocation of even part of the enormous resources now devoted to expenditure on armaments would open up unlimited possibilities for the improvement of living standards in all the nations, whatever their social system or whatever their stage of development.

"Fourthly, past experience has made us fully aware of the grave consequences which will follow if we permit these negotiations to fail or even to lose momentum. It is now almost two years since the work of the Ten-Nation Committee was broken off. This period has been marked by renewed international tension and a nuclear arms race of increased intensity, of which the resumption of nuclear testing is the most serious aspect. An even more serious deterioration in the international situation will result if our efforts here cannot bring about rapid agreement.

"Finally, the increasingly devastating power of modern weapons has placed a new responsibility on the representatives who are gathered here. The very fact that all of us around this table fully recognize the immeasurable catastrophe which would result from a conflict involving such weapons in itself provides new motives for meeting the challenge which faces us. In my opinion we cannot allow another failure to establish an effective system of disarmament. If we do not succeed on this occasion, the world may not be given another chance.

"As far as my delegation is concerned, we have come to Geneva with the firm intention to continue working without interruption until a comprehensive system of general disarmament has been agreed. At the same time we hope and expect to see initial agreements reached with the least possible delay. This Committee is obliged to report to the United Nations Disarmament Commission by June 1, and the peoples of the world will expect a substantial measure of progress by then. The time factor is of vital significance in our work, and we should at once start to search for common ground. This is a case where, as we say in Canada, time is of the essence.

"The agreed statement of principles forms the basis for discussion and negotiation at this conference. It follows that all measures of disarmament must be carefully phased and in balance with one another, and that reductions of national armaments must be accompanied by improved international arrangements for maintaining peace and security.

U.S. AND SOVIET PROPOSALS

"Two principal documents are available to the Committee. There is the programme of disarmament put forward by the United States on September 25, 1961. Canada participated in the drafting of this plan, and fully supports it. The United States representative has emphasized that these proposals have been put forward in a spirit of flexibility and compromise. That is a point to which Canada attaches great importance. In other words, these proposals are not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. There is also the draft treaty advanced by the representative of the Soviet Union, based on the Soviet plan of September 23, 1960.

"These two documents are the result of a long period of study. This is not to say, however, that either of them represents the only solution to this disarmament problem. The eight new members of the Committee will undoubtedly make suggestions of their own. Their views should provide a further valuable contribution to the solution of the problems before us, and they will receive very careful study by my delegation.

"In considering the two plans which are now before us we should first seek out common elements on which there is a chance of early agreement. The United States proposals are presented in the form of a 'programme', and the Soviet proposals in the language of a 'draft treaty', but this is largely a difference of presentation. The substantive provisions contained in the two documents parallel one another in several respects, and I suggest that we should take full advantage of this fact in trying to define and enlarge the area of agreement between the two sides.

"Starting from the joint statement of principles, we should search out specific problems on which the two sides are close to agreement and try to settle these as quickly as possible. Having achieved this, we should then go on to study problems on which the two sides are further apart - first to clarify differences, and then to resolve them. In this way, my delegation believes, we can systematically move toward a comprehensive system of disarmament and complete the fulfilment of the tasks which have been given us.

AREAS FOR RAPID AGREEMENT

"I have suggested that we should begin our work with an examination of areas in which rapid agreement might be achieved. There are several examples which could be cited. The following list will help to illustrate the approach which my delegation has in mind.

"The first example: The United States and Soviet proposals both provide for means of ensuring that rockets and satellites placed in orbit or launched into outer space will be used for peaceful purposes only. Provision is also made for advance notification of an international disarmament organization about all such launchings. Both sides have an overriding interest in reaching an understanding which will ensure that scientific advances in this field serve only the cause of peace. There is therefore, Mr. Chairman, every reason why agreement should be reached in short order. And may I point out that just this morning we read in the newspapers a report of a United States offer to the Soviet Union of a joint space plan. All of this indicates that it should be fairly easy to reach agreement on this particular subject.

"The second example: The United States proposals contain suggestions for observation posts and other procedures designed to reduce the risk of surprise attack or accidental war. Specific proposals to this effect do not appear in the new Soviet draft treaty, but similar ideas were advanced in the Soviet plan of September 23, 1960, and again in the memorandum submitted by the Soviet Union to the United Nations on September 26 of last year, 1961. The fear that war could break out through accident or miscalculation is a continuing source of international tension, which increases as more and more dangerous weapons are developed. Both sides have a vital interest in removing these fears as soon as possible. Both sides have proposed measures which would provide means of doing so. Further negotiation, and a willingness to compromise, could produce agreement in this field.

CHEMICAL AND GERM WARFARE

"The third example: The United States plan calls for technical studies of means to deal with chemical

HUGE SEAWAY FLOATING CRANE

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority reports that a satisfactory beginning has been made on the fabrication of some of the components of a self-propelled floating revolving crane, which will probably have the greatest lifting capacity, and certainly will be the most modern, in the country.

The crane, which is being constructed and assembled for use on the Seaway and in Montreal Harbour, will be capable of lifting a 275-ton mitre-gate leaf over the bow of its hull and rotating it at minimum radius for stowage on the after deck. It will also be capable of handling about 150 tons athwartships at radii and clearances suitable for use in loading and unloading ships in Montreal Harbour. Delivery is slated for the latter part of the navigating season of this year.

GERMAN-CANADIAN CO-OPERATION

Marine Industries Limited, Sorel, was awarded the prime contract, which is valued at \$2,520,000. Demag A.G. of Duisberg, Germany, and this company's Canadian subsidiary, Canadian Demag Limited, are associated with Marine Industries Limited in this work.

As a floating crane of this size is virtually unique in Canada, the design of its structure is being done by the German firm with special experience in this type of work. The pontoon on which the crane is mounted is being designed by Marine Industries.

Although the crane machinery and its supporting structure will be made in Germany, the pontoon, the main boom and the diesel-electric power and control installations will be of Canadian manufacture. The complete assembly will naturally be carried out at the Sorel, Quebec, plant of Marine Industries.

"CANADA WEEK" IN SEATTLE

"Canada Week" at the Seattle Universal and International Exhibition will be held from September 10 to 15, and will feature many special attractions identified with Canada. These will include a military tattoo, a dramatic production, an aerial display by the famed "Golden Hawks" of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and film showings by the National Film Board. An escort squadron of the Royal Canadian Navy will be anchored in the Port of Seattle during the week, and concerts will be given by the RCAF band.

More than 600 members of the RCN, the Canadian army, the RCAF and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will participate in the tattoo, which will take place each evening in the "Century 21" stadium. It will include brass and pipe bands, the latter in full Scottish regalia, precision marching, and guard mounting, as performed today and in former times. The RCMP Musical Ride will be performed.

The Comédie Canadienne, of Montreal, will stage the play "Bousille and the Just", in which the author, Gratien Gélinas, will appear. The Vancouver Chamber Orchestra of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, with Lois Marshall as soloist, will give a concert during or just before "Canada Week".

A requirement of the crane is that it be able to carry out any two of three motions (hoisting, luffing or slewing) at the same time. Another requirement is that the length of the hull be not more than 200 feet and the width not more than 75 feet, the latter so that it may pass through the Seaway locks.

The crane will be equipped with two Voith-Schneider cycloidal propellers, one at each end of the pontoon. In addition to their principal function of propelling the crane through still waters under normal wind conditions, these propellers will provide the utmost in manoeuvrability. They will not have the capacity of handling the crane without tug assistance in fast-flowing waters such as the St. Mary's Current in Montreal Harbour.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The crane will have a loud hailing system installed to improve and simplify communication between the cranimaster, the crew, the crane operator and the longshoremen or crew working on board ships from which cargo is being unloaded. The system will also be useful for communication between the crane and the towing tug.

The crane will operate along the Seaway between Montreal and Iroquois, Ontario, where the most westerly of the seven locks of the Montreal-Lake Ontario Section is located. It will be subject to the rules and regulations of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and will be surveyed for the issue of Lloyd's highest "Certificate of Class" for hull, machinery, and equipment to Class 100 A1 floating crane for restricted service in the St. Lawrence Seaway, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River with Class 3 strength for ice.

JANUARY IMPORTS

Commodities imported into Canada in January reached a new record value for the month of \$493 million, an increase of 14.3 per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$431,200,000, and up 9.2 per cent from the previous January peak of \$451,600,000 set in 1957, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Part of the increased value reflects the difference in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. Another part reflects the inclusion in January this year of imports of military aircraft from the United States, valued at \$12,600,000, financed under mutual defence arrangements.

The value of January imports from the United States increased 18.6 per cent to \$353,700,000 from \$298,300,000 in January last year, while the value from the United Kingdom fell 6.7 per cent to \$43,100,000 from \$46,200,000. The month's imports from all other Commonwealth countries advanced 21.2 per cent to \$22,300,000 from \$18,400,000, and the total from all other countries as a group rose 8.2 per cent to \$73,900,000 from \$68,300,000.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR BRAZIL

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that 56 diesel-electric locomotives, valued at approximately \$5.6 million, will be purchased by the Federal Railways of Brazil from General Motors Diesel Limited, London, Ontario. This transaction was made possible through the Canadian Government's long-term export-financing legislation, which enables exporters of capital goods to obtain credit on a comparable basis with their foreign competitors.

This latest transaction, involving Canadian export financing of \$5.6 million, repayable by the Federal Railways of Brazil over a period of ten years, covers the Canadian portion of a \$9.5 million order, which will be jointly filled by General Motors Diesel Limited of Canada and the General Motors Corporation in the United States.

With the conclusion of this agreement, the total amount of export financing extended to Canadian exporters under signed contracts has reached \$48.2 million. Additional commitments, amounting to \$106 million, are approaching the final contract-signing stage.

All negotiations for long-term export financing are the responsibility of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which administers Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act.

BENEFITS TO OTHER FIRMS

Mr. Hees expressed satisfaction with the increasing use being made of the financing programme initiated by the Government. An order such as this benefits many other Canadian firms, which will be required to supply locomotive components. It is estimated that this order will involve some 100,000 man-days of work, divided almost equally between General Motors Diesel Limited and their Canadian sub-suppliers.

The Minister said: "As Canadian firms are now able to compete in the foreign market, on a credit basis, those which can meet competitive price, quality and delivery requirements may anticipate an increasing volume of export sales. Although financing facilities are provided by the Government, the initiative must come from the exporters themselves.

"Canadian industry is showing it can compete successfully for world markets in a wide variety of products. This particular locomotive sale is an example of joint co-operation between a Canadian subsidiary and its parent company to bring business to Canada - business which the Canadian company has both the technical ability and plant capacity to handle. Such co-operation is most encouraging".

The Government of the United States of Brazil fully supports and guarantees the financing arrangement.

This is the second sale of locomotives made by Canada to Brazil. The Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, last December completed a financing agreement, whereby ten diesel-electric locomotives, with spares, were supplied to Companhia Siderurgica Nacional, Brazil, worth \$2.6 million.

TEACHING TEAM TO MALAYA

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that, with the co-operation of the government of the province of Manitoba, a team of five Canadian teacher trainers would be sent to Malaya under the Colombo Plan to take part in the establishment of the Malayan Technical Teachers Training College. Under Malaya's Second Five Year Development Plan, high priority has been given to the setting up of a college to train teachers of technical subjects in secondary technical schools, secondary trade schools, rural trade schools and other secondary schools. Two Canadian advisers, C.C. Ashcroft and D.T. Dingwall, prepared a report dated June 30, 1961, after studying requirements in Malaya for six months.

Canada has already supplied \$175,000-worth of technical-school equipment to Malaya under the Colombo Plan, and has been asked to continue to equip new technical classrooms as they are built.

ROLE OF MANITOBA

Mr. Duff Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, has agreed that the province's Department of Education shall co-operate with the Canadian External Aid Office in the recruitment of staff and the development of the programme of the Malayan Technical Teachers Training College. Mr. Scott Bateman, Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Education, visited Malaya for a week at the beginning of February in order to examine this project.

Mr. B.F. Addy of Winnipeg, Director of Vocational Education for Manitoba, left for Malaya recently to lead the team of five Canadian teacher trainers. Other Manitoba educators will fill positions in the College as Director of Training, Lecturer in Pedagogy and Shop Instructors in woodworking and metalworking.

NAVY SELECTS BOATS

Three small boats of commercial design have been selected for further study and evaluation as part of the Royal Canadian Navy's programme of small-craft replacement in the fleet.

Two of the fast, outboard-engined "Despatch" boats chosen to be carried on all major RCN ships are 14-foot, moulded-fiberglass craft. One, the "Polaris", was manufactured by the Traveller Boat Company of Peterborough, Ontario; the other, a design by C. Raymond Hunt, was manufactured by the Canada Yacht and Boat Company of Toronto. The third boat to be tested is a "Boston Whaler", a general-purpose craft for use by minesweepers and smaller units of the fleet.

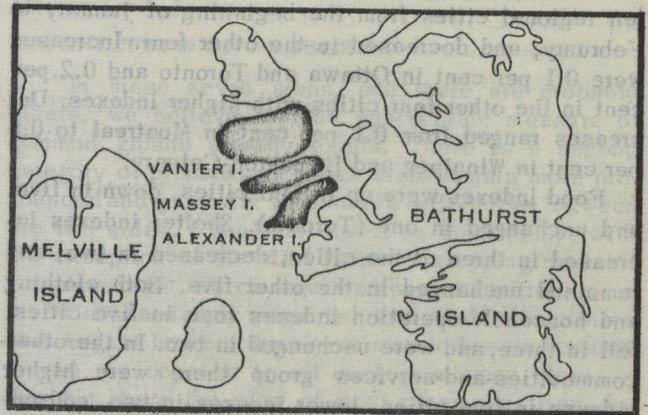
In July 1961, the RCN took its first look at boats of commercial design, when a number of small craft supplied by various manufacturers were put through a series of trials at Halifax. The results showed that certain commercial types could be adapted for naval use.

ISLE NAMED AFTER VICEROYS

Three islands in Canada's Arctic archipelago have been named after three of Canada's Governors General: the present Governor General, Major-General Georges P. Vanier; his predecessor, Mr. Vincent Massey; and Mr. Massey's predecessor, Earl Alexander of Tunis.

Vanier Island, Massey Island and Alexander Island, as they will henceforth be called, lie off the northwest coast of Bathurst Island in the Queen Elizabeth group. They lie in the Sverdrup Basin, the large area of the Queen Elizabeth Islands that contains favorable structures for the occurrence of oil and gas and in which the oil industry is showing increasing interest. Vanier Island, the most northerly, has an area of some 375 square miles; Massey Island, which is in the centre, has an area of close to 200 square miles, and Alexander Island, the most southerly of the group, covers some 215 square miles.

Mr. Jacques Flynn, the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, recently announced that the Cabinet had approved the choice of names following their recommendation by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.



The naming of the islands will commemorate the first Governor General of French extraction, the first Governor General of English extraction, and the most recent British Governor General. A second factor in the choice of names is that all three men have shown an intense interest in Canada's last frontier, the Far North.

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SEAWAY CARGO RECLASSIFIED

The memorandum of agreement between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation respecting the Seaway tariff of tolls provides that, after five seasons of navigation, and not later than July 1, 1964, the Corporation and the Authority shall report to their respective governments as to the sufficiency of the authorized tolls to meet the statutory requirements, and shall provide at the same time that the tariff be reviewed accordingly.

SPECIAL CARGO REGULATIONS

Without in any way modifying this agreement or its intent, the Corporation and the Authority have decided to give special consideration to "in-transit" cargo, which means, for present purposes, all cargo not destined to or discharged at a point along the Seaway or within the Great Lakes, in Canada or in the United States of America, that is carried on board a vessel on both the upbound and the downbound transits in the course of the same trip.

All such cargo carried in the course of the upbound transit shall be deemed to be ballast and shall be toll-free. It shall not, however, be toll-free when the vessel transits downstream. It shall be reported as other cargoes are reported but identified as "in-transit" cargo, and adjustments will be made in the course of assessment and will be reflected in the billing.

The reclassification of upbound "in-transit" cargo as toll-free ballast shall apply solely for the current year (1962) and shall not constitute a precedent, nor shall it be deemed to bind the Tolls Review Committees in any way. This reclassification may be cancelled at any time in the event that it does not contribute to traffic improvement.

NHB OVERSEAS PROMOTION

The Minister of Transport announced recently that the National Harbours Board would have representation at the International Trade Fair in Lyons, France, which opened on March 25 and will end on April 2. The Board's participation in this fair is part of its expanded programme of promoting traffic through the harbours under its administration.

The Canadian section of the Lyons fair is sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Representing the Harbours Board is Mr. N.W. Bowen, Director of the Traffic Development Branch, and Mr. P.R. Vaillancourt, Executive Assistant at Montreal Harbour. The Board's display features its overseas exhibit, which has recently been on view to the public in different parts of the United Kingdom.

At the conclusion of the fair, the two Board representatives will make separate calls on actual and potential users of Canadian ports in the Common Market countries.

ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS

Net generation of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more a year amounted to 10,598,198 megawatt hours in January, up by 6.1 per cent from the like 1961 total of 9,988,931 mwh. Exports increased in the month to 401,507 mwh from 278,199 mwh a year ago, and imports to 238,032 mwh from 96,936 mwh. The amount made available for primary purposes in January advanced 6.9 per cent to 9,884,189 mwh from 9,243,021 mwh in January 1961; of this amount, electric boilers used 550,534 mwh, compared to 564,647 mwh a year ago.

REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes increased in six of the ten regional cities from the beginning of January to February, and decreased in the other four. Increases were 0.1 per cent in Ottawa and Toronto and 0.2 per cent in the other four cities with higher indexes. Decreases ranged from 0.1 per cent in Montreal to 0.5 per cent in Winnipeg and Edmonton-Calgary.

Food indexes were up in four cities, down in five, and unchanged in one (Toronto). Shelter indexes increased in three of the cities, decreased in two, and remained unchanged in the other five. Both clothing and household-operation indexes rose in five cities, fell in three, and were unchanged in two. In the other-commodities-and-services group there were higher indexes in five cities, lower indexes in two, and unchanged indexes in three.

CHANGES BY CITY

St. John's: The total index rose by 0.2 per cent to 116.6 from 116.4 as a result of higher indexes for food, shelter, clothing, and household operation. The other-commodities-and-services index was unchanged from the previous month.

Halifax: The total index increased 0.2 per cent to 129.6 from 129.3, with higher indexes for food, clothing, and household operation. Indexes were lower for shelter and other commodities and services.

Saint John: The total index increased 0.2 per cent to 130.7 from 130.5. Indexes for four groups - foods, shelter, household operation, and other commodities and services - were higher. The clothing index was unchanged.

Montreal: The total index fell 0.1 per cent to 130.1 from 130.2. The food and household-operation indexes were lower, while the clothing index was higher. The shelter and other-commodities-and-services indexes were unchanged.

Ottawa: The total index rose by 0.1 per cent to 131.0 from 130.9. Indexes for food and household operation increased; indexes for shelter and other commodities and services were unchanged; and the index for clothing declined.

Toronto: The total index was up by 0.1 per cent to 131.7 from 131.6, owing to higher indexes for clothing and other commodities and services. The household-operation index declined, while the food and shelter indexes were unchanged.

Winnipeg: The total index declined 0.5 per cent to 128.1 from 128.7, with declines in the food and clothing indexes. Indexes for shelter and other commodities and services were slightly higher. The household-operation index was unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: The total index increased by 0.2 per cent to 126.7 from 126.5. Two indexes, household operation and other commodities and services, were higher; two, shelter and clothing, were unchanged. The food index was lower.

Edmonton-Calgary: The total index declined by 0.5 per cent to 125.1 from 125.7 as the indexes for food, shelter, and clothing declined. The household-operation index was unchanged. The other-commodities-and-services index was slightly higher.

Vancouver: The total index fell by 0.4 per cent to 129.6 from 130.1. There were lower indexes for food, household operation, and other commodities and services. The clothing index was higher; and the shelter index was unchanged.

NEW ESKIMO ART TECHNIQUES

The latest graphic art by Eskimos of Cape Dorset in Canada's Arctic is to be unveiled shortly, and new techniques and artists will be revealed, at an exhibition that will open April 4 at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

Eighty-three prints have been selected by the Canadian Eskimo Art Committee, a professional group formed by the Eskimos themselves, for exhibition and sale. Fifty copies of each print are available. The price range is roughly the same as in 1961, with a slightly higher maximum price.

CHARACTER OF INNOVATIONS

Dr. Evan H. Turner, chairman of the Canadian Eskimo Art Committee and director of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, states that the new prints feature "exploration of surface textures, while the earlier graphics depended on outline and color". Another innovation is the use of linoleum, the Eskimos' first departure from the stone-cut and seal-skin print techniques. "The artists introduced this year bring a new freshness and vitality to Eskimo graphic art," Dr. Turner adds.

The symbol of the Canadian Eskimo Art Committee's approval appears on every print passed by it. Prints not bearing this symbol do not have the Committee's approval.

The Committee evaluates the work of Eskimo artists, promotes it, sets prices and advises on marketing. While it is now advising only the West Baffin Eskimo Co-Operative, it has made it known that it is prepared to assist any other Eskimo co-operative, or any individual Eskimo artist, on condition that only work it approves is released for public sale.

Besides Dr. Turner, the members of the Committee are: Paul Arthur of Ottawa, managing editor of *Canadian Art*; M.F. Feheley of Toronto, collector and lecturer; Julien Hébert of Montreal, industrial designer and professor at the Ecole des Arts Appliqués; and Alan Jarvis, of Toronto, writer, sculptor, commentator, and former director of the National Gallery of Canada.

In the last two years, their graphic art has brought the Eskimos more than \$80,000, \$60,000 in 1960 alone.

THAI ENVOY INSTALLED

On March 20, Mr. Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon presented his Letter of Credence as first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House. Mr. Henry F. Davis, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented the Ambassador to the Governor General. Mr. G.P. de T. Glazebrook, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Nissai Vejajjiva, Second Secretary.

BEAM-THERAPY UNIT FOR MALAYA

Agreement has been reached to provide Malaya with a cobalt beam-therapy unit under Canada's Colombo Plan Programme. The Government of Malaya has undertaken to establish an appropriate treatment centre in Kuala Lumpur, where the unit will be installed, and to provide suitable staff for the centre. One of the Malaysians expected to be assigned to the centre is now receiving training in Canada in radio-physics under the technical assistance programme, and Canada has offered to assist in the training of other Malaysians to be assigned to the radiotherapy centre.

MANKIND'S GREATEST PROBLEM - DISARMAMENT (Continued from P. 2)

and bacteriological weapons. The Soviet Union has also put forward a suggestion for joint studies in this area in its plan of September 23, 1960. In the opinion of my delegation, such technical studies should begin immediately. On the basis of existing proposals, it would appear that full agreement already exists on this point, and that there is no reason for further debate before concrete action is taken.

"The fourth example: Provision is made in both plans - although at different stages - to cease production of fissile material for weapons purposes and to transfer existing stocks to peaceful uses. The increased amount of the *initial end* reductions proposed by the United States representative here on March 19 means that, by the time the second stage is completed, stockpiles will have been very greatly reduced. This fact brings the United States position much closer to the Soviet view that all such stockpiles should be eliminated in Stage II. In our opinion, further negotiation could bring about full agreement.

"The fifth example: Both plans contain proposals designed to prohibit the wider spread of nuclear weapons. A resolution submitted by Ireland, calling for international agreement in this field, was endorsed by all the members of the United Nations at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, just a few months ago. What is required now is early action to bring this recommendation into force.

"The sixth example: The United States programme and the Soviet draft treaty both call for reductions of conventional arms in the first stage. The Soviet plan provides for reductions proportionate to manpower cuts. At our second meeting, the representative of the United States put forward new proposals calling for a reduction by 30 per cent. My delegation believes that this development brings the views of the two major military powers closer together. Detailed negotiations should begin at once to remove remaining differences.

"My seventh example is as follows: In the crucial field of nuclear disarmament the positions of the two sides have likewise been brought substantially closer by the significant new United States proposals for a 30 per cent reduction of nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles in the first stage. The Soviet draft treaty calls for the complete elimination of all such vehicles in the opening stage. Nevertheless, having in mind the magnitude of the initial cuts proposed by the United States, as well as the agreed principle of

balance, my delegation believes that detailed negotiation should bring the two major military powers to agreement on phased reductions in this field.

SECOND TYPE OF PROBLEM

"In these seven areas, and there are probably others, we believe that an appreciable measure of common ground already exists. There is a second category of problems in which there remain more pronounced and generally well-known differences between the two sides. I shall not dwell on them today, with the exception of the vital issue of stopping nuclear-weapons tests, which requires special mention.

"Canada deeply regretted that the Soviet Union last August broke a three-year moratorium on testing, for we are opposed to all nuclear weapon tests. In this we share the view of most other countries. Indeed, the major nuclear powers themselves have stated at this very conference that they would like to see all tests stopped. However, they now find themselves unable to reach final accord owing to disagreement on inspection. Is there no alternative to another series of tests, with all the harmful consequences that such action could bring? Is it not possible, within the framework of this Committee, to make the further effort which is required to break the deadlock? In my opinion, such an effort must be made, for otherwise the prospects of this conference itself could be seriously threatened. We already see, in despatch after despatch, stories that this disarmament conference is doomed to failure. These stories are based on the talks on nuclear-weapon tests which have taken place between the nuclear powers and in which the other representatives at this conference have not been involved at all. In the minds of the public, the impression has been created, because of the disagreement in these nuclear-test talks, that this conference is going to be a failure. This, I submit, is a very bad situation, and one which I hope will be clarified by the correspondents of all our countries. As a start, it would be most helpful to receive a report on these informal talks which have been taking place on this subject from the three participants. Countries which do not possess nuclear weapons cannot put a stop to these tests; however, we can and do appeal to the nuclear states to do everything in their power to see that a solution is not further delayed.

THIRD TYPE OF PROBLEM

"There is a third category of problems in which the extent and the nature of the disagreement between the two sides are far from clear. As representatives will have noticed, I referred earlier to cases where there is disagreement but where that disagreement is clear-cut and everyone understands what it is. What is required to resolve this third category of differences is, in the first instance, an intensive discussion which will demonstrate precisely what the positions of the two sides are. We must find out exactly the position taken by the two sides. To avoid continued misunderstanding, the respective interests of the two sides should be brought into the light of day and the possibility of an accommodation of views examined in good faith.

"One of the most fundamental problems requiring this kind of examination is the question of verifica-

tion. Canada's willingness to contribute to a verified system of disarmament has been demonstrated by the offer which my Government has made, and which still stands, to throw open its northern areas for inspection in exchange for comparable rights in corresponding areas of Soviet territory.

"In the opinion of my delegation, the best way to achieve a realistic solution of the problem of verification is to avoid any further discussion in the abstract. We should avoid abstract debates on the word 'verification'. Instead, there should be careful examination of each measure of disarmament *together with* the specific verification procedures to ensure that all states carry out that particular disarmament measure. In other words, let us take a measure of disarmament and with it study the verification needed for that measure, rather than studying verification in general.

"Let us take an example from the Soviet draft treaty to illustrate my point. Article 5 provides for the elimination of certain means of delivering nuclear weapons and for the cessation of the production. Paragraph 3 of this article provides that the implementation of these measures should be verified by inspectors of the international disarmament organization. The language of the Soviet draft treaty suggests that substantial inspection would be allowed over this measure of disarmament. What we need to clarify is how much the inspectors are to be allowed to see, and the conditions under which they would carry out this work. Having done that, the Committee would then be able to judge how adequate the inspection arrangements would be for verifying the execution of this particular measure.

"In pursuing an examination of the problem of inspection, particularly in the area of disarmament which I have just mentioned, the application of sampling techniques as suggested by the United States representative should facilitate agreement. This approach ought to go a long way toward removing fears that inspection will be out of balance with disarmament or be used for any illegitimate purpose. We sincerely believe there is great hope of reaching an agreement on the question of verification through some type of sampling procedure.

"The same method of careful, painstaking examination, rather than abstract debate, should be applied in other areas where important but ill-defined differences appear to exist between the two sides.

PROCEDURAL PROPOSALS

"Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make some proposals concerning procedure. Ever since the breakdown of the Ten-Nation Committee nearly two years ago, Canada has been convinced that rapid progress in disarmament negotiations would require a more efficient procedure than has been adopted in the past. In particular, we believe that agreement on effective procedural arrangements is a matter of the first importance if a Committee of this size, with 17 or 18 nations participating, is to operate effectively.

"The immediate question is how to proceed from present exchange of general views on disarmament to a detailed examination of the specific problems. In the opinion of my delegation, an effective working procedure would be as follows: First, an informal committee of the whole conference should be established on a continuing basis, with the number

attending from each delegation being more limited than at plenary meetings. Second, the co-chairmen should be given the responsibility for presiding over this committee on alternate days. They should maintain close consultation with one another on the order of business. I think the plan we are following now in plenary meetings of having rotating chairmen is very good, although I know from personal experience that it is more or less an honorary position and puts one in the category of being king for a day. But we believe that, for the informal committee, it would be much wiser to have the co-chairmen in the chair on alternate days. Third, the emphasis in the committee should be on an informal and private method of work. There need be no list of speakers and no verbatim records should be kept. A summary record could be provided for the information of delegations.

"The main purpose of this informal working committee would be threefold: first, to follow up as a matter of priority the common elements in the two plans, such as the seven points which I mentioned earlier; second, to try to achieve reasonable compromises in remaining areas where clear differences between the two sides persist; and third, to make more precise the points under dispute in areas where differences between the two sides are yet ill-defined.

LESSON OF LAOS

"In suggesting this procedure, my delegation has had in mind the experience of the conference here in Geneva on the future of Laos. Although there are continuing difficulties in the field in the unhappy country, the work of the conference here in Geneva has been successful. This has been due in large measure to the fact that an effective procedure was adopted, a procedure similar to the one I am now suggesting for the disarmament conference. At our meeting on Friday, the representative of India, Mr. Krishna Menon, also referred to the experience of the Laos conference - of course, India, like Canada, is participating in that conference - and he asked in this context that the Committee meet informally so that the representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union might provide clarification of respective ideas. We support this idea and agree with this proposal, but what we have in mind, in addition, is to use the proposed informal committee not only for the purpose of seeking information but, more importantly, as a continuing forum for negotiation. By inviting the guidance of the co-chairmen, we recognize that the United States and the Soviet Union have by far the greatest responsibility in the field of disarmament. I do not suppose that either one of these great nations ever sought this position of prominence or leadership in the world, but they are both in that position and they are essentially the two which must agree. It is essential that they work closely together to reach an accommodation of views.

"In conclusion, while the problems of disarmament are difficult, there is clearly evident in this committee a will to achieve results and, more important, a realization of the sobering responsibility we bear for the survival of civilization. The consequences of failure are too disastrous to contemplate. I am confident that we will justify the faith and the trust which mankind has placed in us. From all over the world today, the eyes and the thoughts of people are focussed on this conference."