



CANADA

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## CONTENTS

NORAD Agreement .....	1	Surveys and Mapping Programme .....	5
Report on NATO Meeting .....	2	International Trade Fair .....	5
New Ministers .....	4	Army Surveys .....	5
Throne Speech Synopsis .....	4	To Visit Canada .....	6
Far North Studies .....	4	Honours for CBC .....	6

## NORAD AGREEMENT

Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons May 19, made the following statement on the Canada-United States agreement on the North American Air Defence Command, signed May 12:

"Members of the House, Mr. Speaker, will recall that on August 1, 1957, the two governments announced their agreement to the setting up of a system of integrated operational control of the air defence forces of Canada and the United States. When I speak of Canada and the United States, I mean the country south of our border and also Alaska.

"An integrated headquarters was formed shortly after August 1, 1957 and the command has been operating on an interim basis for about nine months. In the light of intensive studies made by expert authorities on the problems of continental air defence and of the experience gained in the past nine months, the Canadian and United States Governments have in this exchange of notes registered and recorded formally their understanding of the need for integration of their air defence activities and their agreement on the principles, both military and political, on which the organization and operation of NORAD will be based and indeed have been based during the past nine months.

"For the past two decades the co-operation of Canada and the United States in the field of continental defence has grown ever more intimate. Even prior to the formation of NORAD, as many hon. members of this House

know, there was close co-operation between the air defence forces of the United States and Canada. That co-ordination arose out of the recognition that the air defence of the two countries had to be thought of as a single problem. Indeed, since 1954 an integrated system of air defence has been envisaged and preparations were made for it as early as that year. Recent technological developments had made it obvious to the two governments that co-ordination of national plans was no longer adequate. It is a truism that this globe has become smaller, and one of the main factors in that regard is the reduction in the time it takes to fly from one continent to another. That reduction is salutary and mankind applauds it. But we must never forget the implications of that truism for our defences, and we must construct defences against the possibility of a surprise nuclear attack. We must therefore have in existence in peacetime an organization which, in the face of surprise attack, could immediately take defensive action over our own territories in accordance with a single air defence plan which had already been approved by the two governments.

"The integration, I would remind the House, is the practical application of the principle of interdependence within NATO. This integration will contribute to the effectiveness of the air defence of this continent. It will also increase the ability of Canada and the United States to meet the strategic objectives established in NATO, after the setting up of

(Over)

the Canada-United States region under NATO. The effectiveness of such integration has been amply demonstrated in other NATO areas. I am thinking of Canadians who are now under the command of SACEUR, the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. I am thinking of Canadians who are serving under SACLANT, the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. There are other areas under NATO where there is an integrated command. I am thinking of the Allied Forces Central Europe, and the Allied Forces Mediterranean, in which Canada is not represented.

"Our joint defence of the continent cannot, of course, be thought of in isolation. This continental effort forms part of our contribution to NATO defences. The Canada-United States region which was established under NATO is an integral part or indeed an integrated part of NATO; and as I said a moment ago, the establishment of this integrated operational command known as NORAD will contribute to the strategic objectives set for the Canada-United States region in NATO and will assist our two governments to meet these objectives more effectively....

"As the agreement tabled today indicates, the Commander-in-Chief of NORAD will be responsible to the Chiefs of Staff in Canada and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States; that is, he will make his recommendations on air defence to those two bodies. They in turn -- and I emphasize this point -- will seek the approval of the political authorities for the implementation of such of these recommendations as are acceptable to the Chiefs of Staff from a military point of view. Hence you get a direct line of responsibility, the Commander-in-Chief NORAD with the Chiefs of Staff in each country and then their responsibility to the political authorities in their respective nations. The Commander-in-Chief NORAD will operate within a single air defence plan which will be approved by the two governments. The appointment of the Commander-in-Chief

NORAD and of his deputy will be approved by the two governments. Indeed, you will find the provision there that in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief the Deputy Commander-in-Chief takes full command.

"There is another document to which I would refer, Mr. Speaker, and that is the terms of reference. Detailed terms of reference for the Commander-in-Chief NORAD have been approved by the two governments. I could add this statement. These terms of reference flow out of and are therefore consistent with the notes that have been exchanged, but I must say that in the interests of national security these detailed terms of reference cannot be made public.

"Thus the NORAD exchange of notes makes formal provision for civilian control of the activities of the command in the manner I have outlined. These provisions, may I say, underline the obvious. Despite what has been said in this House and outside it, it was never the intention to cast any doubt upon or qualify the primacy of civilian authority.

"I may say in conclusion that the establishment of integrated air defence arrangements between Canada and the United States increases the importance of consultation, and hon. members will find in the note which has been tabled today reference to the necessity of political consultations between our two countries. I can assure this house that the determination exists not only in Ottawa but also in Washington to ensure that such consultations can be invoked as required. I would say also that the integration of these forces under the command of NORAD subject to political consultation will assist in the maintenance and development of the individual and collective security of our two countries, and will fulfil the obligations which Canada assumed as a member of the United Nations and as a member of NATO."

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## REPORT ON NATO MEETING

Reporting to the House of Commons on May 19 on the NATO Ministerial Meeting held at Copenhagen May 5-7, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said he had come away from Copenhagen "with a conviction that the spirit of unity and collaboration within NATO had never been higher".

Mr. Smith said that "since the meeting of the heads of government in Paris in December last year there has been a marked upsurge in consultation, political and otherwise, within NATO. The member nations have consulted readily -- and I emphasize the word 'readily' -- on many grave issues which face us all."

Continuing, Mr. Smith said in part:

"In the last few months the governments of NATO have considered such vital matters as

disarmament, the preparation of agreed views with respect to the many letters that have come from the U.S.S.R., and of course the preparation for a summit meeting or meetings. The degree of confidence which has been developed amongst the NATO allies, as the Prime Minister said the other day, has made it possible for three members of the alliance to act as trusted spokesmen in the conduct of negotiations on certain aspects of preparation for a summit meeting. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this remarkable achievement of such close co-operation as is now being carried out under NATO is a unique development in the history of mankind. Indeed, I use the words of the communiqué in this regard, "One of the most significant, promising events of our time is the spirit of union within NATO..."

"I turn now, Mr. Speaker, to what were to us more vital issues on which consultation took place at the NATO meeting. These related, of course, generally to the international situation confronting the alliance, particularly to the trends of Soviet policy and the attitude the Western countries could adopt toward the Soviet Union. Exchanges of views in this regard brought about remarkable unanimity of approach on these fundamental issues. We did at the outset agree that some of the recent actions of the U.S.S.R. have raised serious doubts as to the real intention of its leaders regarding a summit meeting. The members of that Ministerial meeting of NATO regretted that the Soviet Union had aggravated instead of reduced international tensions by its veto in the Security Council of the proposal put forward by the United States of America relating to the reducing of the risk of a surprise attack over the Arctic area. We also were bound to admit and acknowledge that proposals put forward by the Russians in recent weeks relating to the holding of a meeting, proposals not only of matters of substance but of matters of procedure, had made the preparations for a summit meeting more difficult.

"Nevertheless, despite the disappointments and doubts about the Soviet attitude, we resolved to continue our efforts to pave the way toward a summit meeting....

"It was recognized, however, that while summit meetings are desirable if they offer any reasonable prospect of reaching settlement on fundamental questions, they are not the only way or indeed they may not be the best way of conducting negotiations for the reduction of international tension. A summit meeting could be helpful if it were properly prepared and if it were to take place in a favourable atmosphere.

"At the meeting I suggested that the summit meeting, the one for which we have been working through the ambassadors of three members of NATO in Moscow in recent weeks, should be regarded as one of a series of meetings. I suggested, indeed, that it would not necessarily be the first. It could be regarded as the second meeting and we would think of the Geneva meeting in 1955 as the first in that series.

"I desire to impress the point upon the House, if I can, that this approach would recognize that it may not be possible -- indeed it will not be possible -- to settle at one meeting at the summit all the problems which separate the Soviet bloc from the NATO countries. Undoubtedly there has developed in the public opinion of the European members of NATO, and indeed one can sense it in Canada and the United States, a feeling that if we could have a summit meeting we could settle once and for all -- some of the suggestions go that far -- the problems that separate us from the U. S. S. R.

"If we follow the concept of a series of meetings then the next one, the second one as I like to call it, could consider a limited agenda with limited objectives. We could then honestly convey to the public in the various NATO nations that if a question which they naturally would have thought should have been on the agenda of that second meeting was not there it had been postponed to a later meeting. If we have limited objectives and reach a satisfactory reconciliation of the different views in respect of those matters, the smaller items, shall I say, then confidence and trust will be developed in some measure and on the basis of that confidence and trust a further meeting could be called to discuss even more serious questions. Because of the trust and confidence that would have been developed even to a partial degree there would be better prospects for agreement being reached at a subsequent meeting or meetings.

"The other day the Leader of the Opposition suggested, and I recognize that he did so tentatively, that the best kind of a meeting at this time might be an informal one between the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union for an exchange of views without an agenda. I am unable to share the optimism of the Leader of the Opposition in this regard. While a serious burden of responsibility falls upon the two most powerful nations in the world, nevertheless there are other interests involved on the Western side; and that was pointed out the other day in the House by the Prime Minister. Those interests should be adequately represented at a summit meeting. I have in mind that it would be probably unfair to place upon the United States the whole onus or responsibility for conducting negotiations at the summit and to be responsible for the failure of a summit meeting if that were the case.

"Also it does occur to me that it would be fruitful to have the heads of the two sides in question meet with an agenda before them. I am not being facetious when I say that I can well see Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower sitting down at a table without an agenda and saying, 'What will we discuss now in the field of international tension?' The field of international tension in that context means a global field, and that would call for preparation in order that the participants in such a meeting would be prepared to put forward concrete and considered suggestions. It is my view that such a meeting might not only prove useless but that its failure would increase international tensions rather than reduce them....

"Considerable emphasis was placed on the question of disarmament which would, of course, be one of the main items for discussion in any negotiations with the Soviet Government. The Ministers reaffirmed their view that the proposals of August 29, 1957, in the Disarmament Commission, the same proposals later being

(Continued on p. 6)

## NEW MINISTERS

Two new Ministers from the Province of Quebec have joined the Cabinet of the Progressive Conservative Government headed by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

They are Raymond O'Hurley, M.P. for Lotbinière, named Minister of Defence Production, and Henri Courtemanche, M.P. for Labelle, chosen to be Secretary of State.

Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, M.P. for Hamilton, Ont., the former Secretary of State, has assumed the portfolio of Citizenship and Immigration.

Senator John T. Haig of Manitoba, submitted his resignation as Government Leader in the Senate, and was replaced by Senator Walter M. Aseltine, of Rosetown, Sask.

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## THRONE SPEECH SYNOPSIS

In the Speech from The Throne read by Governor General Vincent Massey at the opening of the 24th Parliament May 12, the following salient points were noted:

Further funds to be made available for direct mortgage lending for house building.

Government hopes further direct talks may yet resolve CPR firemen's strike, and is ready to take any action required in the national interest.

Federal payments to provincial hospital insurance plans to start July 1.

Roads programme planned in northern territories and provinces.

Government anti-inflation warning stresses "the need to restrain demands which will give rise to increases in prices and the costs of production."

New National Capital Act would replace present federal district commission legislation to promote long-term development of Ottawa area.

Period for payment of seasonal unemployment insurance benefits to be extended six weeks beyond May 15, with immediate parliamentary action sought.

Bill of Rights to be proposed on subjects within federal jurisdiction.

Substantial programme of public works planned, including large expansion of airport construction.

Construction of railway to Great Slave Lake in Northwest Territories to be proposed.

Measures planned to encourage development and processing of natural resources.

New agency to regulate broadcasting to be established.

New measure to enable start this year on construction of South Saskatchewan River dam project at Outlook, Sask.

Research programme to be started to help open up mineral resources of Arctic Islands.

National parole board to be established to replace present parole system.

New small business agency in government to provide small business liaison with government and advise on aid measures.

New harbour commission planned at Lakehead to combine Fort William and Port Arthur harbours.

Amendments to be proposed in present plan of cash advances on farm-stored prairie grain.

New agricultural credit measures to be proposed.

System of simultaneous translation of English and French speeches in the Commons to be installed.

Permanent committees on veterans affairs and estimates to be established.

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## FAR NORTH STUDIES

The first thorough biological investigation of Prince of Wales Island in the centre of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago will be made this summer by an expedition from the Natural History Branch of the National Museum of Canada.

Purpose of the expedition is a comprehensive scientific survey of the bird and animal life of the island. Prince of Wales Islands has no permanent Eskimo population, although Eskimo hunters frequently visit it. No settlement or trading post has ever been established on the island so the scientists will be able to study bird and animal life that has not been disturbed by man.

Leading the party is T.H. Manning, of Ottawa, well-known Arctic explorer and naturalist. Accompanying Mr. Manning are Andrew Macpherson, mammalogist with the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Mrs. Macpherson, who will study Arctic parasites on the island under a grant from the Arctic Institute of North America.

The expedition left Ottawa May 10 by air for Resolute on Cornwallis Island. From Resolute, the group will make a 150-mile trip by dog-sled across the ice to their base camp at Browne Bay on the east coast of the island. Eskimos will be engaged to help transport the expedition and its supplies and equipment to Prince of Wales Island. From Browne Bay the scientists will make various trips varying in duration from three hours to 10 days and in early August will make a complete crossing of the island. In early September they will be brought from the island by a light aircraft.

Prince of Wales Island, which has an area of 12,500 square miles, has received little scientific study and has been visited only four times since Captain J.E. Bernier took possession of the island for Canada in 1906. It was discovered in 1851 by British naval parties searching for the lost Franklin expedition. The North Magnetic Pole was once located in the north-west part of Prince of Wales Island but now lies to the north-west of the island.

## SURVEYS AND MAPPING PROGRAMME

The increased emphasis being placed on the development of Canada's North is reflected in the 1958 field programme of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. These survey activities form a necessary basis for future development of the North.

This summer 170 university students will assist permanent departmental officials on a total of 83 field parties who will conduct topographical, geodetic, legal and hydrographic surveys. Major topographical survey parties will conduct large scale operations in northern portions of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On these projects helicopters and fixed wing aircraft will be used.

The 1958 programme brings into play technical developments in transportation and in the field of electronics, making possible much

wider survey coverage of difficult and extensive bush and muskeg areas. Actual experience on a project in northern Ontario with an electronic distance-measuring instrument has shown that a topographical survey task requiring a full week's work, using conventional methods, can now be accomplished with the same degree of accuracy in a day.

The Canadian Hydrographic Service has an extensive and varied programme giving important assistance, among other projects, to the mineral industry by its charging activities particularly in parts of Labrador, the Ungava Bay area, and the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay. The Service will also carry on studies of the possible effects on tidal movements of the proposed Passamaquoddy Power Project and of the construction of a proposed causeway between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

For the second consecutive year, Montreal is exhibiting merchandise from all over the world as it boasts once again of sponsoring Canada's only International Trade Fair. The Fair will take place from May 30-June 8 and exhibition space has been leased by countries as widely separated as Mainland China, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, and South Africa. Its success last year encouraged the entry into the 1958 fair of countries not exhibiting before; as a result of this response, the management has tripled the display area.

Canada has reserved 50 per cent of the space; the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Federal Government and Quebec's Provincial Government are both setting up information booths, and Canadian firms are displaying aluminum and petroleum products, business machines, aircraft, automatic communication systems, and other products and equipment. The United States, with only ten booths in the 1957 fair, has reportedly reserved 270 this year; the firms, all private and industrial companies, have been chosen by the United States Government.

Visitors will be impressed with the scope and variety of the displays. France, traditionally an exporter of luxury goods and a purveyor to gourmets, is launching into steel and heavy industry exhibits, though jewellery and wines will be there too. Czechoslovakia is one of the largest exhibitors, with some 60 tons of goods; cars, motorcycles, glassware, clothing, foodstuffs, radios, art objects, books, cameras--these are only a few of a long list. Mainland China is showing foodstuffs, handicrafts, silks, chemicals, wines, cotton, wool and embroidery. Italy will be represented by her fine knitwear, cheeses, chocolates, espresso coffee and other foods. Morocco's participation marks a determined bid

for a place in the Canadian market for its famous leathers, hand-tooled and crafted, oriental rugs, and agricultural products ranging from aromatic weeds to cork.

A model of the St. Lawrence Seaway will be one of the highlights of the exhibition. The organizers of The Montreal International Trade Fair will also organize the 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Exhibition, it is revealed. Thirty-two countries have been asked to participate, and some have already set up budgets.

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## ARMY SURVEYS

The largest survey party of Army Engineers slated for summer field work has travelled to Canada's sub-Arctic regions. By the time the six-man group comes out of the north around the end of September, about 60,000 square miles of tundra will have been accurately surveyed -- thanks mainly to a newly developed electronic measuring device called a tellurometer.

The tellurometer, about half the size of a soldier's barracks box, is a battery-powered micro-wave "echo" timing instrument that instantly and precisely measures the distance between two points. This will be the first full-scale field use of the South African invention by the Canadian Army and it will vastly increase the amount of country that can be surveyed during the short summer season.

The area to be covered by the party during the next four months lies east of Great Slave Lake in the Wholdaia Lake-Fort Reliance region of the North-west Territories. It will be surveyed for medium-scale mapping -- about four miles to the inch.

The Army surveyors will be assisted in their arduous, exacting work by two helicopters and one Beaver aircraft operated by civilians.

REPORT ON NATO MEETING  
(Continued from p. 3)

presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations, would form a reasonable basis for discussion of disarmament, but in reaffirming that view there was what one might well characterize as a note of flexibility.

"Pending more general negotiations, however, with respect to disarmament we felt that it might be possible, despite the recent setbacks that have been brought about by the attitude and action of the U.S.S.R., to inaugurate expert technical discussions between representatives of the Soviet Union and the Western powers principally concerned, such discussions to cover detailed measures of control over disarmament even though the precise disarmament proposals had not been identified. In discussing this facet of the problem of disarmament we had particularly in mind measures to prevent surprise attack and measures to detect nuclear explosions.

"These conclusions were set out in the communiqué, and they do indicate a degree of flexibility. But in the communiqué there is also a note of warning to the U.S.S.R. that their recent actions and attitudes have engendered in the West some skepticism as to their real intentions. In view of the uncertainties which exist and the present unfortunate lack of confidence between the Soviet leaders and ourselves, it is conceivable that many of our differences could not be reconciled at the diplomatic table. But we came back to this point, that even if we cannot contemplate reconciliation or settlement with respect to some of these matters, surely this does not dictate that they should not be discussed at some diplomatic level. At the meeting I laid particular stress on behalf of Canada on the need for further consideration of measures for inspection and control. In my opinion such measures are fundamental to any consideration, in any degree, of measures for disarmament. I do believe that measures with respect to control and inspection are fundamental to any disarmament negotiations. Then if we could agree to act with respect to this core problem, confidence would be created and on the basis

of that confidence discussions could be held with respect to particular measures for disarmament."

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TO VISIT CANADA

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO, will visit Canada as a guest of the Canadian Government for eight days commencing on May 28.

Mr. Spaak will be accompanied by Mr. L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council, Mr. A. Casardi, Assistant Under-Secretary of NATO for Political Affairs and other members of the NATO Secretariat.

Following a two-day visit in Ottawa (May 28 and 29) during which Mr. Spaak will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General at Government House, Mr. Spaak and his party will visit Quebec (May 30), Montreal (May 31 and June 1), Toronto (June 2) and Halifax (June 3 and 4). During this tour Mr. Spaak will see the St. Lawrence Seaway and will visit air force and naval installations. He will also address various groups and organizations interested in international and, more particularly, in NATO affairs. A detailed programme will be issued as soon as possible.

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HONOURS FOR CBC

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation won seven first and seven honourable-mention awards at the 22nd annual American Exhibition of Educational Radio and Television Programmes, it was announced May 12 by Ohio State University.

CBC radio took six first awards and six honourable mentions; CBC-TV took one of each. Popularly known as "The Ohio Awards," they take the form of certificates.

The exhibition is sponsored annually by Ohio State University's Institute for Education by Radio-Television. Stated purpose of the institute is to "further the broadcasting of significant educational programmes... by singling out outstanding examples for special awards."