



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 13 No. 44

October 29, 1958

CONTENTS

Disarmament	1
St. Lawrence Parks	3
Teachers in Canada	3
Trophies for RCN	4
Hockey Team to Moscow	4

Naval Technical School	4
Vital Statistics	4
Economic Outlook	6
Pipe Line Completed	6

DISARMAMENT

The following is a statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, on Monday, October 20, 1958.

...The Canadian Delegation has listened with great interest to the statements made in this Committee on the subject of disarmament. It seems to us, Mr. Chairman, that there is universal awareness, expressed by all the speakers, of the appalling threat which the possibility of war presents in a nuclear age, and the need for disarmament as a condition of human survival. Against this sombre background, it must seem to those who are, in all countries, following our discussions, that a great effort is demanded of the United Nations to reach some measure of agreement as to our objectives. This Committee cannot, by its own direct action, bring about disarmament, but we can, I believe, powerfully influence the outcome.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that there has been, during the last few days, a growing tendency in the Committee to try to find some common ground on the means of attaining our objectives, particularly over testing of nuclear weapons. There are, as we all know, a number of resolutions relating to this subject before the Committee, and indeed it is dealt with in the resolution which we ourselves, along with sixteen other governments, are co-sponsoring. For our part, we very much welcome this trend

in the Committee towards a search for a unanimous approach to this problem, a trend which has found expression in various forms in a number of recent speeches from representatives of countries in many parts of the world. It is very understandable that sober opinion in this Committee should not wish to see our discussions end in an atmosphere of disunity. It is particularly important, it seems to us, in connection with the forthcoming meeting in Geneva of October 31, to consider the question of nuclear testing.

In this context, there has sometimes been too much emphasis on matters of semantics during recent discussions here. We have had a good deal of play on words in connection with this question of nuclear testing: such terms as "cessation", "discontinuance", "suspension", and "halt". Of course, these shades of meaning may represent different approaches to the problem. Yet I believe it is our duty to seek what is common in our aims and not to underline our differences. This, if I understood him correctly, was the object of the distinguished Foreign Minister of Sweden in his statement, and I was sorry that the Representative of the Soviet Union took occasion in his remarks of October 17 to give the impression that he was analysing away the possible grounds of compromise which Mr. Under appeared to be indicating. Nevertheless, it seems to us that that common ground does exist, and it has become increasingly apparent during our discussions. Unless I am mistaken,

(over)

most of the members of this Committee who have spoken (this includes the representatives of the great nuclear powers) have expressed themselves in favour of the objective of the discontinuance, under sufficient control, of nuclear testing for weapons purposes. There are important differences as to timing and as to the relationship of test discontinuance to other aspects of disarmament. But agreement as to the acknowledged goal remains.

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian Delegation has no desire to foster an illusion of unity where none exists. On the contrary, we believe that a practical and realistic approach which faces all facts is the only one which offers any hope for progress towards disarmament. But we think that, if there is a measure of agreement as to our aims, this fact should find expression.

When we turn from words to deeds in this matter of test explosions, we are faced with an obscurity in the Soviet position which gives ground for real concern. One of the most promising auguries for the success of the forthcoming Geneva negotiations has been the willingness of the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to suspend all test explosions for one year from October 31, the date from which these negotiations begin. When is the Soviet Union going to match this offer? For what purpose is the Soviet Government keeping us all in suspense while awaiting an answer to this question. The equivocal statement made by Mr. Zorin on this subject on October 10 can hardly be considered adequate. Members of the Committee may be more interested in this practical question than in score cards of past nuclear explosions.

So far, Mr. Chairman, I have been dealing with questions relating to nuclear testing, but although this subject has been in the fore-front of our discussions here, and although my Government attributes great importance to it, we must, I believe, all agree that it is not the heart of the matter.

Let me make our viewpoint clear. What we want is total disarmament as soon as possible. We do not like nuclear weapons and we want to rid the world of them. We do not, however, subscribe to the thesis that it is only nuclear warfare that is wicked, with the apparent conclusion that if we could get rid of it we could go back to nice clean wars like the last one. The existence of nuclear weapons in the first place was made necessary by the existence on a larger scale of conventional weapons of destruction. The refinement of nuclear weapons after the Second World War was made necessary by the accumulation and the threatening use of huge conventional armaments by the U.S.S.R. and its allies -- coupled, of course, with their own stockpiles of weapons and missiles. It is not stubbornness or malice which causes us to insist on the connection between nuclear and conventional disarmament. We cannot tackle one aspect of disarmament without tackling the other.

I am no more happy than other speakers that peace should be maintained by a balance of the forces of destruction. That is why Canada wants to move forward through stages of disarmament to healthier international relations. This is a hard world, however, and the transition from a balance of forces to something better is precarious. Those who insist on the immediate abolition of nuclear weapons without regard to any other factors, should ask themselves whether they are sure that the unhealthy balance of power which would result in the world would guarantee peace for any country. Would it, for instance, safeguard the countries on the expanding perimeter of the Communist empire? It has been with conventional forces and the threat of conventional forces that those countries have been threatened or subjugated in the past. We do not yet live in the ideal world of the philosophers and we dare not talk here as if we did.

Having insisted thus on the fundamental importance of balanced disarmament, I wish to make clear that Canada recognizes that we can proceed to our goal only by stages. We do not object to taking a first step, if that step is valuable in itself and equitable in effect. In particular, we strongly endorse the suspension of nuclear tests as an initial measure. We do so because we believe that suspension can soon become permanent cessation. Such a measure, we hope, would encourage greater mutual confidence. The essential control feature, although not an end in itself, could become a first great experiment in international scientific collaboration. It would point the way to a solution of the complex problems ahead in controlling more difficult aspects of disarmament -- because no progress in disarmament is possible without control. The establishment thus set up might also carry on positive scientific programmes in the spirit of the International Geophysical Year.

The immediate suspension of tests would have many desirable results. Nevertheless we should realize that serious risks are involved for those countries which have sought to turn their manpower to productive purposes and are forced to rely on modern arms for their security. The offer of the United States and the United Kingdom should not be underestimated. It is a daring step in a perilous international situation.

For our part, we have always pressed in this Assembly for the cessation of nuclear tests as urgently as possible. Those of us who are impatient, however, should all take stock of the extent to which the United States and the United Kingdom have changed, in the interest of reaching agreement with the Soviet Government, conditions considered only a few months ago as necessary accompaniments of the suspension of tests. No power can be expected to rush into moves of this kind without caution. If this programme is accepted by the U.S.S.R., it can lead us to the total cessation of tests, which we are all united in

ST. LAWRENCE PARKS

Although the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects are usually thought of in terms of shipping and electric power, their impact on the St. Lawrence Valley will extend far beyond the realm of economics, according to the "Ontario Hydro News".

Along the banks of the St. Lawrence River, paralleling these giant developments, an extensive parks system is being brought into existence.

The St. Lawrence parks serve a two-fold purpose: the preservation of the historical associations of the St. Lawrence Valley and the creation of a recreational area regarded as unsurpassed by any other section of the country.

Even before the engineering developments were begun, it was apparent that the relocation of riverside communities, caused by the raised level of the St. Lawrence, represented an unparalleled opportunity to redevelop the area. To meet this challenge, the Ontario Government established the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission in 1955.

Now, three years after its inception, the Development Commission, under the able chairmanship of Hon. George Challies, former First Vice-Chairman of Ontario Hydro, is engaged in the building of a scenic island parkway and a system of public beaches, playgrounds and picnic and camping areas between Iroquois and Lancaster, a few miles east of Cornwall. The Commission's long-term plans envisage several thousand acres of parks and beaches with a historical centre as the focal point.

Crysler Park, a 2,000-acre combined recreational area and historical memorial, commemorates the victory of British and Canadian troops over American forces in 1813. Situated a few miles east of Morrisburg, the park will contain historical and folk museums, picnic areas, a working model of a lock and canal, a replica of an 18th Century bateau in which visitors may ride, a golf course and a large restaurant.

A war museum is being built at the base of the 55-foot-high earth mound upon which the battle memorial will be placed. From a mound a wide mall leads to a reception centre for visitors.

East of the memorial itself is Upper Canada Village, scheduled to be opened in 1960. An authentic reconstruction of United Empire Loyalist houses, barns, taverns, churches and ships, the village is separated from the Chrysler Memorial by a brick and stone memorial cemetery. It is enclosed by a wall constructed of material salvaged from buildings situated in the area which now forms part of the head-pond for the power project. Set into the wall are tombstones dating back to the early days of settlement in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The Development Commission has collected some 4,000 objects of historical interest which will be used in furnishing the village. Some of this collection is already on public view in a temporary museum at Morrisburg, near the Commission's Head Office.

Professor Anthony Adamson of the University of Toronto, park architect and planner, says the village will be a "progression of history" with the buildings representing different periods of colonial life in the St. Lawrence Valley.

Nine parks and beaches are now in various stages of construction between Lancaster and Iroquois. Two of them, located at Iroquois and Morrisburg, are being built by Ontario Hydro as part of its programme of rehabilitation in the areas affected by the power project.

Scenic Long Sault Parkway, now being built by the Development Commission, commemorates the historic Long Sault Rapids, which have now disappeared. The new parkway eventually will link nine of the 18 new islands created when the level of the river was raised.

Many St. Lawrence Valley residents believe their area will soon rival the Niagara Parks system as a tourist attraction. Assisted by its advantageous geographical position, the area already is being invaded by thousands of visitors from Canada, the United States and other countries. The north shore of the St. Lawrence River is readily accessible from Montreal, Ottawa and other eastern Ontario communities within a 100-mile radius of the power lake. Major centres of population in other parts of the province and the United States are within a day's drive by automobile.

But despite this influx of visitors, Commission Chairman Challies has emphasized that the new park system will primarily benefit the people of the St. Lawrence Valley Communities. Lauding the preservation of the rich historical heritage of the area, Mr. Challies outlined this aspect of the Commission's responsibility during a speech in the Ontario Legislature before his retirement three years ago.

"Here is our chance," he said, "to bring into focus for this generation, and future generations, the valorous deeds and sacrifices of the heroic men and women who started a remote and savage wilderness on the way to becoming the great and prosperous Province of Ontario".

* * * *

TEACHERS IN CANADA

The number of teachers in nine provinces of Canada (Quebec excepted) increased 5.6 per cent during the school year 1954-55 to 75,500, according to a report on salaries and qualifications of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some 18 per cent were instructing secondary grades only. About 25

(over)

per cent of the teachers were employed in cities of 100,000 population or over, while 41 per cent were in rural areas and centres of less than 1,000 population. Some 70 per cent of the teachers were women, of whom 39 per cent were married.

The median salary for all teachers increased \$186 during the year to an all-time high of \$2,840. The median salary for teachers of elementary grades was \$2,613 and for teachers of secondary grades \$4,191. Almost 10 per cent of the teaching staff in the nine provinces lacked qualifications which are generally considered to be a bare minimum. On the other hand, more than one-fifth of the teachers were university graduates.

Both the median experience and the median tenure for eight provinces (Quebec and Ontario excepted) increased 0.2 years to 7.8 years for experience and 2.4 years for tenure. These eight provinces lost 18.5 per cent of their staff at mid-summer 1954, not counting those teachers who moved from one province to teach in another. The average staff turnover was 32.5 per cent.

The median enrolment for all schools remained unchanged at 30 pupils per class. The median enrolment for elementary classes was 31, and that for secondary classes 28. Classes vary all the way from less than five in some one-room rural schools to a few classes of over 80 in one of the cities.

There were considerable variations between provinces and between types of community in salaries, qualifications, experience, tenure, turnover and median enrolment per class.

TROPHIES FOR RCN

Four silver trophies from former Royal Navy ships bearing the name Bonaventure and brought to Canada for the aircraft carrier HMCS Bonaventure by Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral-of-the-Fleet, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, were presented by him when he was in Ottawa to Vice-Admiral H.G. DeWolf, Chief of the Naval Staff.

The silver will remain in the care of the RCN as it has a warship with the name Bonaventure. The trophies include a rose-bowl, a sugar dredger, a twin-handled tankard and a glass and silver cigar lighter.

They were trophies originally presented before the First World War to HMCS Bonaventure, a submarine depot ship, which began her naval career as a second class protected cruiser, launched in 1892 and sold out of service in 1920, after First World War service as a submarine depot ship. She was based on Esquimalt, B.C., with the Royal Navy in 1905.

The name Bonaventure is an honored one among British fighting ships and goes back to the

days of Edward IV. Although the name appears many times in British maritime history, there are only seven official naval antecedents of the present Bonaventure.

HOCKEY TEAM TO MOSCOW

Kelowna Packers, of British Columbia, runners-up in the Allan Cup Championship final last spring, will be the first Canadian team ever to visit the U.S.S.R. They will play five exhibition games in Moscow on November 16, 19, 21 and 23, following matches in Stockholm, Sweden, on November 9, 11 and 12.

The games will be played on artificial ice in Moscow's Palace of Sports, which has a seating capacity of between 14,000 and 15,000.

The Canadians will meet players with whom they have battled, both in international competitions, and last winter, during an eight-game Russian tour of Eastern Canada. The Russian teams will be drawn from their "A" league, the top one in the country. It is likely that as many Soviet players as possible will be given the opportunity to gain experience against the country which has dominated the international hockey picture for years.

NAVAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The Royal Canadian Navy's new Naval Technical School at Esquimalt, B.C., was opened officially by Mr. George R. Pearkes, VC, Minister of National Defence, on October 18.

The purpose of the school is to provide naval technical personnel with the finest possible training from basic to advanced level. Completely modern in design and facilities, it will serve as a primary source of highly-skilled personnel required to operate and maintain the increasing amount of technical equipment being developed for the ships of the fleet.

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth registrations increased more than 12 per cent in September to 41,622 from 37,138 in the corresponding month last year. This substantial increase more than offset earlier declines this year and January-September registrations rose slightly to 358,438 from 357,816 in the like 1957 period. Marriages rose in September to 14,826 from 14,560 a year earlier and in the January-September period to 98,660 from 98,509. Number of deaths rose in September to 10,908 from 10,792, but nine-month registrations fell to 100,102 from 101,169.

DISARMAMENT

(Continued from P. 2)

wanting. The U.S.S.R. is on record with offers which should make such a programme possible. There is no question, therefore, as has been suggested in this debate, of the United States and the United Kingdom attempting to impose something by marshalling a majority vote of the Assembly. Given good will and good faith, there is no reason why there should be a single test explosion after October 31, ten days from now.

Whatever declarations we might extract from the Great Powers, I do not believe we can expect any of them to scrap completely and immediately their capacity to develop and test nuclear weapons, because it will take time to establish and prove the worth of an agreement. Whether we call it a cessation, a suspension, or a discontinuance of tests, the fact is that it will of necessity be tentative until all parties concerned are assured that the control system is operating effectively.

I realize that there are those who honestly doubt that the Western Powers are in earnest and that they are seeking to provide a means of escape from any agreement on discontinuance of nuclear tests. For my part, I can say that I am by no means certain of the good intentions of the U.S.S.R., but I am prepared to accept the declarations they have made before us and at Geneva, in spite of the attempts they have made here to cloud the issue. As for the United States and the United Kingdom, I know much more of their intentions. I am convinced of their determination to strive earnestly for a situation in which the cessation of tests will be achieved.

The stand of my own Government was put on record last April when the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, stated in an address: "My hope is that the nations of the free world will announce in the immediate future their desire and willingness to discontinue nuclear tests, except for the application of known explosive techniques to peaceful purposes, provided that there is suitable international supervision."

In my country we do not make or possess nuclear weapons. Our considerable atomic energy industry is devoted to peaceful uses. It is tempting to make a virtue of this fact and commit thereby the all too common sin of those of us who are not great powers. Canada is linked for reasons of defence with those who do possess nuclear weapons, and we do not question their justification for doing so under present circumstances. All of us here would do more for the cause of genuine disarmament if we would recognize the terrible dilemma which faces the great powers today, and not treat their problems as if they were miasmas which could be exorcized by rhetoric.

Nothing I have said is intended to give the impression that we in Canada view the development of nuclear weapons with equanimity. I

think we should all be grateful to the distinguished Foreign Minister of Ireland for bringing to our attention, here and now, the danger involved in the spread of nuclear weapons. I share his grave anxiety at the uncontrollable anarchy which could result from the wide dissemination of these dangerous instruments. The main danger, as we see it, lies in an extension of the capability of making nuclear weapons, and I join heartily in Mr. Aiken's appeal to all those not now engaged in making nuclear weapons to refrain from doing so. The indiscriminate spread of nuclear weapons by transfer is something which we should also like to discourage. Nevertheless, to forbid absolutely their transfer, before relevant disarmament measures are agreed upon, might not contribute to the good cause which Mr. Aiken has in mind.

As I stated in the General Assembly, we are deeply concerned over the stalemate that has been reached in United Nations machinery to deal with disarmament. The Disarmament Commission has been rendered inoperable by the demand for "parity". Parity, it seems to me, is one of the most reactionary principles yet propounded in the United Nations and would quickly destroy our institutions if it were accepted. Any country, which has the best interests of the United Nations at heart, must struggle to maintain the necessary flexibility for movement and growth. It must frustrate efforts from all quarters to force member states into two or more camps. The principle of "parity" would freeze us into a strait-jacket of alignments, so rigid and so unnatural, that paralysis would quickly set in. I fully agree that the many various schools of thought in the Assembly should be represented, and I admit that the proportions in United Nations bodies dealing with disarmament and other subjects have not always been justifiable. It was for this reason that my Delegation last year took a lead in seeking a more equitable distribution of seats in the Disarmament Commission. We see no reason, however, why we should distort the world to suit the Soviet Union. Adjustment of the balance of interests is one thing, but this so-called "parity" is something quite different. For our part, we could not agree to the principle of "parity", whether it was put forward by the Soviet Union, or by any other great power.

It may be that the time has come for a new approach to the whole question of disarmament machinery in the United Nations. The Secretary-General, in his memorandum, has suggested the new responsibilities which will have to be accepted, if, as we trust, positive results are achieved in Geneva. We may be moving from a largely deliberative phase to a phase in which the United Nations will have administrative, along with deliberative, functions. If progress begets progress, then both aspects of our work may be much greater than anything

previously undertaken. For this purpose we may well need new and different bodies. Countries participating in these bodies will have to be chosen for functional as well as geographical reasons. It seemed to me there was a creative idea in Prince Wan's suggestion that the Disarmament Commission might remain a consultative body with sub-committees composed for purposes of negotiation, in accordance with the function to be performed. These are questions which must be considered urgently, whether in accordance with the interesting suggestion made by the Foreign Minister of Mexico, or in some other way. We are not ourselves disposed to let old forms and traditional attitudes stand in the way of new measures to suit the times.

As for the Soviet resolution on the diversion of expenditures from defence to economic assistance, I shall be brief. The basic conception is an admirable one which we have been advocating for years. There seems to be widespread doubt, however, whether in its present form it is intended to be taken seriously. The underdeveloped countries have had little enough from the Soviet Union except tracts and bad advice. We are pleased that somewhat belatedly the Soviet Union has begun to supplement this kind of intervention with economic and technical assistance, although it has been notably reluctant to divert much of this through even-handed agencies like the United Nations or other non-partisan organizations. It seems to me that it is incumbent upon the

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

An optimistic view on business prospects in the year ahead was expressed by Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport, in a speech to the Brantford Board of Trade on October 22.

Mr. Hees said in part:

"Export business, upon which we are so dependent as a large exporting nation, should steadily improve, as recovery continues in the United States, the United Kingdom, and other sterling area countries. As recovery proceeds in these larger trading countries, it is bound to have its effect upon the economy of other nations, and this, in turn, should increase demand for Canadian products....

"Other factors making for improvement in the domestic economy are the continuing high level of personal incomes and personal savings in Canada....

"This year, the retained incomes of Canadians are approximately 7 per cent higher than for the same period a year ago. This means that Canadians, with their determination to acquire the highest possible standard of living, present a potential domestic market for Canadian suppliers.

"The levelling off in inventory trimming now evident, and the anticipated increase in demand for goods and materials, which follow

Soviet Union to begin correcting the enormous disproportion between its defence expenditures and its meagre contributions to needy countries outside its orbit, before calling on other countries with far better records to do likewise.

Mr. Chairman, there are always sound grounds for discouragement about the progress of disarmament. This debate has itself produced good cause for anxieties. Nevertheless I still believe, as I said in my opening statement in the plenary session, that there are hopeful prospects. The reason I believe prospects are somewhat better than they have been is that we are coming closer to reality than we have in the past. Too often our debates on disarmament in this and other bodies have seemed more like the bandying of fine phrases and a contest for favourable repute, rather than an effort to adjust the gross facts of international life in the direction of disarmament. For this reason I have confined my remarks today to what seem to me to be the concrete issues facing us right now rather than Utopian visions, which have their rightful place in our thinking, but which have too often beguiled us from getting down to business.

As I have said, it is not unrealistic even to be optimistic about the trend of this debate. The Canadian Government, for its part, welcomes the fact that in spite of obvious differences there is a wide measure of basic agreement among us.

improvement in conditions both at home and abroad, give us every reason to believe that the present upswing in the Canadian economy is broadly based....

"...There is one overall factor which we must never ignore, and which augurs well for the future of Canada. We are a young nation, endowed with an abundance of natural resources, and a virile people who are qualified to utilize those resources in the interest of this nation and its people.

"The natural resources which we possess will be required in the not distant future, not only to supply demand in other freedom-loving nations, less richly endowed than we are, but also will be needed to meet the requirements of a rapidly expanding industrialization in our own country."

* * * *

PIPE LINE COMPLETED

Natural gas began to flow, on October 23, from Alberta to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and intervening cities. The Board of Transport Commissioners issued orders on October 22 permitting the opening of the final portion of Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited. Construction of the 2,294-mile line began in July, 1956, at a cost of \$375 million.