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## CONTENTS

The UN and the Idea of Brotherhood.....	1
Great Slave Lake Railway .....	3
Seaway Symbol .....	3
Construction Grant to Gander Hospital .....	3
Schooling and Income .....	3
Muskeg Research Conference .....	4
Naval Weather Station .....	4
Antipodes Trade Mission .....	4

Regional Price Indexes .....	4
Permafrost Conference .....	5
Discouraging Sea Poachers .....	5
Unemployment Insurance .....	5
Steel Buildings for Iran .....	5
Imports in 1961 .....	5
Fisheries Patrol Augmented .....	6
Air Equipment for Italy .....	6

## THE UN AND THE IDEA OF BROTHERHOOD

The following is a partial text of notes prepared for delivery by Prime Minister Diefenbaker at a Temple Emanuel dinner in Montreal on February 14:

"...Fellowship, though it may begin at home, can never end there. The world revolutions of 'rising expectation' and 'colonial liquidation' have brought new forces, new peoples and new demands, contending on the stage of contemporary history. Newly arising nations are viewing themselves afresh as they contrast their economic and social condition with the more favoured sectors of mankind, to which Canada belongs. These newcomers to world politics and world history want to achieve their hopes for well-being and equal participation now. They are peoples in a hurry, who will not wait for history to move as slowly for them in the future as it has in the past.

"There is a global demand for recognition of brotherhood and an end of discrimination.

"In many quarters, questions are being raised anxiously about the continuing usefulness of the United Nations organization. Concern has been expressed as to the direction in which recent developments have been leading, and the varying standards applied by some members.

"It is obvious that the organization cannot prevent great-power conflict. Its membership must negotiate their way out of the maze of differences which divide them. In recent weeks, cracks have begun to appear in the cold war ice which has chilled East-West relations since May 1960.

"A few days ago, I received a new proposal from Mr. Khrushchov for a head-of-government meeting on the all-important issues of disarmament. These signs are always welcome, even though such Soviet initiatives must be, and are being, carefully considered by the Western powers in consultation. The Western desire for peaceful solutions cannot be misled or diverted by tactical manoeuvring for momentary advantage.

"That is why it is essential to look carefully at Mr. Khrushchov's letter to determine whether it constitutes a realistic approach. The forthcoming disarmament talks at Geneva on March 14 will start from a base of agreement on broad principles. The occasion should be seized to convert these principles into practical measures of disarmament.

"The presence of the foreign ministers of the members of the Committee at the outset of the negotiations would ensure the direction and guidance required for the early work of the Committee. Should it appear at any stage that a meeting at heads-of-government level would facilitate further progress on disarmament, such a meeting should be held.

## EXTINGUISHING FLASHPOINTS

"While the areas of East-West conflict are being explored for avenues of improvement, the flashpoints of international tension must be smothered. The United Nations has demonstrated its ability to deal with local wars, those sparks in remote areas which hold the terrible threat of world conflagration.

"In the Congo alone, the political confusion, the violence and the outside interference have imposed a staggering burden, which a few years ago might have been regarded as being beyond the capacity of the United Nations. This has been only one of several important activities which have sorely taxed the resources of the organization.

CRISIS IN THE UN

"During the past year or so, the United Nations has been passing through a period of internal crisis. It has been faced with an urgent need for adjustments to meet the pressures of a greatly enlarged membership. It has been threatened by bankruptcy because of the failure of financial support from some important members. It has been under sharp attack from the Soviet Union, which seems bent on destroying or dominating the organization by neutralizing its executive arm.

"Following the admission of many new states from Asia and Africa, majority opinion in the United Nations and consequently voting patterns have radically changed from earlier days. The attitude and influence of the African states, the largest single group in the General Assembly, is a new and sometimes unpredictable factor. The newly emerging nations have brought about a rising tide of sentiment about colonial issues and racial discrimination.

"The sharpest criticism and condemnation on colonial issues has been directed against the Western powers administering territories overseas. Difficult as it is to understand, there has been no complaint about the Soviet Union's ugly domination of subject peoples.

PROBLEM OF FINANCES

"The United Nations is gravely harmed by the substantial shortfall in its finances. Quite clearly, expenses of the organization should be borne collectively by all members. The Charter imposes this obligation in unmistakable terms. And it goes further; Article 19 prescribes that members who are in arrears in the payment of financial contributions shall have no vote in the General Assembly.

"At the sixteenth session, the General Assembly took extraordinary steps to deal with the main problems of financing. Canada took the lead in securing the adoption of a resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the question of the legal obligations of members to contribute to the costs of peace-keeping operations. Canada co-sponsored a second resolution authorizing the Secretary-General to issue bonds in the amount of \$200 million. Canada's attitude on these questions reflects its interest in developing the peace-keeping role of the United Nations and in establishing a sound basis whereby the financial burden will be equitably shared by the whole membership.

"No international organization can hope to survive in the face of increasing demands and responsibilities if it is not assured adequate financial resources. There can be no justification for expecting that some members will carry a disproportionately heavy financial burden while others, with no less

capacity to pay, shall be allowed to contribute only to those enterprises which they happen to like.

RIVALRY OF POWER BLOCS

"A major cause of weakness of the United Nations today is the continuing rivalry among the principal power groupings. These cross-currents of competition are not new. The cold war, the so-called colonial struggle and the contest for leadership in the United Nations have existed from the beginning. Of late, the competition has been intensified because the various power groupings have moved into a position of closer balance.

"These conditions reflect the complex adjustments in a changing world. They could signify the beginning of a new and stronger United Nations but only if the member states continue to recognize the compelling need for international organization in the complicated world of today.

THE CREDIT SIDE

"And even with its limitations, the United Nations has much on the credit side. No member state has left the organization. Instead, the United Nations has gathered in the emerging new states which have made admission to the United Nations a landmark of their attainment of independence. The hope for the future is that when the new nations have found their place in the international community — and membership in the United Nations will undoubtedly help them to do so — they will fully utilize the United Nations for strengthening the foundations of peace and security through collective co-operation.

"The elements exist under the Charter system for the kind of co-operation required to bring about accommodation, compromise and, ultimately, the harmony essential to international order. But there must be a conscious return to the basic purposes and methods of the United Nations — to the ways of mediation, negotiation and conciliation.

"First and foremost, instead of the heavy emphasis on emotional issues, the United Nations must continue to concentrate on the fundamental purpose of preserving peace. It should heed, above all, the stirring declaration of aims which begins with the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. Its main challenge is to place the attainment of its purposes in perspective and to establish priorities for the achievement of its aims.

"Secondly, to do justice to its aims, the United Nations must be morally and materially strong. It must resist any tendency to mobilize maximum opinion behind angry condemnations and empty injunctions. Debate and propaganda must be subordinated to the need for effective action.

"Thirdly, there is importance and urgency in the need to devote the attention and energy of the United Nations to the task of improving its peace-keeping methods. Means must be further developed of rapidly assembling effective machinery which can be put to work in any situation of tension and danger. The peace-keeping experience of the past points the direction in which methods of observation, supervision

(Continued on P. 6)

## GREAT SLAVE LAKE RAILWAY

On February 12, a bull-dozer crashed into a few yards of wintry bush to make the day a historic one for railroading in Canada and to open a new era of development for the north. At the controls was Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale, who was officiating at the northern equivalent of a sod-turning ceremony for construction of the 438-mile Great Slave Lake Railway from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River, on Great Slave Lake, and the great lead-zinc deposits of Pine Point.

This is the first steel to cross the 60th Parallel into the Northwest Territories — a 30-year hope of the Peace River people fulfilled and a milestone that could affect exploration and development prospects throughout the whole Mackenzie District.

The Great Slave Lake Railway will be one of Canada's great development railways, serving the growth of agriculture north of Grimshaw and mining south of Great Slave Lake. By bringing Pine Point into production, it will increase, even in its early stages, the gross national product by some \$25 million and open up six million acres of arable land to homesteading. The estimated cost is \$75 million. The completion date has been set at December 31, 1966.

### PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

By the terms of the Great Slave Lake Railway Agreement signed December 7, 1961, between the Federal Government, the Canadian National Railway, Pine Point Mines Ltd., and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., COMINCO undertakes to bring Pine Point into production by December 31, 1966, and ship all ore and concentrates by the railway for the next ten years. The company undertakes to deliver 215,000 tons of concentrates a year for transport and to pay a special transportation charge based on the average ton value of ore and concentrates shipped. Though the size of the Pine Point deposits is not yet fully known, it is certain that, at this production rate, reserves exist to assure operation for at least 30 years.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Great Slave Lake Railway (June 1960) points out substantial benefits likely to affect the development of agriculture and forestry. At present, only 700,000 acres of the 6-million-acre potential adjacent to the route are being farmed; a northern forest industry has 13 million acres of virgin forest lands to draw on.

### SEAWAY SYMBOL

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is to have a stylized symbol of its own. In royal blue and white, the Seaway colours, the symbol emphasizes the Seaway's main function, lockage of ships. The relation of the Authority to the transiting vessel is

illustrated by a circular line representing the Authority itself and an outline of the lock facility, which it operates and in which the ship is an independent object.

The new insignia will be used to identify all Seaway Authority facilities and structures, land and floating equipment on stationery, and as a crest on uniforms of Seaway operating and maintenance personnel.

The design was created by the Montreal artist and industrial designer, Gilles Robert.

In adopting a distinctive identification of this type, the Authority is keeping pace with a developing trend in the industrial and commercial world and seeks, through extensive use of the new design, to make the deep waterway better known to the commerce and shipping of all nations.

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### CONSTRUCTION GRANT TO GANDER HOSPITAL

A new 153-bed hospital, the Regional Gander Hospital, Gander, Newfoundland, is to be built with the assistance of a \$358,583 federal construction grant, it was recently announced by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The hospital, which will be staffed by 64 nurses and three interns, includes in its plan medical, surgical and recovery beds, labour and delivery rooms, and maternity, paediatric and psychiatric suites. Other facilities to be provided include out-patient, radiology, physiotherapy and laboratory departments, pharmacy, storage and supply rooms, stores, laundries, cafeteria, and staff living-quarters.

The Regional Gander Hospital serves an estimated population of 45,000.

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### SCHOOLING AND INCOME

Approximately two-thirds of the males in the Canadian labour force in 1959 whose formal schooling did not extend beyond elementary grades had incomes of less than \$4,000. About 45 per cent of those with a complete high-school education had incomes of less than \$4,000 that year, while only about 26 per cent of the male college graduates fell into this bracket. On the other hand, nearly 16 per cent of the male college graduates reached the income level of \$10,000 or more, compared with about 4 per cent of the high-school graduates and less than 1 per cent of those whose schooling stopped at the elementary level. About 94 per cent of the total income included in these calculations represented earned income.

These statistics showing the relation between formal schooling and earning power were obtained from a nationwide sample of some 12,000 persons undertaken during the period February-April 1960. More detailed results showing the relation between education and income will appear in the next issue (1961-62) of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual

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publication *Preliminary Statistics of Education*. A detailed treatment of personal and family income, based on the results of this survey, will be published in a forthcoming DBS bulletin entitled *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1959*. This report will relate income not only to education but to type and locality of residence, sex, age, immigration status, size of family, and so on.

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### MUSKEG RESEARCH CONFERENCE

The annual Canadian Muskeg Research Conference will be held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, May 17 and 18. This will be the eighth such meeting and will be sponsored by the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics of the National Research Council of Canada. These conferences afford an opportunity for those interested in muskeg and the problems it represents to meet and discuss mutual problems and their solutions. Featured at this year's conference will be a discussion of the "why and how" of muskeg. In addition, papers considering phases of research, design and practice as they pertain to engineering problems arising from muskeg, highway construction, trafficability, corrosion of structures by muskeg waters, engineering characteristics of peat, etc., will be presented.

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### NAVAL WEATHER STATION

Weather is a major consideration when flying is involved, and when the aircraft carrier HMCS *Bonaventure* goes to sea the aircrews on board are kept "weather-wise" by a unique sea-going weather office. "Our main problem was not only short-range forecasting," explained Lieutenant-Commander Raymond J. Fichaud, of Montreal and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, who served as senior meteorological officer for two years in the *Bonaventure*. "We had to give a picture of developments over a 30-hour period, and at all times a five-day forecast for planning purposes."

To provide this service, the big ship's meteorologists use the latest forecasting equipment together with weather information received from shore stations and other ships at sea. This results in an operation similar to that found in weather offices at airports across Canada.

Lieutenant-Commander Fichaud, who has been on loan to the RCN from the Department of Transport, recently left the aircraft carrier for service in the joint RCN-RCAF meteorological office in Halifax. "There were difficulties in operating a weather office that is on the move," he said. "One of the main frustrations was atmospheric conditions that sometimes blocked radio signals providing weather reports from shore stations." He said operations in the northern latitudes are particularly noted for this problem.

In addition to reports received by *Bonaventure's* radio teletypes, radio-facsimile weather maps are periodically received to assist in providing an accurate forecast. When the ship is operating near shore transmitting stations, she can pick up "actuals", which are voice transmissions covering local weather conditions.

From the reports received, supplemented by the information gained on board the ship, the meteorological staff are able to provide the information required for the briefing of the aircrews.

*Bonaventure's* weather office not only provides her aircrews with up-to-date weather forecasts, it also supplies meteorological information to stations ashore. The staff make hourly surface observations and at least one upper atmospheric reading a day with a free-rising balloon. These reports are passed to radio stations ashore where the information is distributed internationally.

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### ANTIPODES TRADE MISSION

A Canadian trade mission to Australia and New Zealand will leave Vancouver on March 10 and arrive in Sydney on March 13. Members of the mission will visit Canberra and six leading commercial centres in Australia and three in New Zealand, returning to Canada on April 8.

The aims and objectives of the mission are four-fold, as follows:

- (a) To discuss with Australian and New Zealand business leaders the opportunities for strengthening commercial ties with Canada, to explore the market possibilities for Canadian products, and to provide a better understanding of Canada as a source of supply.
- (b) To assess the implications for Canada of the long-term growth of the Australian and New Zealand economies.
- (c) To observe industrial methods in Australia and New Zealand, in order that information concerning the special requirements of their markets may be obtained.
- (d) To return the visit of the Australian trade mission that toured Canada in 1960 and made an important contribution to the development of commercial relations between Canada and Australia.

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### REGIONAL PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes declined in seven of ten regional cities between the beginning of December 1961 and January 1962, were unchanged in two cities and increased 0.3 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina. Decreases ranged from 0.1 per cent in both St. John's and Edmonton-Calgary to 0.5 per cent in Montreal and Ottawa.

Food indexes decreased in six cities, increased in one city and were unchanged in the remaining three. Shelter indexes were up in two cities, down

(Continued on P. 6)

in two and unchanged in six. Clothing indexes declined in eight regional cities, increased in one and remained unchanged in the remaining city. Household-operation indexes increased in six cities, decreased in three and remained unchanged in the other. Indexes for other commodities and services declined in four cities, increased in two cities and were unchanged in four.

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### PERMAFROST CONFERENCE

A two-day permafrost-research conference will be held at the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, April 17 and 18, the first such meeting. It will be sponsored by the Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics of the National Research Council of Canada. The conference will provide an opportunity for those interested in permafrost and the problems it represents to meet and to discuss mutual problems and their solution. The theme of the conference will be "Permafrost in Relation to Northern Development." In connection with this theme, papers will be presented that will consider phases of basic research, design and practice as they pertain to a variety of problems arising from permafrost: geology, climate, vegetation, soil, heat flow, economics, site investigations and construction.

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### DISCOURAGING SEA POACHERS

As a precautionary measure against the encroachment of foreign fishing vessels on east coast Canadian fishing-grounds, patrols are being carried out by surface craft and aircraft, Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean announced recently. The area concerned is the southwest coastal region of Newfoundland from Cape Anguille to Grand Bruit, but the range can be expanded if necessary.

The Fisheries Department's Newfoundland-based vessel "Arctica" is in the area and is being joined by the Department's "Cygnus" out of Halifax. Reconnaissance missions are being carried out by naval patrol aircraft.

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### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on December 29, 1961, numbered 601,200 (including 108,500 identified as seasonal), compared to 386,000 (15,000) on November 30 and 754,100 (134,100) on December 30, 1960. Initial and renewal claims filed in December numbered 357,900 as compared to 252,600 in the preceding month and 448,300 in the corresponding month of 1960.

The number of weekly beneficiaries averaged 320,200 in December, compared to 209,800 in November and 402,600 in December 1960. December payments aggregated \$29.4 million against \$20.9 million a month earlier and \$39.8 million a year earlier.

Payment for weeks compensated averaged \$24.20 in December against \$23.76 in November and \$23.51 in December 1960.

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### STEEL BUILDINGS FOR IRAN

Canada has secured an order from Iran for 50 pre-fabricated steel buildings, manufactured by the Stran-Steel Division of the Central Bridge Company Limited, Trenton, Ontario. The 800-ton shipment left Trenton on February 22 for Halifax by a special train comprising more than 20 gondola cars of the Canadian National Railways.

Trade and Commerce Minister Hees said this contract, amounting to approximately \$250,000, was significant, in that the value equalled ten per cent of Canada's total exports to Iran in 1960. The order had also been beneficial to Canadian employment, he added, as about half the total value represented labour costs.

The Iranian order is the largest for pre-engineered steel buildings ever filled by the company's Stran-Steel Division, which obtained the contract in competition with firms in Iran, Britain, France and the United States. The favourable price quoted by the Canadian company, and the delivery date, were factors that brought the order to Canada. Smaller shipments have been made to South America, and a pre-fabricated steel building has been completed for shipment to Chile shortly. Quotations have been submitted on eight buildings for Spain.

The Central Bridge Company Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Toronto Iron Works Limited, obtained the Iranian contract through an agent in that country and with the assistance of the Department of Trade and Commerce. An official of the firm said its increased interest in overseas markets, and the subsequent receipt of export orders, can be attributed to the trade promotion conference held in Ottawa in December 1960.

The 50 pre-engineered steel buildings going to Iran each measure 50 by 100 feet. They have been designed for rapid erection, and are equipped with windows, doors and ventilators. Nine other Canadian firms filled sub-contracts, the largest being the Steel Company of Canada Limited of Hamilton, which provided the steel sheeting. Steel for the main frames was supplied by Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, also of Hamilton.

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### IMPORTS IN 1961

Canada's commodity imports in December were valued at an estimated \$471,400,000, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a gain of 9.6 per cent over the December 1960 total of \$430,100,000. The rising trend begun in May 1961, when imports in that and each succeeding month were greater than those in the corresponding month of the preceding year, was thus continued.

Imports in December from the United States rose significantly, advancing by 11.6 per cent to \$316,700,000 from \$283,900,000 in the same month of 1960. Included in the 1961 total were some \$10,800,000 of defence imports of aircraft from the United States, which are being financed under mutual defence arrangements. Arrivals from the United Kingdom in December were fractionally less, being valued at \$46,800,000 versus \$47,100,000, while those from the rest of the Commonwealth increased by 11.3 per cent to \$19,700,000 from \$17,700,000. December 1961 imports from all other countries rose by 8.3 per cent to \$88,300,000 from \$81,500,000.

Commodity imports for the year 1961 were estimated at \$5,794,500,000, the highest ever recorded, and a 5.5 per cent increase above the 1960 total of \$5,492,300,000. Advances were made in imports from each of the four main geographic regions. Part of the increased value is, however, a reflection of the difference in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

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### FISHERIES PATROL AUGMENTED

A new fisheries patrol craft, 95 feet in length and costing about \$774,000, will be built this year by Victoria Machinery Depot, Limited, Victoria, British Columbia. The twin-screw vessel, capable of a cruising range of 1,200 nautical miles at 14 knots and faster speeds when required, is powered by four marine engines.

When completed, the vessel will join the fleet of the Department of Fisheries operating off British Columbia. She is built to withstand heavy sea and weather conditions. She will be equipped with modern navigation and communications equipment, and will thus be capable of search and rescue operations.

The length of the vessel will be 95 feet 3 inches; the breadth, 19 feet 11 inches, with the depth 10 feet 7 inches. She will have a draft of six feet five inches.

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### AIR EQUIPMENT FOR ITALY

Mr. Raymond O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production, has announced that the Republic of Italy will purchase in Canada flight simulators of the F-104G Lockheed "Starfighter" aircraft. Confirmation has been received from Italy by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, together with commitment of funds necessary for the immediate commencement of work.

The value of the Italian order is estimated at approximately \$2 million. The simulators will be built by Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd., Montreal, under contract with the Canadian Commercial Corporation. Technical and administrative supervision of the programme will be the responsibility of officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Department of Defence Production, who are exercising the same functions with respect to the Canadian, German,

Netherlands and Belgian simulator programmes that were placed with Canadian Aviation Electronics in the summer of 1960.

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### THE UN AND THE IDEA OF BROTHERHOOD (Continued from P. 2)

and conciliation can be strengthened. Considerable resources of member states and of the Secretariat can be more effectively employed.

"Finally, it is imperative to apply Charter principles and provisions according to a single United Nations standard. This underlies any hope the nations can have of strengthening their international organization in future. It implies that all member states will be willing, in promoting the cause of peace on the widest possible front, to reconcile national and regional interests with that common cause and to provide sufficient support - political, moral and financial - to ensure that the United Nations can pursue its purpose without faltering.

### ADAPTING THE ORGANIZATION

"I believe that there is a growing awareness of the grave dangers which could result from allowing the United Nations to falter or collapse. I hope that this sense of responsibility will crystallize in a determination on the part of its members to adapt the United Nations to the essential demands of our time. In this way, even in the vastly changed circumstances of the Sixties, the United Nations may succeed in the pursuit of those purposes and principles which the Charter of 1945 prescribed and which today remain among the highest aspirations of all mankind.

"Outside the United Nations, in a variety of ways, the hand of fellowship operates on a global scale. The Colombo Plan, the French programme of assistance to the French Community in Africa, the immense United States capital and technical assistance operations, the British Government continuing aid to its remaining and former colonies, the Israel Technical Assistance Programme, whereby scientific and managerial enterprises are made available to under-developed countries - all of these are brotherhood translated into reality.

"Do these programmes really suggest that inside and outside the United Nations there is emerging a sense of community which, however informally it is used, would make meaningful the phrase 'I am a citizen of mankind'?

"The race is now on between the achievement of human understanding and the explosive forces of fear and ignorance. The future of mankind hinges on this race. Moreover, this understanding must cover two great chasms: the ideological one between the Soviet and non-Soviet world, and the living-standards gulf between the southern and northern peoples. The means at our disposal for building bridges here are not the same in each case, although the most cohesive force available for all of these bridges is 'Brotherhood'."