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SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The following statement was made to the Fourth Committee of the United Nations on November 16 by the Canadian representative, Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle, concerning the manner in which the Republic of South Africa was administering its mandate in South West Africa:

"Once again...the question of South West Africa has come up for consideration of the United Nations General Assembly. This Committee has before it the report of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa, as well as the report of the Committee of Seventeen, which carried, under Chapter IX, a review of the question of South West Africa. The first of these two reports, which has been endorsed by the Committee of Seventeen, states among other things, that 'the situation in the mandated territory has continued to be dominated by the policy of *apartheid*, which has been intensified and made more systematic in recent years'. The same report points out that this policy 'continued to be 'buttressed by a system of regulations on the freedom of movement of Africans which is usually referred to as the pass laws'. Furthermore, the Africans remain without vote or representation either in the territorial Legislative Assembly or in the South African House of Assembly; this although the African population is nearly six times as large as the European population in the territory.

LEGITIMATE UN CONCERN

"South Africa's elevation of racial discrimination into a political, social and philosophical system is completely unacceptable to the people of my country.

My Government regards the policy of *apartheid* as being incompatible with the terms of the League of Nations mandate, the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. We also view this policy as prejudicial to the maintenance of peaceful and orderly administration in the territory. We therefore deem it a matter of legitimate concern to the United Nations that the Government of South Africa is continuing to conduct the administration of the territory in a manner which violates the basic principles of human dignity and brotherhood.

"In this debate we are particularly concerned with the effect of *apartheid* on the development of South West Africa, an international territory in which the United Nations has had a continuing interest since the very beginning of the organization. Repeated efforts were made to have South West Africa placed under the trusteeship system and, although these were unsuccessful, it was established by the International Court of Justice that South Africa has a duty to report to the United Nations on the progress of South West Africa. It is also clear from the testimony given to the members of the South West Africa Committee that the people of the territory look to the United Nations for help in achieving their goal of self-government.

SOUTH AFRICAN DOUBLE STANDARD

"In his speech before the General Assembly on November 6, 1962, the South African Minister for Foreign Affairs quoted his distinguished Prime Minister as having said that 'no longer is the Bantu incapable or undesirous of participation in the control

(Over)

of his destiny'. In the same speech, however, the Foreign Minister endeavoured to justify the policy of racial discrimination pursued by his Government by means of a further quotation from his Prime Minister to the effect that this policy is one of 'separate development for each racial group within its own area and within its own territory'. I submit...that such a conception of 'development' is unacceptable in so far as it involves a double standard, one group enjoying freedoms and educational opportunities denied the other, which is submitted to containment, restrictions and repression.

"The South African Government has recently set up a commission which is, to quote its terms of reference, 'to enquire thoroughly into further promoting the material and moral welfare and the social progress of the inhabitants of South West Africa, and more particularly its non-white inhabitants'. The commission is also to 'take cognizance of the reasonable wishes and needs' of the non-white inhabitants.

"Encouraging as this may be, it is our view that the South African Government is gravely mistaken if it thinks that it can effectively fulfil its responsibilities to the people of South West Africa even in these fields within the limitations imposed by the system of *apartheid*. Far less can the wishes of the inhabitants to learn to govern themselves be met under this system.

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT

"We have heard from petitioners and from the reports of the Committee on South West Africa a great deal concerning the failure of the South African administration to promote the welfare and social progress of the inhabitants as it is required to do under the League of Nations mandate. This is the subject of the very important case which is now before the International Court of Justice. My Delegation agrees with the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom that this Assembly should not take definitive steps with regard to South West Africa until the conclusions of the Court justify such steps. We also share the view that the South African Government should agree to be bound by whatever ruling the Court may make in the case.

"At the same time, it would be appropriate for some committee of this Assembly to be entrusted with keeping the South West Africa question under review while the Assembly is not in session. In this connection we think that serious consideration should be given to the suggestion made by the distinguished representative of Mexico that any procedure proposed for the revocation of the mandate would carry the greatest weight if it were supported by an opinion of the Court.

CONTACT MUST BE RENEWED

"In the meantime, we should not give up efforts to associate the United Nations with the progress towards self-government of the territory. To this end, I would submit that representatives of the Assembly or of the Secretariat should renew contacts with the Government of South Africa both to offer the assistance of the United Nations technical agencies in questions of education, health and economic

development for the peoples of South West Africa and to obtain factual information on which to base our future deliberations on the territory's ultimate status. In reminding South Africa that we consider South West Africa is still an international territory with whose future the United Nations is directly concerned, we can, at the same time, indicate our willingness to co-operate in solving its immediate problems of social and economic development as well as promoting its progress towards self-government.

"...To sum up the position of my Delegation, it is our conviction that any action recommended by this Committee should be of a realistic workable nature.

SANCTIONS OPPOSED

"We are opposed to the application of sanctions in this situation for reasons which my Delegation has already stated in the discussion of *apartheid* in the Special Committee. We are also opposed to any attempt to revoke the mandate unilaterally at this time. Rather, we should continue to remind South Africa that it holds the territory under an international mandate and is accountable to the United Nations for its administration of the territory.

"Negotiations should still be attempted rather than sanctions or threats of force. Although the experience of past years is discouraging, the Assembly should not bar the door to further efforts to reach agreement with South Africa on the future of South West Africa.

"We should not lose sight of the significance and ultimate importance of the judgement which the International Court may be expected to render sometime in the next 12 months.

"Finally, the United Nations should continue to work for the realization of self-determination for the people of South West Africa, leading to independence if that is their wish. United Nations assistance to South West Africa could be most effective in educational and technical fields where United Nations agencies could provide direct aid to the people if the willing co-operation of the South African authorities could be obtained. If the Special Committee of Seventeen should be asked to follow the situation in South West Africa on a continuing basis, my Delegation hopes that the Assembly will encourage it to make contact with the South African Government and seek every opportunity to enter into a working relationship with the South African authorities, in order to bring home to them the very great concern with which world opinion views the trend of events in South West Africa."

VISIT BY MRS. MEIR

Mrs. Golda Meir, Foreign Minister of Israel, will pay an official visit to Ottawa on November 28, 29 and 30. While in Ottawa, Mrs. Meir will have conversations with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. She will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the day of her arrival. Mrs. Meir will hold a press conference on November 29.

ESTIMATED POPULATION

The estimated population of Canada at the beginning of the third quarter of 1962 was 18,683,000, an increase of 326,000, or 1.8 per cent since October 1, 1961, and 445,000, or 2.4 per cent, since the June 1, 1961, Census. The largest quarterly increase was 92,000, between April 1 and July 1 of this year. The other quarterly increases were: 88,000 between July 1 and October 1, 1961; 77,000 between October 1, 1961, and January 1, 1962; the smallest, 74,000, between January 1 and April 1 this year; and 83,000 between July 1 and October 1, 1962.

Of the provinces, Ontario had the largest increase in population over October 1, 1961, at 106,000 (1.7 per cent); Quebec was second at 105,000 (2.0 per cent). Alberta was third at 38,000 and first in rate of growth at 2.8 per cent. British Columbia increased 31,000 or 1.9 per cent in the year ending October 1, 1962. Manitoba increased by 13,000 or 1.4 per cent, Newfoundland by 12,000 or 2.6 per cent, New Brunswick by 7,000 or 1.2 per cent, Nova Scotia by 11,000 or 1.5 per cent, Saskatchewan by 3,000 or 0.3 per cent, and Prince Edward Island remained the same.

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GABON ENVOY INSTALLED

On November 9, His Excellency Jules Mbah presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Gabon to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House, where the Chief of Protocol, of the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to Governor-General Vanier. Mr. Mbah was accompanied by Mr. G. Anchouey, Commercial Attaché.

In December 1961, Mr. Mbah was appointed Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations and, in January 1962, Ambassador to the United States, where he will continue to reside.

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XMAS AIR RATES FOR FORCES

Canadian servicemen overseas will get a Christmas bonus again this year in the form of fare reductions from Trans-Canada Air Lines. Fares less than half the regular economy rates are being offered to members of the Canadian armed forces in Europe returning home for Christmas and New Year's on TCA flights from Dusseldorf, Paris and London.

The round-trip fare for military personnel from London to Montreal will be \$216.30, compared to the regular return economy fare of \$494.30. From Paris to Montreal, it will be \$227.10, compared to the regular \$537.20; and from Dusseldorf \$243.30, compared to \$576.20.

These special fares will apply between December 15 and 31, for westbound flights from Europe to Canada, and between December 26 and January 15, for eastbound flights from Canada to Europe.

The fares are valid for groups of 15 or more travelling together in both directions. To be eligible, personnel must be stationed in Europe and travelling on furlough or on leave at their own expense.

SECOND SPECIAL OFFER

In addition, TCA offers a 40 per cent fare reduction, valid until March 31, 1963, and good for 45 days, to Canadian servicemen and their dependents in both Europe and the Middle East. This discount applies to all round-trip travel.

The 45-day round-trip economy fare for servicemen and dependents from London to Montreal is \$296.60; from Paris to Montreal, \$322.40; and from Dusseldorf to Montreal, \$345.80.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index rose 0.4 per cent, from 131.0 to 131.5, in September and October 1962. The October index was 1.8 per cent higher than the October 1961 index of 129.2. In the current period, the food, housing, clothing, health-and-personal-care, and recreation-and-reading indexes all moved to higher levels. The transportation index declined, and the tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged.

The food index rose 0.3 per cent from 126.8 to 127.2 as higher prices occurred for eggs, beef, pork, citrus fruits, tomatoes and lettuce. Prices declined for most other fresh vegetables, apples, ham and turkey.

The housing index increased 0.1 per cent from 135.2 to 135.4, with both the shelter and household-operation components up. In shelter, rents were unchanged but the home-ownership index was higher. In household operation, lower prices for most appliances were not sufficient to offset higher prices for furniture, floor coverings, textiles, utensils and equipment, and household equipment.

The clothing index rose 2.0 per cent from 113.3 to 115.6. Price increases occurred for most items of men's, women's and children's wear. However, most of the movement resulted from higher prices for women's fur and winter cloth coats and suits, with the new season's prices for fur and winter coats up from the end of last season as well as above October 1961 levels. Prices for footwear and piece goods were lower.

The transportation index declined 0.3 per cent from 140.3 to 139.9, as a result of price declines for gasoline. No changes were recorded in the automobile index; prices for 1963-model passenger cars will be reflected in the November index. The health-and-personal-care index increased 1.1 per cent from 158.2 to 160.0 owing to higher fees for doctors, dentists and optical care in the health component, as well as a fractional increase in personal-care supplies. The recreation-and-reading index rose 0.1 per cent from 147.6 to 147.8, as higher prices occurred for some items in the recreation component. The tobacco-and-alcohol index was unchanged at 118.0.

RECENT DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

The appointments were recently announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Mr. Richard P. Bower, at present Ambassador of Canada to Argentina, as Canadian Ambassador to Japan, and of Mr. Kenneth Joseph Burbridge, Canadian Consul General in Seattle, as Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand.

Mr. Bower was born to Canadian parents in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1905. He is a graduate of the University of Manitoba. He joined the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1930 and served abroad as a trade representative in Rotterdam, Djakarta, Auckland (New Zealand), Sydney (Australia), St. John's (Newfoundland) and London.

He transferred to the Department of External Affairs in 1956, and served as Ambassador to Venezuela until 1958. He was next appointed Ambassador to Argentina and, in 1961, he was accredited concurrently to Uruguay and Paraguay.

Mr. Burbridge was born in 1911 in Bathurst, New Brunswick. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1947. He had previously served with the Department of Munitions and Supply (1941-43), the Department of Labour (1943-44) and the Department of the Secretary of State (1946-47).

Between 1947 and 1954, Mr. Burbridge served in the Legal Division of the Department of External Affairs. During the latter years of this period he was Head of the Division. In 1954 he was posted as Minister-Counsellor to the Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Council and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris. In 1957 he was appointed Consul General in Seattle.

WORLD WAR I HISTORY

The official history of the Canadian Army in the First World War was published on November 7. The book, entitled *Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919*, presents an authentic account of the achievements of the officers and men who wore the badge of Canada during what came to be known as the Great War. It is directed primarily to the general reader.

It deals not only with the operations of the Canadian Corps but also with the activities of those Canadian forces that served outside the Corps, some of them in theatres far removed from the Western Front. Problems of organization and administration receive careful attention, particularly the controversial question of the introduction of conscription in 1917.

The author, Colonel G.W.L. Nicholson, was formerly Director of the Historical Section of the General Staff. The book is issued under the authority of the Minister of National Defence, and published by the Queen's Printer.

Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919 is the product of extensive investigation into Canadian, British, French and German records, published and unpublished. For the benefit of the student of military history, the text has been extensively documented.

The book is a cloth-bound volume of 594 pages, with 71 maps, 16 in color. It is illustrated by a frontispiece in full colour and 47 photographs in black and white.

SHOW OF MODERN DUTCH ART

A major exhibition of contemporary Dutch art, the first to be presented in Canada, opened on November 16 at the National Gallery. *The Dutch Contribution to the International Development of Art Since 1945* presents works produced during the vital art movement which took place in Holland after the Second World War. It will remain at the Gallery until December 31.

The exhibition, which consists of some 130 paintings, collages, gouaches and sculptures, was officially opened by Mr. A.H.J. Lovink, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Canada.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED

The display presents the work of 15 contemporary artists and sculptors: Karel Appel (1921), Gerrit Benner (1897), Eugène Brands (1913), Constant (1921), Corneille (1922), Wessel Couzijn (1912), Willem de Kooning (1904), Ger Lataster (1920), Lucebert (1924), Anton Rooskens (1906), Carel Visser (1928), Bram van Velde (1895), André Volten (1920), Jaap Wagemaker (1906), and Theo Volvecamp (1925). The youngest of the artists is 34 and the oldest 67.

REPORT OF TRADE MISSION

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced that possibilities for increased Canadian exports were indicated in the report of the Canadian trade mission to Australia. In making the report public, the Minister said it indicated that the best export opportunities lay in engineering services and equipment, some chemical products such as sulphur and potash, styled textiles, and, from a long-range viewpoint, forest products. There were, however, he said, markets in Australia for a number of other classes of commodities that Canada had not yet entered, and there were other items regularly supplied by this country whose volume of sales could be increased substantially. The mission was made up of senior representatives from Canadian business, labour and government, and was under the chairmanship of Mr. James Stewart, a Director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The deputy chairman was Mr. T.R.G. Fletcher, Director of the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce.