

automatic weather station was established by the expedition at Devon Island. This will be serviced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. "Considerable survey work of the areas visited was undertaken by the supply expedition supplemented by aircraft facilities and as a result valuable information has been secured which will aid in determining the location for stations to be established next year under the programme", Mr. Howe said.

The Minister gave credit to the United States authorities for the valuable assistance they had rendered in establishing these weather observation stations. The supply ships and the ice breaker were provided by the United States Government. The expedition was under the joint direction of Mr. Cleghorn of the Canadian Meteorological Division and Mr. Charles J. Hubbard of the Arctic Section of the United States Weather Bureau. The expedition left Boston in mid-June and returned to its home port early this month.

Mr. Howe concluded by stating that the work of establishing these Arctic weather stations took a great deal of courage and determination on the part of those Canadians and Americans charged with the task. "These men had volunteered for this particular work and in pioneering this Arctic weather programme, they overcame almost unsurmountable obstacles in carrying out their objective."

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS SALE BEGINS: First returns for the sale of the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds available today showed that 104,388 applications for purchases of \$34,968,000 had been recorded. These returns represent totals reported to the close of October 17th. Included in these totals were 66,805 applications placed under the official Payroll Savings Plan for purchases of \$12,906,800. It was pointed out by Bank of Canada officials that these payroll results were running ahead of comparable figures for the same day in the campaign last October when only 25,220 Payroll applications had been received for \$4,185,350.

It was emphasized that the increased returns to date under the Payroll Savings Plan could not be taken as forecasting an increase in the final figures. However, the average Payroll application to date of \$193.20 is running slightly ahead of the final average Payroll purchase for Series One of \$182.10.

Total sales also compare favourably with figures for last October when at a comparable date 71,776 applications had been received for \$41,787,750. The effect of the new limit of \$1000 upon holdings in any one name had been expected to result in a more substantial reduction in total dollar sales than is evident from these figures. It is also known that the total sales figure reported today of \$34,968,000 does not represent as complete an accounting as comparable figures last year, a substantial fraction of sales agents having yet to file initial reports.

MARITIME COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced on October 21 the appointment of Mr. John V. Clyne as Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, which was established by the Canadian Maritime Commission Act passed at the last session of Parliament. Mr. Clyne is a member of the legal firm of MacRae, Montgomery and Clyne of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. King also announced the appointment of Mr. L. deG. Audette and Mr. Henry J. Rahlves to be members of the Canadian Maritime Commission. Mr. Audette is a member of the Quebec bar. He formerly practised law in Montreal, and is now in the Legal Division of the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Rahlves is President of the Park Steamship Company Limited. The appointments are the first to be made to the Commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act concerning the initial appointments of members of the Commission, Mr. Clyne has been appointed for a term of five years; Mr. Audette for a term of four years; and Mr. Rahlves for a term of three years.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY COACH APPOINTED: The appointment of George "Buck" Boucher, coach of the Ottawa Senators in the Quebec Senior Hockey League, as coach of Canada's Olympic hockey team was announced on October 22 in Ottawa by Air Marshal W.A. Curtis, CB, CBE, DSC, ED, Chief of the Air Staff.

Boucher will be solely responsible for the selection of the team and for its coaching while it remains in Canada, but will not accompany the team when it proceeds to Switzerland in January to compete in the Winter Olympic games. His son, Corporal Frank Boucher, who has been acting coach until now, will accompany the team overseas in the capacity of coach, Air Marshal Curtis announced.

Boucher began his hockey career in Ottawa where he played with St. Brigid's and St. Joseph's in local school leagues. He turned professional with the Ottawa Senators in 1915 and continued to play with the club until 1928 when he transferred to the Montreal Maroons. After four years in Montreal he moved to the Chicago Black Hawks and in 1933 was playing-coach of the Boston Clubs, winners of the Canadian-American League championship. In 1934 he returned to coach the Ottawa Senators and when that club moved to St. Louis he went along. Boucher coached in the United States and Canada until he retired in 1940. Last year he returned to take over the reins of the Ottawa Senators in the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

Air Marshal Curtis stated that Boucher, who will remain as coach of the Senators, offered his services to the RCAF without any desire for financial remuneration, and emphasized the fact that he would have a completely free hand in the selection of the players.

CANADA APPROVES INTERIM COMMITTEE: Speaking in Committee I (Political and Security) on October 18, Mr. L.B. Pearson, member of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, gave further support to the United States proposal to extend the functions of the Assembly by creating an Interim Committee. Mr. Pearson commented that the Canadian delegation had already accepted the principle embodied in the U.S. resolution. They had, however, some amendments to propose.

We think that the circumstances fully justify an attempt at this time to make greater use of the functions of the Assembly. There are threats to peace and security in the world and to the success of our organization. The character and the tone of debates in this Assembly have unhappily given us no reason to believe that these threats will decrease in the near future. As a secondary power, Canada has special reasons for fixing her hopes for peace and security on the United Nations. Politically we are vulnerable to the shock of international conflict and economically we can be shaken by the instabilities of a disturbed world. Like the people of other secondary states, Canadians look to the United Nations as an instrument through which we can cooperate to remove these dangers and to establish an orderly and peaceful world community. It is clear to all that this instrument is not now adequately performing that function, and that the failure arises principally from the inability of the Security Council to take effective action on the matters which come before it. Into the reason for that failure we do not now need to go. A clue to it was, however, given by certain words heard yesterday from a representative of a permanent member of the Council, "On this matter", he said, "we do not compromise."

NO UNANIMITY IN SECURITY COUNCIL

It has been said here that the system of collective security provided within the framework of the Security Council is based upon the assumption of the unanimity of the Great Powers, and that nothing should be done here to undermine this principle which is fundamental to the Charter. Our delegation, of course, supports the principle of unanimity as we understood its intention to be when the Charter was drafted. We are all vitally concerned that unanimity should prevail amongst the Great Powers, especially on measures necessary for the maintenance of peace. The fact is, however, that such unanimity does not exist. Indeed its most characteristic feature is its absence. We are in a situation where the unanimity rule has become, in effect, both a rule of dissent, and a guarantee of inaction. We must therefore ask ourselves whether those countries which have waited with patience but with growing uneasiness for effective action

on behalf of the United Nations by the Security Council, should continue to stand idly by and see their hopes for peace and security dissolved by the acids of controversy which have been distilled during the discussion in the Security Council of international problems. It seems to us that we must act, or surrender ourselves to perils of negation and frustration which we ourselves cannot influence. There are two things we may do. First, we may continue our efforts to remedy the situation which has arisen in the Security Council in such a way that it will fulfill the functions for which it was designed. We face here, however, the formidable obstacle of the veto which cannot be changed except by amendment to the Charter or by self-denying ordinances by the permanent members. Secondly, we may seek means to expand and strengthen the functions of the Assembly, so that it may stand as a second line of defence when the Security Council has failed.

REASONS FOR EXPANDING FUNCTIONS

I have mentioned first this major cause for concern because, like the delegate from Australia, I think we should be quite honest with ourselves in admitting that it is primarily the paralysis which has fallen upon the Security Council that leads us to contemplate the establishment of an Interim Committee of the Assembly. There are, however, other reasons for expanding the functions of the Assembly. In the short space of two years we have brought our organization into full operation and we are now finding that it has even more responsibilities than we had anticipated. Even if the political and security questions which might be discussed in an Interim Committee, are, as we hope, settled elsewhere, there are other urgent matters with which a committee of this nature might usefully occupy itself. Our agendas are crowded and there is evidence that they will be even more crowded in the future. The experience of our own committee is not such as to warrant any exaggerated optimism that the regular session of the Assembly will deal with these additional items with energy and despatch. Furthermore, our agendas will include complicated items which require more careful consideration than can be given within the short space of time at our disposal during a regular session. Even more important is the fact that many of these items require preparatory work by way of study and investigations between sessions to enable delegations to form considered judgments. Finally the full membership of the United Nations should be concerned to know from month to month whether or not the more important recommendations which it has embodied in its resolutions are being observed. In the course of a regular session, the Assembly adopts many resolutions, some of which are of great importance. It would be desirable to have between sessions a committee specifically charged with observing