

staffs at a number of plants.

"Canada's major development project at present is the production of a long-range two-seater twin jet engine plane by A.V. Roe Limited of Toronto. This project has passed tests and the prototypes are being made. We are putting two years work into one. If this plane is a success it will meet needs not met by any known plane. Our expectation would be to go into production of this plane for ourselves and other countries. Canadair is making North Stars for export. Last year orders for modifications and repairs with the amount spent on development at A.V. Roe Limited totalled \$6,160,000. We also took delivery of North Stars costing \$18,000,000 and spent \$7,300,000 on planes purchased from the United Kingdom and United States.

"I may say that during the last few weeks I have signed contract demands for orders to be immediately placed for the overhaul and modification of 209 planes at a cost of \$10,377,000. We shall, of course be buying or building more planes with further developments which I hope to be able to announce shortly....

"Are these activities keyed into research?"

"Answer: We have put research on the same footing with the Navy, Army and Air Force and the chairman of the Defence Research Board is a member of the Chief of Staffs Committee and has the status of a Chief of Staff, just as the Chiefs of Staffs are members of the Defence Research Board. There are also close relationships with the research activities in the universities and in industry...."

**CANADIAN MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION:** Commendation for the new trend in museums was expressed by speakers at the banquet in the Chateau Laurier which marked the opening day's sessions of the year-old Canadian Museums Association, October 8.

Sir Eric Maclagan, for several years Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, England, commented that up until 50 years ago museums tended to be stodgy. Museum officials today were trying to make their displays attractive.

Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, spoke on the same theme. H.C. McCurry, Director of the National Gallery and President of the Canadian Museums Association presided at the banquet.

**CALL WAR BONDS:** The next block of First War Loan Bonds to be called for redemption will bear the call letter "A". The letter "A" was drawn by the Minister of Finance, Hon. Douglas Abbott, October 13, at Ottawa according to the terms of the issue. All bonds bearing this letter are called for redemption on the 1st of February 1949 and will not bear interest after that date.

First War Loan Bonds were issued on Feb-

ruary 1st, 1940 and terms of the issue provided that twenty per cent of the loan would be redeemed on February 1st in each year from 1948 to 1952. The drawing for the first twenty per cent of the issue to be redeemed took place in October 1947 and established that all bonds of the issue bearing the letter "E" would be redeemed on February 1st of this year. The drawing which took place October 13 thus makes a total of forty per cent of the bonds subject to redemption.

**RECORD BIRTH RATE:** Continuing the general upward trend of wartime and postwar years, Canada's birth rate rose to 28.6 per 1,000 population in 1947, the highest figure on record since the third year after the First World War. The 1947 rate compares with 26.9 in 1946, 23.9 in 1945, and 23.8 in 1944. With the mortality rate unchanged at 9.4 per 1,000 population the rate of natural increase showed a further advance to 19.2 as compared with 17.5 in 1946 and 14.5 in 1945.

There were more live births registered in Canada in 1947 than in any other year. The total was 359,303 as compared with 330,732 in 1946, the previous high figure. All provinces registered more births during the year, with the largest percentage advance over 1946 shown by British Columbia and Ontario.

New Brunswick for the second successive year had the highest birth rate in Canada in 1947 with a figure of 36.2, followed by Prince Edward Island with 31.8, Quebec 31.2, Nova Scotia 31.0, Alberta 30.0, Saskatchewan 27.7, Manitoba 27.5, Ontario 26.0, and British Columbia 25.2.

Total deaths increased moderately during 1947 to 117,668 from 114,931 the previous year. The natural increase in the population for the year at 241,635 was an all-time high figure, comparing with 215,801 in 1946.

**TOBACCO CROP FORECAST:** Harvesting of Canadian tobacco is now completed and with yields in Ontario considerably reduced by hot weather, the crop is much smaller than was anticipated in August. The crop, including all types, is now estimated at 109,055,000 pounds compared with the pre-harvest estimate of 126,681,000 pounds. The current figure is two per cent greater than the 1947 crop of 106,688,000 pounds.

Hot dry weather during the latter part of August and most of September cut the yields of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario considerably and accounted for the greatest loss since the first estimate. Average yields of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario were reduced 120 pounds per acre. The total flue-cured crop is now estimated at 87,756,000 pounds compared with the August estimate of 103,826,000 pounds.

(Cont'd from Page 1)

created tension through its policies in international affairs, about which I shall have a word to say later on, but it has added to it by the efforts which it is making to create confusion and dissension within the borders of every liberty-loving and democratic State. If the leaders of the Soviet Union are sincere in their desire for a peaceful and happy world, we have a right to look to them for a moderation of the tension which they have been and are creating. It is because we see no signs of such moderation that we are in doubt as to Soviet motives in presenting the resolution which is now before us.

"Let us turn now to an examination of the Soviet Resolution on Disarmament. We shall have to make our own examination of this resolution because Mr. Vishinsky in a long statement on Thursday last made practically no reference to the resolution itself. We heard a great deal about Mr. Spaak, we hear a great deal about Mr. Bevin, we even heard some historical records about the Disarmament Conference 20 years ago but nothing about the resolution.

#### QUALITATIVE DISARMAMENT

"How would the resolution, if adopted, add to our security? Why should we regard it as offering a solution to the complex and difficult problem of disarmament?"

"Questions like these which are normally answered by the sponsor of a resolution were left untouched. Now let me turn again to the resolution. On the question of reducing by one-third the force of the permanent members of the Security Council we have already heard cogent reasons from some of its permanent members as to the utter unsuitability of a mere proportional cut in armaments. There must clearly be qualitative as well as quantitative disarmament. In order to realize the emptiness of the Soviet suggestion that unless we approve their particular resolution we are opposed to disarmament, it is only necessary to turn to the resolution itself and to see what teeth it contains. By teeth I mean what measures of enforcement it provides. No agreement to disarm can be effective unless it provides a clear and workable system for bringing about disarmament and making sure beyond any doubt that the parties to the agreement are living up to their obligations. It is certainly regrettable that Soviet policies have brought the world to a point where we cannot be expected, in view of the secrecy which shrouds the Soviet Union, to accept vague assurances that this or any other measure of disarmament would actually be put into effect inside the borders of that State. That is why we are forced to the conclusion that, at all times, we must concentrate our attention upon measures of enforcement, inspection, verification and

control. Canada, like most of the countries that fought together in the recent war, substantially reduced its own armaments and armed forces upon the conclusion of hostilities. We did this in the hope that we might be able to place reliance for our own security on the undertakings to which all members of the United Nations had pledged themselves under the Charter. We also hoped that we could rely on the machinery for the maintenance of international peace provided by the Charter.

"No country, therefore, would welcome more sincerely than Canada any progress that can be made towards effective measures of general disarmament. Let there be no mistake about that. Canada warmly welcomes effective measures of general disarmament and that has been our consistent opinion. But we will not support measures of disarmament at the cost of insecurity for ourselves or at the cost of insecurity for other nations bent upon maintaining international peace and security on the basis of the principles and purposes of the Charter. As has already been said, why should we be asked to pool our security with a nation which will not, and is determined not to, reveal to the world what it is doing?"

#### AGGRAVATING CAUSES

"I suggest with deference that if the factors contributing to the present state of tension and insecurity were objectively examined, it would be found that the principal aggravating causes are:

"1. The tremendous size of the armed forces maintained and deployed by the Soviet Union, particularly in Europe;

"2. The failure of the Soviet Union to co-operate in the establishment of collective forces under the United Nations on the basis of Article 43 of the Charter;

"3. The failure of the Soviet Union to co-operate in the development of proposals to establish international control of atomic energy, and

"4. The failure of the Soviet Union to respond to the majority view expressed in the Commission on conventional armaments that measures must be taken to strengthen the sense of security of nations before national armaments may be regulated or reduced. A glance at the Soviet resolution reveals how essentially meaningless it is. The resolution seeks to persuade us that it favours disarmament, but what does it propose in the way of enforcement? I quote the final paragraph of the Soviet draft resolution:

"The General Assembly recommends to establish within the framework of the Security Council an international control body for the purpose of supervision of, and control over, the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of atomic weapons'. In