

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS POSTINGS

(C. W. B. August 6, 1948)

TRANSFERS, APPOINTMENTS: The Department of External Affairs announced August 4 the following transfers and appointments:

Mr. Graham McInnes, formerly of the National Film Board, joined the Department on August 2. He will be in the Information Division.

Mr. Jean Fournier, who has been attending the National Defence College, Kingston, as a student, is returning to Ottawa where he will be seconded to the Privy Council.

Mr. John Teakles of the Under-Secretary's office will replace Mr. Fournier at the National Defence College.

Mr. Paul Emile Morin has been posted from the Canadian Consulate in Lisbon, Portugal, to the European Division of the Department in Ottawa. He is expected to arrive on August 14.

Mr. Arthur Edward Blanchette of the Information Division has been posted to the Canadian Embassy at Mexico and will leave Ottawa in September.

Graham McInnes: Mr. McInnes was born in London, England, on February 18, 1912. In 1919 he moved with his family to Australia where he attended Scotch College in Melbourne and the University of Melbourne (B.A. 1933, M.A. 1942). From 1935 to 1940 he was art critic with "Saturday Night" in Toronto; at the same time he did extensive broadcasting for C.B.C. and writing on art and general cultural subjects. From 1938 to 1941 he lectured on art appreciation in the Extension Department of the University of Toronto. He joined the National Film Board in 1941 as writer and editor and was appointed a producer the following year. From 1945 to the present he has been Coordinator of Graphics in charge of all non-film operations. Mr. McInnes is the author of "A Short History of Canadian Art" and has also written and lectured widely on Canada's part in UNESCO.

Jean Fournier: Mr. Fournier was born in Montreal on July 8, 1914. He was educated at the Boys' High School on Quebec and Laval University, graduating in 1938. That year he was awarded the Jacques Cartier Travelling Scholarship for study in France. Mr. Fournier went overseas with the Royal Canadian Artillery early in 1940. He became Brigade Major of the 15th Canadian Infantry Brigade and returned to

RAILWAY REVENUES: Reflecting the increase in freight rates, earnings of Canadian railways rose to a new high monthly figure of \$71,000,800 in May as compared with \$66,864,000 in the corresponding month last year. Freight revenues increased from \$52,831,000 in 1947 to \$56,967,000 or by 7.8 per cent, despite a reduction in tons carried of 5.9 per cent and in revenue ton miles of 14.7 per cent. The average freight receipts per ton-mile increased from 1.018 cents to 1.288 cents or by 26.5 per cent. Passenger revenues fell from \$6,402,000 to \$6,369,000.

National Defence Headquarters in November, 1943. He joined the Department in April, 1944, as Third Secretary. During 1944 he also served as secretary during the Commonwealth Air Conversations at Montreal and secretary to the Canadian delegation to the International Air Conference in Chicago. From November, 1945, to December, 1947, he was Second Secretary in the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires. He entered the National Defence College in January, 1948.

John MacLaurin Teakles: Mr. Teakles was born in Winnipeg on September 13, 1915. He graduated from the University of Manitoba (B.A. 1936) and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. He took his B.A. Honours at Oxford and later attended the University of Paris. He served with the R.A.F. from 1938 to 1945, when he joined the R.C.A.F. He was mentioned in despatches in 1943. Mr. Teakles joined the Department in August, 1946. He has served as Third Secretary in the Under-Secretary's office.

Paul Emile Morin: Mr. Morin was born in Ottawa on August 6, 1914. He graduated from the University of Montreal (B.A. 1935) and later took his B.S.Ed. at Fordham University in New York. After graduation he taught at the La Salle Academy in Ottawa and became principal of the St. James School, Portage du Fort, Quebec. Mr. Morin served with the R.C.A.F., was awarded the D.F.M. and retired in 1943 with the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He joined the Department in 1943 and served as Vice Consul at the Consulate General in New York from May, 1943, to February, 1946, when he was transferred to Lisbon as Vice Consul.

Arthur Edward Blanchette: Mr. Blanchette was born in Hartford, Conn., on March 23, 1921. He graduated from the University of Montreal (Lit.B. 1940) and took his Ph.D. in 1945 from the University of Ottawa. He joined the Latin-American section of the Wartime Information Board in May, 1944, and continued in that section with the Canadian Information Service. He also held the post of Associate Professor of Political Science and Geography at the University of Ottawa. In the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Blanchette has served with the Information and the American and Far Eastern Divisions.

Operating expenses increased from \$58,576,000 in May last year to \$63,031,000. This also was a new high record when back pay charged to August 1944 expenses is eliminated. Net operating revenues were reduced from \$8,288,000 in May 1947 to \$7,970,000, and the operating income from \$4,752,000 to \$4,337,000.

For the five months ended May, operating revenues increased from \$306,476,000 in 1947 to \$330,113,000, operating expenses from \$277,587,000 to \$303,026,000, and the operating income was reduced from \$12,515,000 to \$10,443,000.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

GEN. MCNAUGHTON ADDRESS: The following is partial text of the address by General McNaughton in the U.N. summer course lecture series:-

"My Government recognizes that the effectiveness of the United Nations is, at present, greatly reduced by the divisions which have grown up between the countries of Eastern Europe and the countries of the West of the world. Until, therefore, there has been some measure of settlement of the issues that divide the world, we should not expect too much from the United Nations in its present form and organization. No one, for instance, should expect that the machinery of the United Nations will produce a solution to problems on which the two most powerful nations of the world may have diametrically opposed views, which cannot be reconciled.

"During the last two years, our faith in the United Nations, as an effective organization for peace and security, has been shaken. What is unshaken is our determination to make of it, or within it, an effective organization for these purposes. Unshaken also, is our faith that this can be achieved. It is therefore important that the United Nations be kept in existence and that we make every possible use of the very high degree of vitality which it has shown, particularly in those disputes which are not directly within the area of conflict between the Eastern European states and the rest of the world.

"Canada's willingness to stand for, and our ability to secure election to the Security Council last autumn was an earnest of our desire to play our full part in the United Nations. Yet I would like to point out that the position of a power of the middle rank on the Security Council is a difficult one. A small power is, in a sense, by its very smallness, relieved from much of the responsibility which participation in decisions involves, and which the implementation of such decisions requires. At the other extreme, the great powers can protect their positions with the veto.

A "middle power" such as Canada is, however,

in a different position. Its economic strength and political influence are of importance, and the moral and material contribution which it can make to collective action, as the last two world wars have shown, is very significant. The judgments which the Canadian Government makes on United Nations matters must, therefore, be made with care and a sense of responsibility, particularly, if I may say so, because Canada is a country which has the reputation of conscientiously carrying out the commitments into which it has entered. Yet it is not always easy for us to secure credit for independence and honesty of argument and decision. Nevertheless we will continue to make our decisions objectively, in the light of our obligations to our own people and their interest in the welfare of the international community."

CANADIAN VIEW: The Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council on July 28 resumed its general discussion on the report of the third session of the Economic and Employment Commission, reports the U.N. Press Division.

C. Hsiao (China) said he did not share the recent criticisms to the effect that the Commission devoted its time to banalities. He believed that the Commission's report regarding financial and other aid to economically underdeveloped countries was most constructive.

Alexander P. Morozov (USSR) said he disapproved of certain parts of the report but supported its statement that the economic development of non-self-governing territories had been retarded through lack of political rights.

S. Pollock (Canada) supported the resolution in the report regarding the granting of technical assistance to economically underdeveloped countries. He supported also the Australian draft resolution proposing that the next session of the Economic and Social Council should modify the structure of its Commissions and sub-Commissions. He suggested that such a study should better take place at the ninth rather than the next session of the Council.

D.P. CAMP REPORT: "It is a far cry from the old-time lumbermen's shanty to the modern camp for woodworkers," stated the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, in releasing a report of Department of Labour inspectors covering woods camps in which Displaced Persons have been working.

The Minister's comment was prompted by the section of the report dealing with living conditions in 62 camps where more than 3,000 Displaced Persons were employed during the past winter. Every camp visited supplied white bed linen. Most camps had steam baths and some had showers, recreation rooms with motion pictures.

The majority of these men from Europe are more than satisfied with their treatment in Canada, it was made clear by the report, the Minister pointed out.

LIBERAL CONVENTION OPENS: The National Liberal Convention opened at the Coliseum in Ottawa on Thursday, August 5, with more than 4,000 attending. The Thursday schedule called for an opening speech by the Prime Minister, Mr. King, election of convention officers, address of welcome by the Mayor of Ottawa, appointment of committees, and a garden party in the evening at the Central Experimental Farm.