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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

CANADA AT THE U.N.: Meeting for the first time since May 26, the Working Committee of the Commission for Conventional Armaments began, on June 21, discussion on the French proposal for a census and verification of armaments and armed forces of member states of the United Nations.

This proposal, which was introduced in the Working Committee on May 26, was supported on June 21 by Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, China and Cuba, and opposed by Egypt, the Ukraine and the USSR, reports the U.N. Press Bureau. The discussion will continue at 10:30 A.M. on Tuesday, June 28.

The meeting was opened by a statement by the current Chairman of the Committee, Brigadier General Mohamed A. Bey Khalifa who, speaking as the representative of Egypt, said he hoped the Committee could reach agreement and thus restore the faith of the peoples of the world in the United Nations as a means to peace. General Khalifa regretted that there still was not "teamwork for peace" in the United Nations and declared that unless this could be achieved, another war would come.

Turning to the French proposal, General Khalifa said that information on "atomic ground weapons and guided missiles" should be included in the proposed census. It was "rather strange," he pointed out, that the French proposal excluded military research, and stressing

that such research could also produce deadly weapons, General Khalifa asked: "Why not also control research?" The Egyptian Government, he said, would be unable to support the French plan.

George Ignatieff of Canada said the French proposals "faithfully reflect the wishes of the General Assembly." Adoption of these proposals, he declared, would be a "useful first step" toward creating "a state of confidence" called for by the General Assembly. The French proposals, besides, fulfilled the essential requirement of effective provisions for inspection and control, he said.

Mr. Ignatieff emphasized that it would serve no useful purpose to confuse the work on conventional armaments with the work expressly assigned by the General Assembly to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sir Terence Shone of the United Kingdom said he had been authorized by his Government to support the French plan as an "adequate scheme for the exchange of information."

He reserved the right to introduce amendments. Sir Terence declared he shared Mr. Ignatieff's views on the separate functions of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

Frank G. Nash of the United States "warmly and fully" supported the French plan, reserving the right to submit minor drafting suggestions.