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Mr. Garson's UN Address: Paris, January 7 (CP) -- The Minister of Justice, Mr. Stuart Garson, today urged Russia to return to her former support of world collective security as proposed by the late Maxim Litvinoff when he was Soviet representative of the League of Nations.

Making his maiden speech at the United Nations Assembly, Mr. Garson told the Political Committee that "the symbol of the tragedy of these times is that the Soviet Government no longer speaks to the world organization with the intelligent voice of Mr. Litvinoff, but that of Mr. Vishinsky, his successor today".

Mr. Garson made a plea for wider backing of UN measures in the important debate on Western proposals for stronger UN collective measures against aggression. Emphasizing that neither the UN collective measures nor the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are aimed at ganging up on Russia, Mr. Garson said he hopes that Russia has not given up forever its former ideas of collective security.

He said Canada learned the hard way that collective strength is necessary to survival in the modern world.

He assured Mr. Vishinsky, Russia's Foreign Minister, moreover, that Canada is no satellite in Korea, NATO or the UN.

Mr. Garson termed the Western collective measures resolution a "modest and unprovocative step towards the goal of achieving collective security through the UN". "The example of UN action in Korea will stand as a milestone of the first importance on the road to our goal." Mr. Garson said the best guarantee that collective measures will not be misused is the nature of democracy.

Gold And U.S. Dollar Reserves \$1,779,000,000: Ottawa, January 7 (CP) -- Canada's official stocks of gold and United States dollars climbed \$169,000,000 to \$1,779,000,000 at December 31 from \$1,610,000,000 at September 30, it was announced today. The Finance Department reported that the reserves advanced from the September 30 figure of \$1,610,000,000 to \$1,678,000,000 at October 31, \$1,749,000,000 at November 30 and to the total of \$1,779,000,000 at December 31. The figures, made public quarterly, all are in U.S. dollars.

Government economists attached no particular significance to the gain, noting that the holdings totalled \$1,742,000,000 at December 31 a year ago and that the long-run increase for 1951 thus amounted to only \$37,000,000. The all-time high for the stockpile of gold and dollars was reached October 31, 1950, when it touched \$1,826,800,000. Nor could the economists find any tangible link between the increase and the current strength of the Canadian dollar on the New York money market, where it was up 1/16 of a cent today at a discount of 3/4 per cent in terms of U.S. funds.

The improvement in reserves generally was ascribed to a heavy inflow of American investment capital going into Canadian industry and Canadian natural resources such as the development of oil in Alberta, iron ore in Quebec and electric power for aluminum production in British Columbia. This movement of capital served to offset a \$487,000,000 trading deficit which Canada built up during the first 10 months of 1951 in trade with the U.S. Imports from the U.S. far outstripped exports to that country in the 10-month period leaving Canada with an adverse balance.

The strength of the Canadian dollar at New York has been attributed to American demand for Canadian securities.