

Mr. Desy firmly opposed any project which was calculated to perpetuate restrictions on the freedom of information.

CONSULATE AT DETROIT: The Department of External Affairs announced on March 27 the appointment of James J. Hurley to be Canadian Consul at Detroit, Michigan. This appointment is in continuation of the announced policy of expanding Canadian consular representation in the United States. The new Consulate will be opened on April 1.

Mr. Hurley was born at Brantford, Ontario, on August 13, 1898. On leaving school he entered the Canadian Army in March, 1916, and saw service overseas with the infantry. Returning to Canada he entered his father's business, the Hurley Printing Company Limited at Brantford. He remained in this business until the outbreak of the Second World War, rising to the position of President and Managing Director.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Mr. Hurley resumed his active military service and served again with the Canadian Army until May, 1946; four years of this service was overseas. He holds the Order of the British Empire, the Canadian Efficiency Decoration, and the Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau.

Mr. Hurley entered the service of the Department of External Affairs in April, 1947, and has recently returned to Canada after a period of duty with the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin.

RCAF FLYERS' RECEPTION: Final arrangements have been completed for the reception to be given the RCAF Flyers, Olympic hockey champions, on their arrival in Ottawa, Tuesday, April 6, it was announced Wednesday by Air Force Headquarters.

The Flyers, who on their European tour played 42 games, won 32, tied 5, and lost 5, will arrive in New York Monday April 5. They will travel overnight to Montreal, and arrive at Union Station, Ottawa at 12.40 (noon) Tuesday, where they will be met by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence; Air Marshal W.A. Curtis, CB, CBE, DSC, ED, Chief of the Air Staff; Mayor Stanley Lewis, and Senior Service officers.

Following the initial welcome the team, travelling in open cars, will lead a parade including the RCAF band and approximately 100 airmen from the station to Beaver Barracks.

A saluting base will be set up in front of National Defence Headquarters, Elgin Street, and the salute will be taken by the Minister of National Defence as the parade passes the reviewing stand. At the completion of the parade the team will attend an informal luncheon at Beaver Barracks.

On Saturday April 10, the Flyers will meet a combined NHL-QSHL All Star team in the only

game they will play before being disbanded. The game, which will be played in the Auditorium, Ottawa, will be in aid of the Canadian Appeal for Children.

RECRUITING TALK: "It seems terrible, doesn't it, to be talking about the possibility of a war, so soon after we succeeded in beating Germany and Japan?" said the Minister of National Defence, Hon. Brooke Claxton, in a recruiting broadcast over the Trans-Canada network of C.B.C. Tuesday night. "But we know that Russia has ruthlessly obstructed every effort to establish peaceful conditions; wherever she could, she has tried to create chaos, as the only sure road to communism. Russia's record since the war is forcing all the free nations to pay heed to their defences, and her attitude is bringing nations closer together so that they may present a common front against aggression."

"Just because we are taking necessary precautions, don't think that we believe a war is coming soon, or that a war is inevitable," he proceeded. "But while we are doing our utmost to work with other nations to build the foundations of peace, we are going to see to it that our forces are kept far above the level of the period between the wars."

"In the present state of the world, the one sure guarantee against aggression is to make certain that an aggressor can't win. We are laying our defence plans carefully, having regard to the possibilities as we see them. Just now we are at the end of the change-over from the wartime to the peacetime organization. In that we have been ahead of most other nations."

"We have developed training establishments in the Navy, the Army and the Air Force which are staffed and equipped to do a good job. In fact the three services today form a gigantic educational establishment. Modern war requires leadership and technical ability of the highest order."

ROYAL VISITOR: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has learned with great pleasure of the acceptance by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Belgium of the invitation to visit Canada which he extended to His Royal Highness on the occasion of his visit to Brussels last year and which he recently renewed, on behalf of the Government of Canada, when it became known that the Prince Regent would be visiting the United States in April.

The Prince Regent will arrive in Ottawa from New York by air on April 15 and will leave Ottawa by air on his return journey to Brussels on the day following, it is announced by Mr. King's office.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Mr. Spaak who is Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, and by Mr. de Groote who is Minister of Economic Co-operation.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

control over the police, a control which the party made absolute by widespread dismissal of non-Communists.

When these dismissals were questioned in a Cabinet meeting, by a majority decision of the Cabinet, the Minister of the Interior was required to take corrective action. This Cabinet decision was never carried out, and was the direct occasion for the resignation, in protest, of twelve non-Communist Cabinet members which took place on 20th February. From here on the crisis developed with a speed that itself bears evidence of the careful preparations made by the Communist minority to consolidate this power.

NEW GOVERNMENT

Premier Gottwald denounced those who had resigned as agents of foreign reaction and demanded that their resignations be accepted to allow him to form a new Government. The infiltration of Communists into positions of authority in the trade unions of the country made it possible for the Communists to announce that a general strike would be called, if President Benes did not accede to the demands of the party. The Communist-dominated police were armed. Local authorities were instructed to take order from "Action Committees" which had been organized by the Communist Party. The Secretariats of the National Socialist and Social Democratic parties were searched by police and the discovery of a "reactionary plot" against the State was announced. By 25th February all vital communications, Government Ministries and industrial areas were under Communist control. Denied the use of either newspapers or the radio all opposition was silenced. Wholesale arrests began. The President accepted the resignations of the twelve Ministers and accepted the Cabinet proposed by Premier Gottwald. The crisis was over.

Thus it would appear that the Communist Party, by direct intimidation, silenced their political opponents and Czechoslovakia had become enslaved.

It seems that the most significant feature in these events was that this was no revolution of the people against tyranny or misrule. On the contrary, the coup was undertaken by a group which already held power and for the purpose of extending that power over the people. The question naturally arises; why did the coup take place, and at whose behest? Surely not at the behest of the Czechoslovak people, who would have had ample opportunity to change their Government, if they so desired, at the elections which were not far off. It is to these as well as to other questions which have been raised that this Council must seek and answer.

The events in Czechoslovakia moreover

parallel all too closely early developments in other States in Eastern Europe so that they cannot be dismissed as pure coincidence. As has been noted in the Council already, it is too much to expect us to believe that the creation of similar regimes in countries like Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania could have taken place without the active and organized help of an outside Power. The fact that the appearance of constitutional forms was used to cloak this overthrow of political liberty does not hide the fact that liberty has been overthrown and free political institutions subverted.

Having in mind the intimate associations between the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, as in other countries and the Soviet Union, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Communist Party gained control of Czechoslovakia with the knowledge, approval and some help at least from the Soviet Union. As has been mentioned already in the Council those who were most active in the coup were known to have lived and received their training in the Soviet Union itself. The Action Committees which were so effective in intimidating the opposition had apparently been established during the earliest days of the occupation of Czechoslovakia by troops of the Soviet Union.

HIGHLY ORGANIZED

Unquestionably, where a strong and highly organized political group is known to be linked with the support of an outside Power whose interests it advances, it is difficult to distinguish the relative weight of responsibility that must be borne by each, in the events to which I have referred. But this increases the importance of trying to ascertain the facts with regard to this process, whereby a minority-group linked with an outside Power is able to overthrow its political opponents and deprive the majority of the people of their political liberties, for this is not only dangerous to democracy but also creates a threat to international peace and security.

It is not to be expected that those who have been responsible for the overthrow of the democratic Government in Czechoslovakia would help the Council in assessing their responsibility for these events. But there are some whose testimony might be available to use and who should, therefore, give evidence. I refer not only to Dr. Papanek, but also those citizens of Czechoslovakia who were firsthand witnesses to the sad events which took place there in February and who have since had to leave their country to escape persecution. It is the duty of the Council, in the opinion of the Canadian delegation, to arrange that they be heard.

ATOMIC CONTROL: Meeting for the first time since 9 February, Committee 2 (Control) of the