

marine and anti-mine warfare. To meet attack by air requires jet interceptors and anti-aircraft guns with the necessary radar equipment and communications system, backed by a relatively small but highly trained, efficient and mobile force of ground troops. The territory of Canada is so vast that it is obviously impracticable to construct a chain or grid of radar warning stations similar in density and consequent effectiveness to the installations during the last war in the smaller areas of Britain or Germany; nevertheless, an early warning system to cover certain vital approaches and areas is being developed.

"Whatever form the menace to Canadian territory might assume (and the possibility of this menace must be faced), it would be incidental to the most bitter and widespread conflict ever seen in the world. There hardly remains an inhabited point on the map too remote to be directly affected. Such a conflict, while constituting man's greatest failure to live intelligently with his fellow-men, would also, paradoxically, necessitate a degree of co-operation previously unimagined, among those nations and individuals who value freedom.

"Canada's peacetime forces, besides being prepared for home defence, must contain the organizational and administrative nucleus of the larger forces which an emergency would eventually require....

"Science is vital to preparedness. Continual

research is necessary to ensure our ability to convert to wartime conditions with the most modern developments. Constant liaison with industry will ensure the production of new equipment with the least possible delay....

"While the results of modern research are far-reaching in their effect on defence, it is agreed by all authorities that developments such as guided missiles and the atom bomb have not made conventional weapons obsolete....

"Advances made in air-warfare have not obviated the need to seize and hold enemy territory....

"The direction taken in the development of Canada's forces is determined by the role envisaged for each service in any future conflict....

"The main task of the Navy would be, as in the last war, the protection of Canadian and allied shipping and Canadian coastal waters....

"The Army (Active Force) must be prepared to repel any diversionary raid on Canadian territory....

"Canada is unable to support the immense production and maintenance burden of a large strategic bombing force. The Canadian air force is concentrating on developing jet-fighter interceptor squadrons, employing the latest and best jet-fighters available....

"In addition to looking after our home defence our contribution might involve furnishing aircraft, aircrew and ground crew for many different types of air operations...."

be a discussion of recent trends and developments in the industry throughout the world.

Reports dealing with guaranteed wages in the industry, and with technological improvements and their effects on employment will also be discussed.

**FARM PRICES MOVE DOWN:** Farm prices of Canadian agricultural products moved downward in September, according to the index numbers compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, the decrease being the third successive monthly decline and the ninth in 12 months. It brought the index to the lowest level since May last year.

The Bureau's all-Canada index, on the base 1935-39 equals 100, is tentatively estimated at 249.3 as compared with 253.2 for August and 261.5 for September a year ago. The index stood at 247.5 in May, 1948. The estimated level for September is also below the annual average of 252.5 for 1948 but substantially above the average of 212.5 for 1947.

As compared with September last year, prices were lower for grains, livestock, and dairy products and higher for potatoes, poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, September prices were lower for grains, livestock and potatoes and higher for dairy products, poultry and eggs.

"In Yugoslavia, for instance, it has been made quite clear by recent exchanges of notes between that Government and the Government of the U.S.S.R. that Russia is exerting every effort, short of actual war, to bring the Government of Yugoslavia to heel, and to extract from it the kind of unquestioning and slavish obedience that the Kremlin demands. In Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and in Poland where a Russian Marshal has recently been made Minister of National Defence, communist pressure to liquidate every element of national independence, and every trace of opinion or feeling which is not abjectly subordinate to Soviet Russia, has, during recent months, been much accelerated.

"Finally in the Russian zone of Germany the Soviet military authority in October last brought into being by a sort of ukase a state and government whose only claim to popular support was the carefully managed election of last May when, however, the Communists, in spite of careful management, did not do very well. The Constitution of this puppet regime was submitted for ratification not to the German people but to the Soviet Government.

#### PURPOSE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

"From all this the only conclusion we can draw is that the purpose of Soviet Russia is to expand its power by increasing the number of Soviet Republics, and this evolution of policy since the days of Yalta now seems quite clear. At the Yalta Conference Russia insisted merely that, to use the words of the declaration, 'friendly governments' should be established on her frontiers. Two years later, when the new democracies were renamed peoples' democracies, all non-communist parties were rooted out or placed under communist leaders.

"In the latest phase of this development the emphasis has now changed from the creation of 'socialist' or communist regimes, in which there may still linger tendencies to independent or nationalist thought, to complete identification of these States with the Soviet Union. As a Moscow journal has recently pointed out, and it is a significant quotation:

"Deep devotion to the cause of Socialism and Communism is inseparable from an equally profound devotion to the Soviet Union."

"These systematic measures for installing completely servile governments in the satellite states have been accompanied by less tangible but an insidious and menacing trespass on the sanctity of human rights. A regular feature of Russian totalitarianism is the purge, collective and individual, by which society is reminded of the ruthlessness and power of its Government from which there is no appeal. Innocent and guilty alike live in fear of the informer, of the knock on the door in the small hours, of the sudden unexplained accusation of some alleged political crime.

"Then there is another stage in the subjugation of states by Soviet Communism. Not only must their party rulers, their constitution and their legislation conform to the ways of

Moscow, but even the minds and thoughts and actions of their individual citizens, their humble men and women, must be harshly disciplined into the narrow groove from which no deviation is permitted.

"As one of their spokesmen has warned:

"Anyone who has deviated, however slightly, from Marxism-Leninism is bound to be dragged into the capitalist camp."

"This camp of course is the hell fire of communist theology.

"I do not believe that in the long run this dark practice of government through tyranny and ignorance can prevail even within the shadow of the iron curtain. I am confident that the resources of the human spirit, which for a thousand years have made western and eastern Europe the fountainhead of light and progress, are strong enough to withstand this siege. In one after another of the intellectual and cultural centres of Europe, the light of freedom has temporarily disappeared, and now it shows only in the western lands which are beyond the reach of the Russian soldier. But even though we cannot see it I know that that light still burns, and that eventually it will help lift the darkness that now surrounds it...."

#### MR. GRAYDON'S ADDRESS

The Minister was followed by Mr. Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative Member for Peel. The following is an excerpt from Mr. Graydon's address:

"....Recently the United States Government announced its intention to appoint a separate Assistant Secretary of State who would be charged with the specific responsibility of assisting the people in that nation to keep pace with the foreign policies of the Government and its growing influence in world affairs. Such a move apparently seemed commendable to the United States Government, not only on the ground that it helps its citizens to understand the foreign policies of the Government, but for the more important reason that it recognizes that a foreign policy without public support could very easily become no foreign policy at all.

"I am not suggesting that we should follow that move in all details I have described. I think we have the machinery in our own Department of External Affairs which would make a drastic move of that kind unnecessary. There is in the Department of External Affairs an Information Division which in the main does a satisfactory job, but its activities must necessarily follow and not precede government decisions on policy. The result is that little information becomes available as to the various backgrounds upon which our foreign policies are based. I submit that full information is much more essential now that the Government has retreated from its former policy of having multiple-party representation at the United Nations, although I am not suggesting that the Government should go back to that practice at the moment...."

**DELEGATES TO I.L.O. GENEVA SESSION:** The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, on November 15, announced the names of Canada's delegates to the Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel of the International Labour Organization, to be held in Geneva from November 22 to December 2, 1949.

The Industrial Committee on Iron and Steel was established to discuss problems on the Iron and Steel industry, the Minister stated. As in the case of other I.L.O. Committees, each country's delegation to the meeting would be tripartite, consisting of representation from Government, employers and workers.

J.E. Matthews, M.P. for Brandon and F.J. Ainsborough of Toronto, Industrial Relations Officer in the Department of Labour, will be the Canadian Government representatives on the Committee.

Employers will be represented by Aubrey L. Lott, Manager of Industrial Relations, The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, and P.J. Power, Superintendent of Industrial Relations, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation of Sydney, N.S.

The delegates representing labour will be G.P. Schollie of Montreal, Canadian Vice-President, International Association of Machinists, and Lucien Lavalée, President of the Machine Shop Workers Union of Montreal.

Included on the agenda of the session will