

taking by members to seek to maintain full and productive employment and a large and steadily growing demand within their own countries. It carries an undertaking by members to avoid creating persistent balance of payment difficulties for other members.

The provisions on development recognize that progressive economic development of the underdeveloped countries is essential to a growing volume of world trade and higher standards of life. Members undertake to cooperate to this end. The role of private investment is clearly recognized and members undertake not to impose new burdens on existing international investments or future investments after they have been made.

The provisions on the control of cartels carry an undertaking by members to eliminate those practices by private and public commercial enterprises which adversely affect trade because of restrictive arrangements. It is the first attempt at an international agreement to prevent the abusive practices of monopolies and cartels.

TRADE IN PRIMARY COMMODITIES

The provisions regarding trade in primary commodities recognize that the problems affecting the production and trade in such commodities which may, under certain conditions, warrant the setting up of Intergovernmental Commodity Agreements. It provides a code of laws to govern the setting up and operation of such agreements in order to avoid the abuses which have occurred in the past.

The Trade Charter has been criticized as an idealistic document not suited to the economic facts of life in the real world around us. It has been criticized as an empty document so ridden with exceptions and escape clauses as to completely invalidate the basic principles upon which it rests. In fact, the Trade Charter is a realistic document based on bold compromises between the needs and pressures of many nations organized under a variety of economic systems, and if it is to work it could not be anything but a compromise.

The house it proposes to build is made of earthy substance, brick and mortar. It provides comfort not only in the economic summer but has storm windows and a sound heating system for the rigidities of economic winter. Nor is it a finality. Sufficient leeway for a second storey or a new wing is provided for should the changes in economic weather require it. What we must not forget, and I want to emphasize this point, is that it creates a structure within which the community of nations can live a peaceful and prosperous life if there is a determined spirit of co-operation and mutual accommodation.

The minds of all men are today concerned with the immediate pressing problems which have been raised by the economic crisis in the United Kingdom, Europe, and elsewhere. Even now, new restrictions, and further trade cuts are taking place. While we are busy writing

the laws of multilateralism, the world is drifting into the dangerous waters of economic nationalism, trade blocs and uneconomic bilateral deals. Is it realistic to expect any success from our efforts in the present situation? The current problems are urgent problems and fraught with great danger. We cannot underestimate them. But, gentlemen, here we must maintain our perspective and make balanced judgment. It was never intended that the I.T.O. would solve our present transition difficulties. It is basically an effort to provide the long-term solution to our economic ills once some normalcy and equilibrium has been restored. Unless a sound groundwork is laid for the future, all the palliatives and emergency measures will come to nought. The I.T.O. provides such a groundwork. The present problems are great problems and they can and must be solved. But it is equally true that unless they are met by bold and courageous action, along the lines envisaged by the Marshall Plan, the tremendous effort to establish a new order in international trade and create better conditions for the future will have been in vain.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Oct. 2, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Sept. 4
	(Base 1935-39=100)		
INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX			
(100 Common Stocks)...	104.5	102.8	104.6
74 Industrials.....	97.7	95.9	97.8
18 Utilities.....	118.2	115.0	115.6
8 Banks.....	125.5	127.4	130.5
MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX			
(27 Stocks).....	88.6	87.7	88.2
23 Golds.....	80.6	79.8	79.8
4 Base Metals.....	102.0	101.0	102.5

GLIDERS FOR ACTIVE ARMY: Nearly 50 gliders, to be used for basic airborne instruction, will soon be distributed across Canada to units of the Active Force Brigade Group, Army Headquarters announce.

Glider erection teams from the Joint Air School (Army Component) at Rivers, Man., will assemble the gliders at the various centres in preparation for the start of the unit airborne training.

At present, unit air instructors courses are being conducted at the Joint Air School, at the conclusion of which the unit instructors will return to their units and teach their particular air basic airborne work.

This training is in accordance with the general Canadian Army policy of having the entire Active Force Brigade Group schooled in airborne training and completely air transportable.

CANADA'S AIM AT THE U.N.: In the course of an address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Quebec City, Oct. 7, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, said: It requires no extensive research to enable one to come to the conclusion that things are not going well with the United Nations. The attitude of our Russian friends, though perhaps not surprising, has certainly been disappointing, one might almost say exasperating.

I have said that it was not surprising because it has been from the very first stubbornly consistent. At the International Conferences, while the War was on, it appeared quite natural to Stalin that all the important decisions be made by himself, by Churchill and by Roosevelt. When Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt suggested a United Nations organization, Mr. Stalin agreed, but stipulated that the organization would have nothing to do with the peace terms to be imposed upon our former enemies and these terms would be determined by the foreign ministers of the big three, which might become the big four if France joined them. He also stipulated that the United Nations would only act through a Security Council and that no important decision in the Security Council could be made without the concurrence of his representatives i.e. that each of the big powers would have an absolute veto.

When the rest of us signed the United Nation Charter at San Francisco we had to accept these conditions and we did accept them after it had been stated by representatives of the big powers, in the presence of the Russian delegates, that no one of them would use his right of veto except in the interest of the United Nations as a whole. Since then, the Russian representatives have used it over twenty times and, as a consequence, they have made the Security Council practically unworkable as the main instrument of the United Nations to secure and maintain peace. That is apparently what they want and they are now waxing very indignant over what they call the efforts of the United States, the United Kingdom and the powers friendly to them to by pass the United Nations and get something accomplished in spite of their vetoes.

WHAT SOVIET UNION WANTS

I say again that this is not surprising because we have long known that the attitude of the Russians is to insist that "no international question can be solved correctly and justly if an attempt is made to solve it without the Soviet Union, or against its interests". Now, it is perfectly clear that the Soviet Union wishes to see what it calls Capitalistic Regimes destroyed and Communist totalitarianism established everywhere.

It is also obvious that the physical destruction brought about by the war in Europe

will result in the total collapse of European economies if some further substantial assistance is not forthcoming from the new world. The Russians feel that this collapse would facilitate the extension of their communistic regimes and they are, therefore, doing everything in their power to prevent the new world from extending any further assistance to Europe. That is one explanation of the vitriolic demagoguery uttered by Mr. Vishinsky at Flushing Meadows a few days ago and it is one of the reasons why the Comintern has again raised its head on the European scene. There are communists in practically every country of continental Europe and in order to help them in their struggle for power and domination, it is felt useful to give them public encouragement. That should increase their self-confidence and also their confidence in the prospects of success.

The line taken by Mr. Vishinsky at this assembly and echoed by the satellite slavish powers is by no means new. For months past, a Government controlled Press and Radio in the Soviet Union have been hammering out the theme that the United States is preparing to attack U.S.S.R. This propaganda has been carried on in an area fenced by the most powerful censorship and the most rigorous control of opinion which the world has ever known. It has been designed to create the stereotype of a gigantic and powerful capitalistic country bent upon destroying governments set up by the working classes and piling up atomic bombs for eventual use against Soviet Union at the most propitious time. The reactions aroused by Mr. Vishinsky's speech were at once relayed to Moscow and displayed in the Soviet Press. Is it not fair to assume that Mr. Vishinsky, knowing that everything which can be regarded as news, gets wide publicity in the papers of the North American continent, deliberately planned thus to secure some evidence for domestic consumption of the validity of the line which the Soviet Government has been pursuing for months past.

The second and perhaps even more important purpose of this campaign may very well have been to endeavour to frighten certain portions of public opinion on the North American continent about the possibility of United States intervention in Europe ultimately leading to war and thereby prevent acceptance by the public and by Congress of the Truman and Marshall plans for aid to Europe. Without such aid it is reasonable for Russians to expect that the regimes based upon private ownership and private enterprise will collapse and give way to regimentation by communistic bureaucrats and that Governments modeled on theirs will in fact be subservient to Moscow's influence and only too willing to implement that higher loyalty which Moscow seems able to inspire in those it has trained in its communistic institutions.

Now, all this is not merely a matter of