

"As a result of this further tragic development we are meeting again to make one more attempt, through this General Assembly of the United Nations, to get the Soviet Government to heed the wish of all the world that it stop its torment of Hungary.

"If it does not heed this call, its reactionary colonial purpose will once again be exposed for all the world to see. Although it may succeed for a time in stifling the independence of a small neighbour by the crushing power of tanks and by the mid-night terror of the secret police, even the interests of the Soviet Union itself, to say nothing of its prestige will be defeated. Already we have seen the condemnation by President Tito of Yugoslavia of the Soviet policies which led to the Hungarian tragedy, and the leaders of some of the great countries of Asia have added their voices to the demand that the Hungarian people be allowed to decide their own future and their own form of government without external intervention. How was it described by the Prime Minister of India on November 19? Mr. Nehru said it is a national outrage against the will of the people. We have heard communist talk here of this heroic Hungarian uprising being merely the work of reactionary and fascist gangs; the Moscow description of any move for freedom against its iron control.

"But how was it described, not by a 'capitalist warmonger' or a representative of a 'ruling clique', but by this communist leader of a socialist but a nationalist state, President Tito. He said on Friday last:

'Just see how a bare-handed and poorly armed people resisted terribly when it had one aim--to free itself and be independent. It was no longer even interested in what sort of independence it would achieve--whether the bourgeoisie and a reactionary system would be restored in the country--but only interested in being nationally independent. This took hold of its mind...not only horthyists, but also workers from factories and mines are fighting here--the entire people are fighting.'

"One disillusioned British communist put it this way in a letter on November 3 to the editor of a well-known British weekly: "The events of the past week are enough to make any honest communist hot with shame and anger." What, then, must the feelings be of any honest and patriotic citizen.

"Mr. President, the Canadian delegation has given strong support to the other United Nations decisions designed to help the Hungarian people, and we shall also wholeheartedly support the present draft resolution dealing with the cruel deportation of men, women and children from their native land. We can pray that by focussing the spotlight of world opinion on this cruel and inhuman operation we may help to bring to an end the martyrdom of a brave people."

NEW TWIST: In one phase of life in Canada's Far North, the wheel has made a full turn. When white men first reached Hudson's Bay, they were eager to obtain Indian snowshoes. Now the Indians are seeking snowshoes from the white men.

The directorate of Interserve Development, concerned with the mobility of troops in the North, has designed a light, strong snowshoe made of magnesium. It is roughly half the weight of the traditional Indian wooden snowshoe, does not warp like wooden ones, is durable and is proof against rot, corrosion and moisture. The strings are of fine steel encased in nylon.

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MARITIME MANUFACTURING: Gross value of factory shipments of the manufacturing industries in the Atlantic Provinces declined slightly in 1954 to \$720,462,000 from \$745,486,000 in 1953, small increases in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island being outweighed by large decreases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Number of establishments in the four provinces fell to 3,582 from 3,840, employees to 63,384 from 68,895, salary and wage payments to \$159,950,000 from \$165,845,000, and cost of materials to \$382,016,000 from \$406,277,000. Value added by manufacture rose to \$313,323,000 from \$312,198,000.

Nova Scotia was again the leading manufacturing province of the four in 1954 with factory shipments valued at \$300,073,000 versus \$320,012,000 a year earlier. New Brunswick was next with shipments totalling \$287,351,000 versus \$295,750,000, followed by Newfoundland with \$109,568,000 against \$106,525,000, and finally, Prince Edward Island at \$23,470,000 against \$23,199,000.

Nova Scotia is principally known for its coal mines and fisheries but also has extensive forest and agricultural lands and has easy access to Newfoundland's supply of high-grade iron ore. Consequently, the leading industries are fish processing, primary iron and steel, shipbuilding and repairs, pulp and paper, sawmills, railway rolling stock and butter and cheese. Also, important petroleum refineries, cotton yarn and cloth, and coke and gas plants add to the variety of manufacturing in the province.

New Brunswick's forests make pulp and paper and sawmilling the leading industries, but other important industries are based on the fish and agricultural resources. Due to its large forest and fish resources, the foremost industries in Newfoundland are pulp and paper and fish processing which between them account for 69 per cent of the total production in the province. Prince Edward Island's agriculture and fish resources make butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat packing, fish processing, and prepared stock and poultry feeds the leading industries.