

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN OCTOBER \$269,100,000

17.7 P.C. INCREASE OVER SEPTEMBER: Canada's domestic exports in October were valued at \$269,100,000, showing an increase of 17.7 per cent over the September total of \$228,400,000, but were 12.4 per cent lower than last year's October value of \$307,000,000 -- the second highest monthly peacetime total on record, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Last year's September and October totals were at exceptionally high levels due in part to the removal of export controls on the shipments of cattle and meats to the United States and to large sales of ships to France.

Merchandise exports in the first 10 months of this year were valued at \$2,415,100,000 as compared with \$2,465,100,000 in the similar period of 1948.

A large part of the reduction in October from the corresponding month last year was accounted for by sharply reduced exports to France, Italy and the Union of South Africa. Exports to the United Kingdom moved up in the month, while there was a moderate decrease in the value of shipments to the United States. Exports to Latin American countries were lower.

Exports to the United States in October were valued at \$148,056,000 as compared with \$148,911,000 in the corresponding month last year, the 10-month total standing at \$1,172,360,000 as compared with \$1,189,847,000 in the like period of 1948. Shipments to the United Kingdom in October moved up to \$72,276,000 from \$65,573,000, and in the 10 months to \$598,265,000 from \$581,729,000.

Exports to the Union of South Africa in October were down to \$4,316,000 from \$10,521,000

in the same month last year, but the 10-month total was slightly higher at \$67,709,000 from \$66,951,000 in the similar period of 1948. Shipments to the Latin American countries as a group in October were valued at \$9,646,000 compared with \$11,216,000 a year earlier, and totalled \$101,997,000 in the 10 months compared with \$99,299,000.

Exports to France were off sharply in October and the 10 months of this year. In the month, exports to that country were valued at \$1,143,000 compared with \$20,189,000 a year ago, and in the 10 months at \$32,833,000 compared with \$77,524,000. Exports to Italy were also sharply lower, being valued at \$907,000 in October this year compared with \$6,411,000, and in the 10 months at \$9,306,000 compared with \$28,324,000.

Wood, wood products and paper was the only one of the nine main commodity groups to record an increase in October over the corresponding month last year. The total for this group, swelled by increases in the value of exports of planks and boards, and newsprint rose to \$82,799,000 from \$82,031,000.

The agricultural group -- second largest of the nine in the month -- was down in value to \$65,500,000 from \$73,200,000, marked increases in wheat and other grains being outweighed by sharp declines in wheat flour, rubber and products, seeds and several other commodities. Animals and animal products as a group were down in value to \$40,400,000 from \$48,100,000, sharp declines being registered in the exports of cattle, bacon and hams, other meats, but marked advances in fish and fishery products.

Seconded to the Department of External Affairs in 1941, he served in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada at London. He enlisted in the Canadian Artillery in August, 1943, saw service in North West Europe and was discharged, in September, 1945, with the rank of Captain.

Mr. Johnson joined the Department of External Affairs and was appointed Head of its American and Far Eastern Division in February, 1947. He was also External Affairs member and Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence (Canada-United States) during 1947 and 1948. In January, 1949, he was appointed Acting Canadian High Commissioner at Lublin. He is unmarried.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in October showed a decrease of nine per cent from the record September total, but were 12 per cent above October last year. During the first 10 months of this year, shipments advanced 17 per cent over the similar period of 1948.

slavia, Mr. Vishinsky asks us to believe in the lamblike qualities of Russian revolutionary communism. Naturally we don't believe this, and we are not deceived by it. Nor are the peoples of the world deceived except those whose minds and souls are drugged and deadened by propaganda from a state machine which prevents them securing information from any other source; a machine, which when it sees fit, can alter for Soviet consumption even the text of speeches given here by the Foreign Minister of the U. S. S. R.

Communist delegations have been accusing us -- and I have been honoured by specific inclusion in this list -- of trying to divert attention from their peaceful intentions by introducing confusing and irrelevant issues. To them any issue which is embarrassing is irrelevant just as any quotation which is disturbing is "tom out of its context". But what is relevant to Mr. Vishinsky; what coherent pattern emerges from the hours and hours of talk in this debate which we have heard from the communist delegations? What does Mr. Vishinsky really want? Essentially it is this; that we should brand the United States and United Kingdom as warmongers; then, so branded, they should be embraced by the U. S. S. R. in a pact of peace and, touched by this fraternal embrace, they and the other democratic countries should disarm unilaterally, without any adequate assurance that the most heavily armed country in the world will put into effect similar measures of disarmament or that it will co-operate in a sincere and earnest desire to close the gap that now divides the world.

"PROPAGANDA DISARMAMENT"

This kind of "propaganda disarmament" has been exposed so many times as a manoeuvre, not only futile for, but even dangerous to, peace, that there is little to be added. It has never been exposed more effectively than in the following paragraph from the official Soviet History of Diplomacy published in the U. S. S. R. in 1945. That passage translated into English reads:

"To the same group of examples of the concealment of predatory ends behind noble principles also belong the instances of the exploitation of the idea of disarmament and pacifist propaganda in the broad sense of the word for one's own purposes.

"From time immemorial, the idea of disarmament has been one of the most favoured forms of diplomatic dissimulation of the true motives and plans of those governments which have been seized by such a sudden love of peace. This phenomenon is very understandable. Any proposal for the reduction of armaments could invariably count upon broad popularity and support from public opinion. But, of course, he who proposed such a measure always had to foresee that his intentions would be divined by the partners in this diplomatic game."

We must, however, do our best to draw some permanent benefit from the long and arduous debate in which we have been engaged. With this in mind, I wish to draw the attention of the Assembly to two or three points which have emerged and which seemed to me to point to practical measures which could be taken to restore the confidence which we so greatly need.

When he opened his remarks in the Political Committee, Mr. Vishinsky spoke of a reference which I had made to the growth of what I termed a new imperialism in the East of Europe. This was one of the occasions on which he said that I had been trying to confuse the issue of the debate. If, however, Mr. Vishinsky really wishes to do something about the preservation of peace, he should persuade his Government to pay some attention to the fear in the world of this new imperialism; to the concern -- deep and widespread -- about the methods which it adopts to spread its influence, and the threats to peace which are inherent in those methods. Within the U. S. S. R. sphere of influence -- the new Soviet Empire -- have been included many peoples who previously had their own free governments: Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Roumanians. Not all the impassioned eloquence of Mr. Vishinsky or Mr. Manuisky can convince us that these peoples, of their own free will, happily and confidently have entrusted their destinies and their persons to the U. S. S. R. The fact that the Soviet Government find it necessary to cut off their inhabitants from all normal contacts with other countries; to distort and manipulate information about other peoples in order to create misunderstanding and fear is convincing evidence to the contrary.

EXPLOSIVE AREA

The methods used to create and maintain this Soviet sphere of influence have converted it into one of the most unstable, restless and explosive areas of the world. That is a pressing danger to peace, the evidence of which is before us every day. Thousands of people from the Baltic communities have had to be expelled from their homes; a Marshal of the U. S. S. R. has become the Polish Defence Minister; the leader of the Hungarian Church has had to be imprisoned; a communist Foreign Minister of Hungary has been hanged for treason; the Government of Czechoslovakia has been catapulted into a persecution of its middle classes. The communist Governments of Roumania and Bulgaria have been engulfed in internal dissension and the people of Albania have been involved in an economic crisis which daily threatens their existence. And to complete the picture, the people of Yugoslavia have now had to stake their very lives on an effort, single-handed, to free themselves from the yoke of Soviet domination.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PAKISTAN: The Department of External Affairs on December 2 announced the appointment of David M. Johnson as High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan. Since January, 1949, Mr. Johnson has been Acting High Commissioner for Canada at Dublin during the absence of the High Commissioner, the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon. He will take up his duties at Karachi early in the new year.

Mr. Johnson's appointment as Canada's first High Commissioner to Pakistan and the opening of the new mission at Karachi are in fulfilment of an agreement reached with Pakistan some time ago for an exchange of representation between the two Commonwealth countries. The office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan at Ottawa was opened last May and the Honourable Mohammed Ali arrived on July 11 to take up his duties as High Commissioner.

Mr. Johnson was born on April 30, 1902. He graduated from McGill University in 1923. (Mathematics) and from Oxford University in 1926 (B.A., B.C.L.) and practised law with a Montreal firm until 1936, when he was appointed to the Department of Finance as Solicitor to the Treasury.