

government. And yet we hear every day hostile expressions of opinion which are not calculated, to say the least, to develop friendly relations among nations, nor to strengthen the desire for universal peace.

We now turn to the fourth paragraph of the Soviet resolution. The Canadian delegation notes in the first place that this paragraph contains an interpretation of the Assembly resolutions of January 24 and December 14, 1946, which does not accord with the text of these documents. These resolutions do not concern only the question of the exclusion from national armaments of the atomic and all other main types of armaments designed for mass destruction. Both resolutions explicitly refer to the establishment of a system of international control along with elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments.

I know that it has been the endeavour of the Soviet delegation to persuade us over many months that the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only, can be made the subject of a separate convention, which would follow an international agreement outlawing the use and manufacture of atomic weapons.

The majority of the Atomic Energy Commission, in spite of repetitious argument on this point, have not been persuaded and still maintain the view that effective international control of atomic energy is the real issue which must be solved, and that this cannot be achieved either by a mere diplomatic document saying that the manufacture and use of atomic weapons is being prohibited, nor by the later Soviet proposal that periodic inspection and check is sufficient.

The reports of the Commission, now two in number, both recognize that a convention prohibiting the manufacture and use of atomic weapons should be included as a part, indeed, as a necessary part, of a general international agreement establishing effective control of atomic energy. But so long as we face up to the essential fact that atomic energy can be used equally for industrial as well as military purposes, and that for this reason controls must be established over the distribution of materials, the operation of plants and facilities and over all the processes involved from mining of the materials to the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we cannot accept the over-simplification of the problem which once again is presented to us within the text of paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution. The Canadian delegation, therefore, does not feel that any useful purpose would be served by re-affirming a garbled and inaccurate interpretation of this Assembly resolution.

As regards the reference in paragraph 4 to the implementation of the Assembly resolution of December 14th on the reduction of armaments,

we would like to point out that the Canadian delegation was among those which, at the second session of the General Assembly, drew attention to the urgent necessity of securing an international agreement for the regulation and reduction of armaments. It was our contention then, and it still is, that the regulation and reduction of national armaments can only become a reality if collective security under the United Nations is built up. The problem of security and disarmament in our view is a single problem, which cannot be dealt with in parts, or separately in water-tight compartments. For instance, how are nations to judge as to the extent of the national armaments or forces which they should maintain until the military agreements are entered into under Article 43, whereby members undertake to make armed forces, assistance and facilities available to the Security Council? We have waited, and so far in vain, for agreement in the Military Staff Committee to enable the essential preliminary planning to be done. We insist that the plans of the Military Staff Committee for the purpose of implementing Article 43 are an essential pre-requisite to the regulation and reduction of national armaments. No useful purpose, in our view, can be served by trying to apportion blame for lack of progress in the Commission for conventional armaments, but it is evident to us that so long as fundamental differences of view persist on questions of important principle, and above all on the relation between the establishment of conditions of international security and disarmament, little progress can be expected. The Canadian delegation, however, as members of the Security Council will do their best to expedite the implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly to which reference is made in paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution.

It will be clear, I hope, from what I have said, that we will not be able to support the Soviet resolution. I imagine other delegations will be in the same position. I venture to express the hope, however, that all delegations will wish to condemn war mongering in all its forms, including civil-war mongering. I feel certain, also, that all delegations would wish to support a declaration in a positive sense in favour of propaganda for peace; peace mongering, if you like.

In the hope that we may all unite on these two aims, the Canadian delegation is submitting a short, straightforward, non-controversial resolution as follows:

"The United Nations condemns all propaganda inciting to aggressive war or civil strife which might lead to war, and urges members to promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter."

## CEILINGS OFF MEAT AND GRAINS

In a joint statement issued on October 21 by the Minister of Finance and the Acting Minister of Agriculture, it was announced that, effective October 22nd, price ceilings are removed on oats, barley and screenings in all forms and positions. At the same time price ceilings on meat and meat products (except animal fats) will be removed. The subsidies on grains used for livestock feeding, amounting to 25¢ per bushel on wheat and barley and 10¢ per bushel on oats, are being discontinued at the same time.

As already announced, the feed grain freight assistance policy will remain in effect until the end of the current crop year, July 31, 1948.

In July the Government announced that ceilings and subsidies on feed grains would be continued for as long as price ceilings remained on any important livestock products. It had been intended to decontrol meat prices in September, but when the principal packing plants were closed down by industrial dispute, the Government felt that it would be unwise to decontrol meats at that juncture. Now that it seems certain that the dispute in the packing industry has been settled, it is expected that meat supplies will rapidly return to normal and that ceilings can safely be removed.

To ensure fulfilment of Canada's overseas commitments of livestock products, and in view of the shortage of feed grain in Canada, the Government reiterates its policy of allowing no exports of oats and barley during the current crop year.

It is anticipated that the decontrol of oats, barley and screenings will result in a freer movement to feeder positions.

**W.P.T.B. ISSUES DETAILS:** Following the government announcement of suspension of price ceilings on oats, barley and screenings, as well as meat and meat products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued a statement giving details of this latest decontrol move, effective October 22.

1. All price ceilings are removed on the following grains: barley, oats and screenings when used for any purpose. The grains remaining under price control are: wheat, flaxseed, rapeseed and sunflower seed.
2. All price ceilings are removed on all meat and meat products except lard and tallow.
3. The order requiring defatting of beef carcasses remains in effect.
4. All slaughter control regulations are revoked.
5. All processing or other service charges relating to any of the items removed from control are also suspended.
6. Used bags and used bagging and baling material are also removed from price control.

**MOST EXPORT WHEAT NOW RUST RESISTANT:** Canadian wheat exported during the season 1946-47, was largely composed of rust resistant wheats. This information was obtained from the annual varietal survey made on official samples taken from cargoes leaving the Ports of Fort William, Churchill and Vancouver, according to J.G. Fraser, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. "Lake" samples were gathered over the shipping season from September 5 to December 12, 1946, while those from Vancouver were collected from October 5 to February 22, 1947. The Churchill samples were for the period August 13 to September 21, 1946. The samples were taken from the four standard grades--1, 2, 3, and 4 Manitoba Northern and represent over 34,000,000 bushels of grain shipped from Canada during the periods mentioned.

In 1935, Marquis was the leading variety. Since that time, the varietal composition has been changing rapidly especially since 1938 when Thatcher, the first rust resistant wheat introduced in Canada, commenced to appear in export wheat cargoes. Thatcher now comprises 75-80 per cent of the wheat exported from Fort William and makes up over one-third of the Vancouver wheat cargoes. In the case of the cargoes out of Churchill in the 1946 season, from 62 per cent to nearly 90 per cent of the wheat was the Thatcher variety.

The other rust resistant wheats, Apex, Renown and Regent, introduced during the last ten years, are also contributing to the varietal composition, but to a much smaller extent.

As the rust resistant wheats increase, Marquis has tended to decline and so have about 20 or more other varieties of good milling and baking quality, which are not rust resistant. Many of the poorer varieties, once found in Canadian export wheats, have now disappeared or are found only in mere traces. Some of the cargoes have been made up of only three or four wheat varieties and these all approved rust resistant types.

**DISPLACED PERSONS' ARRIVAL SPEEDED:** One thousand six hundred and thirty homeless Europeans from the Displaced Persons camps of Europe landed in Canada within the first sixteen days of October, bringing the total of Displaced Persons who have so far reached the Dominion to 4,679, according to the latest figures released by the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Indicative of a steady speed-up of the Displaced Persons programme is the fact that the October total of arrivals is already 728 higher than that of any previous full month. Of the 4,679 people admitted to date, 3,533 have come to Canada under the plan for the group movement of workers, with 3,007 going to lumber companies, 100 to textile work, and 426 to domestic duties throughout the Dominion. The close relatives scheme has accounted for 1,102 Displaced Persons, while the remaining