

and against the Charter and so branded by those who have been largely responsible for making the UN so ineffective, a development which in its turn has made these limited agreements necessary. The repetition of this charge does not make it true, especially when it is made by those who have already worked out a whole network of treaties and alliances in Eastern Europe, only a few of which have been even registered with the United Nations.

If and when the United Nations can organize effective arrangements for defence against aggression on a universal basis, all other alternative and second-best, very much second-best, arrangements must be scrapped. We must work, in spite of all obstacles, to that end. Until we achieve it, however, we must do the best we can to put collective force, even on a narrower front, behind our will for peace. Our actions will be the best proof that our intentions are not aggressive. We are willing to accept that test for ourselves. Others will also be judged by it - and not by words.

We can apply this test, for instance, to the three proposals that have been tabled by the Soviet delegation and which we have before us:

The first, by singling out two member states for condemnation as war-mongers, is obviously meant for propaganda and not for peace.

The second appears to call for prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of a system of adequate and rigid international control. The majority of this Assembly has

already translated those words into express conditions which represent the requirements for effective control and prohibition. If the Soviet resolution accepts those conditions, progress in this most vital matter can now be made in the United Nations, which is the only place where progress can be made. If it does not accept these express conditions, then, again I suggest that we must class this proposal as propaganda.

The third resolution calls upon us - and especially the permanent members of the Security Council - to settle our differences peacefully. We have already, all of us, accepted that specific obligation by acceptance of the Charter. Furthermore, the inclusion in this resolution of the words "the mighty popular movement for peace and against war-mongers", which have a peculiar meaning in the communist lexicon, seems to bring this resolution also into the field of propaganda.

If the practice of introducing resolutions for the purpose of propaganda persists, then, Mr. President, even under your distinguished leadership, this Assembly will find it difficult to make that contribution to peace which we so ardently desire to make. We must, however, in spite of all obstacles keep everlastingly at the task. Only by so doing can we maintain, in the minds and hearts of all people, faith in the United Nations as the best, possibly the only, hope for the prevention of a war, which, if we allowed it to occur, would engulf and destroy us all.

DETENTION AN ERROR: The Department of External Affairs announced on September 26 that on September 11 it learned that Miss Ruth Comfort, daughter of Charles F. Comfort of Toronto, had been detained by the United States Immigration authorities when debarking on that day from the S.S. "VOLENDAM" at New York. Miss Comfort was in transit to her home in Toronto. She was a member of a party of Canadian students, who this summer attended a seminar in Holland, organized under the auspices of the International Students Service. Miss Comfort was released from detention on the morning of September 12.

As soon as the Department of External Affairs learned of Miss Comfort's detention, it made preliminary inquiries through the Canadian Consulate General in New York. As a result of these inquiries, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington was instructed to make a formal request through the United States Department of State for a statement from the United States Immigration authorities, acknowledging that Miss Comfort should not have been detained, that the mistake was regretted and that no derogatory information concerning her was in the possession of the United States Immigration authorities.

The representations of the Canadian Ambassador were made on September 22. On September 24, the United States Department of State handed to the Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy at Washington a memorandum, by which the United States Immigration Service acknowledged that Miss Comfort had been detained as the result of a most regrettable and unfortunate mistake and that there was no information in the files of the United States Immigration Service which would render her inadmissible should she apply for entry into the United States in the future.

T. AND C. APPOINTMENTS: In order that businessmen in areas distant from Ottawa may derive full benefit from the services offered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, L. Moore Cosgrave has been placed in charge of the regional office of the Department in Vancouver, and W.F. Rendell has been appointed to a similar post in St. John's, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe announced on September 26. In their new positions, they will be working closely with the provincial trade departments and the trade associations in their respective areas.

MINISTERS ADDRESS PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION

MR. HOWE AND MR. CLAXTON: The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, addressed the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association in Toronto on September 26, the former dealing with the material steps which Canada has taken on defence, and the latter giving a review of how the defence dollar is spent.

The precautions Canada must take against the possibility of war, Mr. Howe said, reached beyond the measure necessary to keep Canada itself up to strength. In addition to dealing with the needs of the Armed Services Canada must take the steps which were necessary to enable industry, should trouble come, to convert quickly and to expand greatly for the production of munitions and supplies.

The following is an excerpt from Mr. Howe's address:

"...In the first place, we have accepted as our starting point the methods we used in the last war. They worked well; and this in the judgment not only of our own people, but of opinion at large. We are following the same methods, except where they are clearly out of date, or where there is obviously room for improvement...."

NO ADVANCE DECISIONS

"In the second place, we are not trying to tell any one how the next war should be run. We do not know when it will be; we do not know where it will be; we do not know what it will be; as a matter of fact we do not even know if it will be. I am convinced that it is the men who will be engaged in a war who are the men to run it. Such men, even when they have the facts before them, will have trouble enough in reaching decisions. We do not presume to be able to settle their problems in advance.

"So we are making no attempt to determine now what general orders covering industry, or what controls, should be issued. Our aim is this: If trouble comes, the necessary branches of Government could come into being immediately and, what is equally important, that the men who are best able to deal with the problems of industry could be appointed to office at once. When they arrived on the job, they would find two things; all the authority and power they needed, substantially the same as they had last time; and secondly, all the help that we can provide them in the form of draft orders, working data and background information.

"The draft orders will be those we think the controller or administrator might need and

might decide to issue. We put him under no obligation to issue them. On the contrary: it will be made clear that it is his duty to make his own decisions in the light of the conditions that exist when he takes office...."

Two excerpts from Mr. Claxton's address follow:

"...It may be of interest to note the amount of communication and electrical equipment contracted for during the periods under review. This is in a progressive programme to develop the defence signal system on an inter-service basis, to equip our ships with advanced signal, fire-control and radar equipment, to equip or replenish Army formations and to equip the RCAF aircraft with a large amount of radio communication and electronic navigational gear.

"The building up of an internal air defence system has necessitated contracting for procurement of considerable quantities of radar equipment of modern design and higher power. The new radar will be produced in Canada and will provide invaluable manufacturing experience and stimulus to the Canadian electronic industry as a whole. The operation, on a tri-service basis, of joint, tape relay equipment at selected points to provide necessary fixed military communications, has required the supply of great amounts of special equipment...."

PURCHASE OF 100 F86A'S

"Contracts", he said, "have been arranged with Canadair for the purchase of 100 F86A's at a cost of \$30,211,190, which does not include the cost of the engines.

"The research and development programme for the Royal Canadian Air Force has involved the conversion of existing aircraft to new roles. These developments are purely Canadian in conception and execution.

"In the year, 1949, a development contract involving an initial amount of \$3,950,000 has been made for the purchase of 10 pre-production XC100. We have been developing this aircraft, a twin-seater long-range, all-weather night fighter, particularly designed for use in Canada, over the past five years. Last year and this, we put two years work into one. The plane is about to be tested. If it proves to be a success, we are taking steps so that, if desirable, we will be able to start production without delay...."

"As far as I know there are no other interceptors in existence having the characteristics desirable for areas like the Canadian North...."