

expect that the World Statistical Congress which convened in September will be most useful in its field. To date the actual accomplishments of other commissions have been somewhat disappointing to many who perhaps were too optimistic as to the possibility of speedy action in the international field. But this realization should not blind us to progress actually made. We have a right to expect that as the members of these commissions become more familiar with their tasks, more experienced at working together, their work will become increasingly useful. Great responsibilities have been placed by the Council on the Economic and employment Commission with its two sub-commissions. In regard to this I would like to quote from the report of the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly. I quote:

"The Council at its fourth session considered the report of the first session of the Economic and employment Commission and adopted a resolution on employment and economic development which embodied many of the points referred to above. The resolution requested the Economic and Employment Commission:

(a) To investigate and report, taking full account of the responsibilities of the specialized agencies and the inter-governmental organizations regarding the most appropriate forms of international action for facilitating the better utilization of world resources of manpower, materials, labour and capital in order to promote higher standards of living throughout the world, more particularly in undeveloped and under-developed areas;

(b) To initiate regular reports to the Council on world economic conditions and trends, giving particular attention to any factors that are preventing or are likely to prevent in the near future the maintenance of full employment and economic stability, together with analyses indicating the casual factors involved and recommendations as to desirable action; and

(c) To consider and report to the Council, as early as practicable, regarding the most appropriate forms of international action to maintain world full employment and economic stability..."

I will not take time now to enumerate the preliminary steps already taken to pursue these objectives which are obviously of such far-reaching importance but I would like particularly to commend two of them:

(1) The commission has expressed the intention of making a comprehensive review of world economic conditions and trends in the light of recommendations from its sub-commissions and to include in its report to the Council its comments and recommendations.

(2) The secretariat is expected to prepare, in cooperation with the specialized agencies, reports and analyses of current conditions and trends as it might find neces-

sary and feasible in the light of changing world economic conditions for use at each meeting of the Council.

PRE-REQUISITE OF EFFECTIVE ACTION

It seemed to me that the resolution of the Australian delegation in large measure endorsed these steps and the Canadian delegation also heartily endorses them as a pre-requisite of effective action by the Economic and Social Council to carry out its great objectives.

In our task of coordinating international economic and social planning and activity, agreements bringing important international agencies into formal relationship with the United Nations constitute an essential preliminary step. We welcome the progress that the Economic and Social Council has made in this regard. The council has recommended for approval, since its inception, eleven agreements with specialized agencies.

As direct operating responsibilities in many functional fields of international society are undertaken by these various specialized agencies -- some of which are new and some of which are yet to be formed -- tasks of international coordination will inevitably become more important. The Canadian government feels that primary responsibility for successful coordination must inevitably lie with each member government. Consistency begins at home. Representatives of states meeting in many parts of the world as delegate to different organizations, must be so instructed by their governments that they speak with consistent voices and do not contradict in one body what they say in another. This consistency is not always easy to attain. It alone however can provide the degree of co-ordination necessary to prevent inefficient and expensive overlapping of work.

WELCOME MARSHALL PLAN

Canadians subscribe to the belief that prosperity, like peace, is indivisible. The truth of this has again been brought home to us by our present position. By some economic criteria, Canadians are fortunate. Our people by energetic efforts have been able to maintain our standard of living, and at the same time to grant substantial amounts of relief to countries devastated by war. We have been able to extend large credits to western European and other countries to enable them to obtain food and supplies from Canada. Production and employment are at high levels; external trade is at its highest peacetime level. But in spite of this, we, in common with so many other countries, have a serious exchange problem. It arises from the heavy deficit that cannot be covered today as it was in the past mainly by the surplus in our trade with the rest of the world. These countries cannot now, as they could in the past, furnish us with the exchange to make good this deficit. Unless Europe again becomes prosperous, our present high level of prosperity, so largely dependent on trade, cannot last.

We must then, having in mind both the good of our world neighbours and that of our own country, welcome the constructive approach of the Marshall plan, as we understand it. It seems to us to hold out the promise of a multilateral solution of the economic problems of Europe, to offer the hope of correcting the unbalance in the commercial relations of many countries, including our own, and, in solving the problems of some, of solving the problems of all.

We are indeed like mountain climbers. We are roped together by economic ties. But economic ties cannot be cut like a rope. We cannot, even if we were so inhuman as to be willing to do so, drop into the abyss the climbers who have momentarily lost their footing. The economic ties of this hemisphere with Europe, cannot be severed. We must rise together or we shall fall together.

In regard to the resolution introduced by Poland, the Canadian delegation endorses the general principle of the economic interdependence of European countries. Indeed we would go further and emphasize the economic interdependence of all countries if the highest possible measure of development and well-being is to be attained. My delegation also endorses the desirability of international action preferably through the United Nations. But this does not mean that the veto or refusal to cooperate by any nation or group of nations can be permitted to prevent other nations or group of nations from promoting the principles, ideals and objectives of the Charter. The peoples of the world, who are ready to cooperate are determined that they will not be thwarted by opposition or non-cooperation from any one nation or group of nations; whether by the use of the veto or otherwise. They will have action. Again I say that the Canadian delegation would prefer to see such action taken within the United Nations. But, we think it is better to have action outside the framework of the United Nations than to have no action at all. The resources of the world if intelligently developed, utilized and distributed, are sufficient to banish much of the privation and misery now prevailing in so many parts of the world. In this field we can work together and we intend to work together.

(The Polish resolution, to which Mr. Tucker referred in his speech, calls on all member nations to use United Nations machinery in settling fundamental international economic problems and not to establish machinery for this purpose outside the U.N.)

APPOINTED STAFF OFFICER: Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce Fraser Macdonald, DSO, 30, of Edmonton, has been appointed general staff officer, grade one, in the directorate of military training at Ottawa. Lt.-Col. Macdonald has been serving at Camp Borden as commandant of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps school.

BALKAN WATCH SUPPORTED

MR. ILSLEY BACKS U.S. PROPOSAL: Minister of Justice Ilesley, speaking in the U.N. Political Committee, Oct. 6, gave Canadian support to the United States proposal to put a special U.N. Watching Commission on the Greek-Balkan border. He urged acceptance of the U.S. resolution with a French amendment deleting the clause which asks the U.N. Assembly to hold Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia guilty of aiding Greek guerillas.

Speaking earlier, Andrei Vishinsky, chief Russian delegate, placed the entire blame for Greece's troubles on intervention of the British and American Governments. Vishinsky urged rejection of the American resolution.

Mr. Ilesley said: In the long debate which has already taken place, the distinction between the things we are and the things we are not discussing and deciding has been made perfectly clear. We are not being asked to decide on the merits or demerits of the Greek Government. Nor are we being asked to consider the propriety or otherwise of economic aid to Greece. Clarity on these points is all the more necessary because a number of delegations have complicated and confused the issue in these respects. The position is now perfectly plain. No smoke screen of emotional propaganda can obscure it.

First of all, we are asked to consider a question of fact; whether certain countries, in contravention of the principles of the Charter, are giving aids to guerillas fighting against the Greek Government. Secondly, if the fact of such aid is established, we are asked to consider the steps to be taken to prevent it and thereby remove a threat to the maintenance of peace and security.

The Security Council as we all know, established a Commission to investigate the situation on the Greek frontier, and after some five months of study, this Commission reported its findings. As we also know, the Commission, by a majority of 8 to 2 reported that "on the basis of the facts ascertained by the Commission, it is its conclusion that Yugoslavia, and to a lesser extent Albania and Bulgaria, have supported the guerilla warfare in Greece."

ACCEPT COMMISSION'S FINDING

The U.S.S.R. and a few other delegations ask us to reject that considered verdict, given by responsible and experienced men. The Canadian delegation has given careful consideration to this finding of fact which was supported by a large majority of the members of the Commission and of the Security Council. We have given a considerable amount of study to the evidence on which the finding was based. We are prepared to accept this finding. The minority which dissented from it has supported its views largely by making counter charges of doubtful relevance. In this committee we have