

The radar antenna installation is a substantial affair consisting of a "mirror" and hut built on a cast steel turntable and mounted on a heavy concrete base, the metal construction weighing approximately 20 tons.

The metal "mirror" built of iron frame and sheet metal forming a "dish face front", is 35 feet long by seven feet high, and the total structure is 40 feet in height.

"FRONTIER" AERODROME RECORD: The most comprehensive record of Canadian "frontier" aerodromes yet compiled is being prepared by the RCAF as a handbook for flyers operating in Canada's northland, it was announced May 19 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Officially known as the RCAF Directory of Hinterland Aerodromes, the handbook will contain complete information on over 450 air and water bases. Six volumes covering areas from British Columbia to Labrador, and as far north as the Arctic archipelago are in the process of preparation. It is planned to have the first copies of the directory in the hands of Air Force aerial photographic crews when they leave for their northern bases this summer.

In the compilation of the directory all known arctic sources are tapped. Information is gathered from trappers, bush pilots, missionaries, Hudson's Bay Co. Employees, Department of Mines and Resources personnel, Arctic Society files, and many other reliable sources. The RCAF has sent out hundreds of information forms, which when added to the official Air Force records adds much information about facilities for land and water bases.

The directory is not limited to aerodrome data, but contains hints on survival in summer and winter, a short geographical outline of the northland, weather characteristics, a study of native habits; and even includes botanical information on edible plants prepared by Dr. A.E. Porshild of the Botanical Division of the Dept. of Mines and Resources.

Although data contained in the directory has been compiled primarily for the RCAF Search and Rescue organization and Air Force aerial photographic crews, the completed book will be available to selected civilian organizations, all of whom would co-operate in the preparation of the publication by passing on additional information on uncharted landing areas.

AUTOMOTIVE SURPLUS: A cleanup of used wartime automotive equipment presently declared surplus by the armed services in the Halifax area is underway by War Assets Corporation. Included are passenger cars, station wagons and trucks, assembled at the former army camp at Debert, N.S., all of which require repairs before being usable.

One job lot offered by the Halifax Branch of the Corporation to the trade includes 25

passenger cars and station wagons. These include sedans and coaches, 1940-1944 models. Trucks totalling 88 are offered in three lots. These trucks consist of general service, dump, pick-up, stake, and panels; they are 1940-1944 models.

These vehicles are in various stages of condition, ranging from those which will need little repair for operation to those requiring extensive repair.

CITIZEN-SOLDIER RECOGNITION: Canadian citizen-soldiers who devoted their spare time during the war years to military service in the Reserve Army are soon to receive official recognition of their contribution to the war effort. A certificate expressing the gratitude of the government for their devotion to duty is now ready for distribution from Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

"The Government of Canada expresses its gratitude to (.....) for his devotion to duty as a member of Canada's Reserve Army during the War 1939-1945".

That is the inscription either in French or English on the 11x14 certificate. It is surmounted by the Canadian coat of arms in color and bears facsimile signatures of the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Wide margins outside the finely-printed gold border make it suitable for framing.

The certificates are for those Canadians whose wartime military service was solely in the Reserve Army and covered a period of not less than six months (180 days) between Sept. 10, 1939, and Sept. 2, 1945. The certificates recognize a widely felt need that the part these men played in the service of their country should be officially recognized.

AIR FORCE DAY JUNE 12: The second annual Air Force Day of the Royal Canadian Air Force is to be held this year on Saturday June 12 and RCAF Stations across the country will hold open house, to which the public is invited, it was announced May 17 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, the Minister of National Defence.

"The main purpose of Air Force Day is to acquaint the Canadian public with the function of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the activities of its flying and technical personnel", said Mr. Claxton. "Thousands of people visited RCAF Stations last year and this year the RCAF is making plans to accommodate even larger crowds. The Air Force will be giving visitors something really interesting to see in the way of displays and exhibits, and flying demonstrations. This year we shall be able to show our new Vampire Jet Fighters, as well as other new aircraft which we did not have last year".

Air Force Day is observed on the first Saturday in June annually. However, when the King's Birthday falls on the same week-end it is held on the second Saturday in June.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

TRUCE COMMISSION STATEMENT: The following is the text of the statement made by General A.G.L. McNaughton on the Truce Commission for Palestine in the Security Council on May 12, 1948:--

"The question of police powers in reference to the Truce Commission in Palestine has been raised specifically by the representatives of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. I should like to point out that the control officers referred to in the Truce Commission's telegram would not be police officers in the ordinary sense of the word. Their function would be to regulate traffic in accordance with whatever agreement may have been arrived at between the parties under the auspices of the Truce Commission. The traffic control officers would not depend upon force or police power, as we understand it, to carry out their functions. Their activities would have to rest upon agreement between the parties if in fact they were to function at all.

"The representative of the U.S.S.R. has implied that some proposal is under consideration whereby the governance of Jerusalem might be passed over to the International Red Cross.

"I do not see in these telegrams any indication of any such proposition whatsoever. What I do see in the telegrams is that we must carry our word to the Truce Commission that they have, under the Security Council's resolution, full authority to make use of whatever resources are available to them on the spot, in order to implement any agreement which they may be fortunate enough to bring about between the two parties, and that these resources should properly include any of the appropriate facilities of the International Red Cross which may be made available to them by that organization.

TIME ESSENTIAL FACTOR

"I should point out that time is a very essential factor in all the arrangements that have to be made and it is quite probable, as Mr. Gromyko has said, that the telegrams which were read to us this morning are already very far out of date. I would say that the suggestion in regard to the raising of fifty control officers here in New York is too far away in time and space to be practical and I do not think it should be undertaken, because I think the Commission, if it is to be useful, must use the facilities that it can bring under its hand, right on the spot. I would say again that, in the Truce Commission, the Security Council has established a responsible group as its representatives on the spot, and it is their duty to do whatever is practically possible to carry out the intention of the Security Council, which the Council expressed in its resolution.

"It is absolutely essential that the Security Council should fully support this Commis-

sion in all respects and that it should at once, I think, confirm to the Commission that the Council welcomes its taking the initiative in all matters which are appropriate to its mandate. I would say, further, that in our next communication to the Commission, we should say with what anxiety we are following the situation and that we hope they will keep us as fully and as promptly informed as it may be possible for them to do."

LATER STATEMENT

(The following paragraphs formed a separate statement made after Mr. Gromyko of the U.S.S.R. had said that the Red Cross should be used only for humanitarian purposes and had again stressed the importance of obtaining more information from the Truce Commission.)

"I am entirely in agreement with the representative of the U.S.S.R. that we should have more information. The purpose of my intervention was to attempt to obtain the information. I sought also to impress on the Truce Commission the fact that it has certain powers which it must carry out in Palestine, and that it rests in its initiative to carry out these duties.

"In regard to the statement of entrusting the fate of Jerusalem to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the reference the representative of the U.S.S.R. has made to the use of the Red Cross on road control, I said nothing specifically about the use of the Red Cross in that capacity. My remark was of a much more general character. I stated: 'The Commission must have authority to make use of whatever resources are available on the spot to implement any agreement which has been reached between the parties. This should include such of the facilities of the International Red Cross as the Truce Commission may deem appropriate.'

"I think that is a correct and proper statement. If there are facilities of the Red Cross available which are appropriate, in this emergency it would be wrong to deny the Truce Commission the right to use them."

NARCOTIC DRUGS COMMISSION: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on May 14 resumed consideration of the question of limitation of the production of raw materials.

It studied page by page a memorandum on the estimates of world requirements of raw opium for medical and scientific purposes, submitted by the U.N. Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs.

Earlier the Commission began a discussion on the calling of an International Conference for the limitation of production of raw materials which is to be resumed.

Colonel C.H.L. Sharman (Canada) said that it was necessary before calling such a Conference to wait until sufficient information