

their experience on issues involved in the organizational structure of the Control Agency. The representative of China recommended that these experts be persons with experience in the national control of Atomic Energy and executives of large industrial enterprises.

General McNaughton suggested that the Committee hear representatives of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and Quebec Streams Commission, as well as representatives of private power producers. He stated that, since power enterprises in the U.S.S.R. were of the same magnitude as those in Canada, the Committee would find it valuable to hear U.S.S.R. experts explain the formulation of policy in the U.S.S.R. and the translation of policy into action.

Professor Skobeltsin, (U.S.S.R.) doubted whether it was wise to have too many experts testify before the Committee. He emphasized that no agreement had been reached on the functions of the International Control Agency and that the U.S.S.R. viewed the task of that Agency quite differently from the majority of the Committee.

General McNaughton stated that he regretted this view and stressed that the appearance of Soviet experts before the Committee would give the U.S.S.R. the best opportunity to explain the principles it considered essential. He said that although there was no agreement as to basic principles, such agreement would be difficult to achieve until all aspects of the problem were clarified. He emphasized that the Committee had necessarily to proceed from the particular to the general as it was practically impossible to proceed in the reverse manner, and expressed the hope that in due course Soviet experts would be able to give the Committee the benefit of their experience.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION: Seven important problems still remain to be solved by the International Conference on Trade and Employment now meeting at Havana, Cuba, according to a progress report made to the General Committee January 16 by Eric Wyndham-White, executive secretary.

Mr. Wyndham-White lists them as follows:

1. Prior approval for measures such as quantitative restrictions taken in conflict with negotiated commitments for economic developments.
2. Prior approval for the introduction of new preferential arrangements.
3. Composition of the executive boards of the ITO.
4. Establishment of the Economic Development Committee.
5. Composition of the Tariff Committee and its role within the organization.
6. Role of the International Court of Justice in relations to appeals from its decisions.
7. Relations with non-members.

In his report, which was based on individual reports from the chairman of the six full committees concerning outstanding issues as of

January 12, Mr. Wyndham-White suggested that, without prejudice to the normal continuation of work, the General Committee might consider the possibility of appointing a small group of representatives who should be given the task of working out a compromise formula. The members, according to his plan, would be appointed on the basis of personal competence in order to carry out their functions with the utmost objectivity.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN: At a meeting of the Security Council, held January 20, General McNaughton supported a resolution, agreed to over the weekend at private conferences held by the Council President, Fernand Van Langenhove, with the representatives of India and Pakistan, proposing establishment of a United Nations Mediation Commission.

The General's statement follows: The Canadian delegation has followed with deep and sympathetic interest the course of the discussions which you have held with the distinguished representatives of India and Pakistan. We are very happy indeed that your initial discussions have resulted in the proposal which is now before us and which has been agreed to by the representatives of the two parties concerned in this situation. The delegation of Canada wishes not only to give its support to this resolution but also to express the hope that the discussions which have been held to date will prove a good augury in extending further the area of agreement between India and Pakistan.

KOREAN ELECTION LAWS STUDIED: The U.N. Temporary Commission, meeting in Seoul, Korea, January 19, unanimously adopted the following resolution as proposed by the representative of the Philippine Republic:

- (1) That Sub-Committee Three composed of the representatives of the Philippine Republic, Canada, France and Syria, will examine the electoral laws and regulations at present in force in North and South Korea from:
 - (a) The point of view of their compatibility with the recommendations of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Their consistency with democratic practices generally accepted in elections held in territories of members of the United Nations;
 - (c) The particular requirements for Korea as they will appear from consultations which Sub-Committee Two will hold with representatives of Korean public opinion; and report its findings to the Commission.
- (2) That in performance of these functions the Sub-Committee should acquaint itself with the views of the Korean, Soviet and United States officials and experts.

CONVENTION WILL CHOOSE SUCCESSOR: Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced his intention to retire as leader of the Liberal party.

Addressing the annual dinner of the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa, Jan. 21, the Prime Minister asked the Federation to summon a National Liberal Convention at the earliest date it can be arranged. He hoped it could be held this Summer.

Here are some further points from the Prime Minister's speech:

The present parliament's term expires in 1950, but it is by no means certain that the government would wish to wait that long before calling a general election.

A special committee of the House of Commons will be appointed to investigate causes for increases in the cost of living.

Prosecutions where necessary can be instituted under the Combines Investigation Act. The Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act has been told that, as part of government policy, it is the wish of the administration that the Act should be vigilantly administered.

The Parliamentary Committee will not be in the nature of a prosecuting tribunal. It will be a fact-finding body.

Communism is no less a tyranny than nazi-ism. It aims at world conquest. It hopes to effect its purpose by force. Its pattern of procedure seeks to create unrest in all quarters of the globe and by devious and underground methods, to penetrate and undermine the established social systems of many lands.

The United Nations will be well advised to concentrate upon the organization of an international force.

Text of the Prime Minister's statement on calling a national Liberal Convention follows:

Let me now speak on another theme, one which, at this moment, arises naturally out of existing world and domestic conditions, and which relates more exclusively to the affairs of our own Party. It seems to me that, in the light of changed and changing conditions, the time has come for the holding of a National Convention. The Liberals of all Canada should be afforded opportunity to review the Party's present position and policies, and to consider the most effective means by which Liberal principles may be applied to a solution of problems that have followed in the wake of war, and which will continue to present themselves in increasing measure, as nations seek to bring into being a new world order.

There have been but two dominion-wide Liberal Conventions since Confederation; the one held in this city in June, 1893, and the one held, also in Ottawa, in August, 1919. It is of interest to observe that from the date of Confederation these Conventions were held at intervals of 26 years, a little more than a

quarter of a century. We of today have exceeded the 26 year record. It is now more than 28 years since the last nation-wide convention of the Party was held. It is also worthy of note that the conventions were called in anticipation of the next ensuing general elections, and that, in each case, they were followed by sweeping victories for the Party at the polls.

ANOTHER STRIKING PARALLEL

There is another striking parallel. The convention of 1919 was called because of problems confronting the country as a result of years of war. These new problems, in the opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, demanded the widest possible consideration by Liberals throughout the country, as well as by their representatives in Parliament. For some time past, I have held, very strongly, a like opinion in reference to the conditions which have arisen as a result of the last great war. The war which ended in 1918 was a war of four years; the recent war lasted over six years. Each of these world conflicts served to change considerably many aspects of our national economy; each brought new political parties to the fore, and each gave rise to questions and problems which, if not wholly new, were on a scale never heretofore experienced.

This of itself would seem to necessitate the calling of a convention at the earliest date at which it can be arranged, having in mind the length of time required to make the necessary arrangements, and to occasion as little as possible in the way of interference with the nation's business in Parliament.

There are, however, two additional reasons which I regard as of first importance. One is the question of Party organization, and the other the question of Party Leadership.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION NEEDED

This is perhaps not the time nor the occasion to discuss Party organization at any length. One thing is certain, however; no party, however good its principles, and however sound its policies, can hope in these days to win in a general election without the aid of an efficient organization. This our party does not possess at the present time, nor has it since the last general election begun to have what is required to ensure the party's record and its policies being brought before the people as they should be. It does not possess in the Dominion, in the provinces, or in the constituencies, the kind of careful scrutiny of the party's position which should exist at all times, if full justice is to be done cause and candidates alike.

For such organization of a national character, as the Party has at the present time, we are indebted, in a very special measure, and for the most part, to our Chairman of this evening, Mr. Fogo, to his little band of workers on the Executive Council of the Federation,