

VISIT MONTREAL INSTALLATIONS: Foreign military attaches and military representatives of the United Kingdom accredited to Canada, visited military installations in the Montreal area this week at the invitation of the Minister of National Defence.

On Thursday, November 25, they inspected No. 25 Central Ordnance Depot at Longue Pointe and the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School there. The following day, Friday, was to be taken up with a visit to the plant of Canadian Arsenals Limited at Longueuil.

The party will include: Major-General Carl C. J. Forslev, Military Attache, Denmark; Brig.-Gen. Irving Wu Doo, Military Attache, China; Col. Jaromir Petzold, Military Attache, Czechoslovakia; Col. Pertev Gokce, Military Attache, Turkey; Col. Gilbert Andrier, Military Attache, France; Maj. J.A. Ducq, Military Attache, Belgium; Lt.-Col. A. Schomburg, Assistant Military Attache, U.S.A.; Maj. J.R. Fishbourne, Assistant Army Adviser, U.K.

Conducting officers were Lt.-Col. W.A. Todd and Maj. M.L. Lahaie of Army Headquarters.

ADVANTAGE WITH SUBS: A two day exercise conducted last week off Halifax, in which eight modern-type submarines of the U.S. Navy and four ships of the R.C.N. acted as opposing forces, demonstrated that the technical advantage lay with the submarines, it was announced in a statement released November 25 from Naval Headquarters.

The exact results were not made known but it was stated that the submarines scored successes comparable to their relative advantage in numbers.

The exercises of the R.C.N. force followed those of a large United States fleet carried out earlier in the month off Newfoundland, when it was reported that the submarines scored similar successes.

Canadian ships taking part were the light fleet carrier, H.M.C.S. "Magnificent", the destroyers "Nootka" and "Haida", and the frigate "Swansea". Three Lancaster bombers from the R.C.A.F. base at Greenwood, N.S., and a squadron of Firefly aircraft from the R.C.N. Air Station at Dartmouth, N.S., also took part, carrying out searches and strikes.

"Magnificent" was without the two squadrons of aircraft which serve as her striking power, these being temporarily shore-based at Dartmouth for training purposes.

COL. CAMERON'S PROMOTION: Promotion of Col. H.E. Cameron, OBE, of Ottawa, to the rank of brigadier was announced November 25 by the Minister of National Defence. He continues in his present appointment as Defence Secretary.

Brig. Cameron was appointed Military Secretary to the Minister of National Defence at the time General A.G.L. McNaughton took over the portfolio from the late Col. J.L. Ralston.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: Time loss due to work stoppages arising out of industrial disputes in Canada during October, 1948, showed a decrease of approximately 26 per cent from the figure for the previous month, and was 78 per cent lower than the figure recorded for October, 1947, it was revealed by the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for October issued November 26 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Preliminary figures for October, 1948, show 23 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 7,310 workers, with a time loss of 87,223 man-working days, as compared with 32 strikes in September, 1948, with 11,878 workers involved and a time loss of 118,293 days. Time lost in October, 1947, was 400,114 man-working days.

The strike of automotive parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ontario, involving 2,589 workers, accounted for 50,000 days, or approximately 57 per cent of the total time lost. This strike, which began in July, was terminated on October 31.

Of the 23 strikes which were in existence for varying periods during October, 1948, 13 were in effect before the beginning of October. Of these 13 strikes, nine were terminated before the end of the month and of the 10 which commenced during October, seven were terminated by November 1. Thus, at the beginning of November, seven strikes were still in effect.

For the first 10 months of 1948, preliminary figures show 131 strikes and lockouts, involving 37,253 workers, with a time loss of 863,466 days. For the same period of 1947, there were 213 strikes with 94,162 workers involved, and a time loss of 2,255,380 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in October, 1948, was .11 per cent of the estimated working time as compared with .15 per cent in September, 1948; .52 per cent in October, 1947; .11 per cent for the first 10 months of 1948; and .29 per cent for the first 10 months of 1947.

WHEAT FLOUR: Production of wheat flour in the first three months of the current crop year was down 22 per cent from the similar period of the preceding crop year and was 27 per cent lower in October. First quarter output was 5,753,000 barrels as against 7,376,000, and in October, 1,959,000 barrels compared with 2,489,000.

TENDERS ACCEPTED: On behalf of the Minister of Finance it was announced at noon November 25 that Tenders had been accepted for the full amount of \$75,000,000 Government of Canada Treasury Bills due February 25, 1949. The average discount price of the accepted bids was \$99.89760 and the average yield was .411%.

this issue by force. The Security Council has recently gone further, and has pointed the way to peace by directing the parties to change the truce into an armistice.

"The acceptance of this analysis of the situation and the decision to proceed on this basis will, of course, place heavy obligations and responsibilities on the Arab peoples of the Middle East. Those peoples will have to admit the futility of continuing to threaten what clearly cannot be accomplished, that is the extinction of the Jewish state, or to insist that they will not negotiate, directly or indirectly, with the representatives of, or on the basis of any recognition of, any Jewish state in Palestine. Whether we like it or not, a large part of the territory of the former Mandate of Palestine is now under the control of the Provisional Government of Israel. There seems to be no likelihood in the foreseeable future that this control will be taken from them. The Arab states may hold, and may sincerely and tenaciously hold, that this is an evil consequence of injustices which took place thirty years ago, but, even if this is the case, they cannot expect the United Nations to right ancient alleged wrongs in the face of recent history, especially when the redress of such alleged wrongs would bring bitter reproaches that new and worse injustices were being created.

JEWISH STATE

"We must deal with the fact that a Jewish state has come into existence and has established its control over territory from which it will not be dislodged, and we must address ourselves to the problem of regulating the relations of this community with its neighbours. I do not deny for a moment that this is a difficult circumstance for the Arab states to accept, but it is nevertheless the case, and it does not seem to me that the United Nations would be doing those states any service if it encouraged them, or even permitted them, to continue their efforts to destroy by arms the Jewish state.

"On the other hand, the Jewish community must also make difficult decisions which will involve certain concessions. At the moment, its armies seem to be in a position where they could, if they so chose, establish themselves in almost the whole of Palestine. If they did so, they would be openly defying the wishes of the international community. Last year's recommendation clearly indicated that, in the judgment of the world, the territory of Palestine should be divided between two peoples, and that these two peoples should then make arrangements as quickly as possible to work together for their common good. We cannot force them to work together, but we can keep insistently reminding them that this is what was intended, and that if they act in a way which will destroy all possibilities for such co-operation, they will do so without the support of, and indeed, against the will of the

United Nations. The Jewish Community should realize, therefore, that it cannot have it both ways -- it cannot have all the territory which was given it by the November 29 resolution, together with all the additional territory which it has been able to take by force of arms. In the adjustments which must now be worked out in Palestine by which the boundaries of Israel will be defined, the Jewish state itself must, in the interests, not only of its relations with its neighbours, but also of the international community of which it will form a part, place self-imposed limits on its demands. In return for this, the Jewish state has the right to ask for peace and recognition. It can hardly be asked to enter into negotiations for a settlement unless it is given some right to expect that such a settlement will mean peace for itself in Palestine.

CALLS FOR STATESMANSHIP

"The occasion is one which calls for statesmanship, and I am sure that, while there are extremists on both sides counselling rash and disastrous courses, which have nothing to do with wisdom or common sense, there are also resources of statesmanship on both sides through which the issue could be settled on an equitable basis. I hope we shall not be told by anyone that he is prepared to be statesmanlike only if somebody else is, because no move towards political understanding can be successful if it is approached in this way. If, and I know that this is a big 'if', wisdom and sense are forthcoming, the Palestine problem can be solved.

"The establishment of peace - political and military - in this area is, furthermore, a matter of general international concern, because if present conditions of confusion and disturbance are permitted to persist, the only beneficiary will be those international forces of discord and division who do not want any peace or stability anywhere except through the establishment of their own revolutionary and reactionary rule.

"There is a further fact that the people - the great mass of people in Palestine - Arabs and Jews - who are the chief sufferers from the fighting that has taken place, are anxious for peace; especially after the terrors and bloodshed of the last year. Because of what has happened - and in spite of certain statements made in this Committee - there is, I think, a better chance for peace now than there was six months ago. Those most concerned now realize acutely what will happen if peace is not established soon.

"So far as the action of this Assembly is concerned, I should like to see a decision taken which would incorporate the following principles, all of which must be taken together:

"First, a recognition of the existence of a Jewish state. Possibly we need not wait for this action until the boundaries of that state are precisely and finally defined. I think,