

K.A. GREENE CONSUL GENERAL AT N.Y.: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, announced on November 7 that Mr. Hugh Day Scully would be retiring at the end of the year as Canadian Consul General in New York; he would be succeeded by Mr. Kenneth Arthur Greene.

In announcing Mr. Scully's retirement, Mr. Pearson paid tribute to the valuable and devoted service which Mr. Scully had rendered. Appointed in May, 1943, Mr. Scully was the first Canadian Consul General in New York. During his tenure the post had become one of the most important in Canada's External Service.

Prior to his appointment to New York, Mr. Scully had been Commissioner of Excise, 1932, and Commissioner of Customs, 1933-43. In 1940 he was Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and Steel Controller. Prior to his entry into the Public Service, Mr. Scully had wide experience in business and industry.

Mr. Greene, who will take over his new duties on January 1, 1950, was formerly Canadian High Commissioner in Australia. He was born in 1888 and received his education at Ottawa schools. During the first World War he served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas and was discharged with the rank of Captain. During the second World War, he was active on several wartime committees in Ottawa and was the Ottawa representative for many U.K. trade associations. Prior to his entry into the External Affairs Service, in March 1947, he was for many years prominent in the business and industrial life of the Capital.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE INVESTITURE: More than 60 serving and retired members of the Armed Forces, and next-of-kin of deceased decorated personnel, received decorations and awards from His Excellency the Governor-General at an investiture held at Government House in Ottawa, on November 7. In all, more than 80 awards were presented at the investiture, including presentations to civilians, and to members of the Boy Scouts.

Majority of the Service awards are Distinguished Flying Crosses to present and former members of the RCAF and to their next-of-kin.

DOG MASCOT GETS WAR MEDAL: Hundreds of thousands of Canadians -- including Wallace, big St. Bernard mascot of the Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) Regiment -- received their war medals in the past few weeks.

But in investing "Pte. Wallace, Regimental No. K-9", the Victoria, B.C. regiment set something of a precedent. Seldom, if ever, has a dog been decorated by the Canadian Army for wartime service.

Wallace was the first of 65 wartime members of the Canadian Scottish who are still serving to receive his medals.

When Capt. J.R. Warburton called his name,

more than 800 spectators held their breath as the huge dog slowly got to his feet and eyed his master, Piper Andy McGregor. Together they made their way to the reviewing stand, and Wallace stopped and waited while Piper McGregor came up with a brisk salute to Brig. F.N. Cabeldu.

The dog's awards were presented to McGregor who in turn gave them to the St. Bernard.

Wallace took the sealed envelope in his massive jaws and with every bit as much dignity as his kilted master, turned and marched back to his ranks.

RENTAL CONTROLS EASED: In the House of Commons, on November 3, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, stating that the Government had decided to refer the question of the validity of the Government's rental regulations to the Supreme Court, announced that the rentals regulations were being amended as follows:

- (1) Rentals for rooms, parts of houses and the like, in which a tenant is required to share toilet facilities or some other similar equipment may be increased by not more than 20 per cent. Landlords of such accommodation are also being given the right to terminate any lease on six months' notice.
- (2) Landlords will be permitted to offer a term certain lease for not less than one year in consideration for a rental increase of not more than 20 per cent in the case of unheated self-contained dwellings and of not more than 25 per cent in the case of heated self-contained dwellings. This lease must contain a clause permitting the tenant to terminate it at one month's notice.
- (3) Landlords and tenants may enter into term certain leases of not less than two years' duration at any rental upon which they may agree.
- (4) Landlords who owned accommodation prior to November 1, 1949, will be enabled to gain possession for their own use as a residence on giving six months' notice declaring their need.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS: Sales of Canada Savings Bonds passed the \$200 million mark this week as reports from payroll savings organizers, investment dealers and banks continued to reflect the buoyant tone that has characterized the Fourth Series campaign since it opened on October 17.

General Sales climbed \$46 million in three days to spearhead the drive, reaching a total of \$91 million after 17 days of the campaign period. As reports of these sales through investment dealers and banks are always slower in reaching headquarters, Bank of Canada officials were confident that this up-surge would be continued, bringing the final total well above last year's mark of \$142 million.

fear and mistrust, that knowledge is being harnessed to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. This is the supreme menace that faces us, and it will increase if an atomic arms race is allowed to continue. The stock piles will grow, giving a fitful sense of security on one side, and threatening insecurity to the other. Your defence becomes my danger, and my defensive reaction to that danger seems to threaten your security.

"There is, of course, only one final solution to this problem; the development of political conditions that will make war unnecessary and hence unthinkable. If war does come, control of atomic energy will disappear along with every other kind of control. It is idle and misleading to cite to the contrary the Geneva Poison Gas Conventions. No gas bomb ever killed 50,000 persons or held out such a terrible temptation to total and quick victory as atomic supremacy does. In any event, surely no one is going to argue in this Assembly that the Nazis, who broke every other law of God and man, observed the Poison Gas Convention out of a decent regard for international morality.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY

"Yet it is defeatism to think we can do nothing except sit back and hope that war won't occur. We can remove some of the fear and insecurity that breeds conflict by taking the development of atomic energy for destructive purposes out of the individual control of national Governments and turning it over to an international agency which will act, by agreement as a trustee for the separate nations. This, to us, seems to be the only way to ensure that at least there will never be in the future an atomic Pearl Harbour, or an atomic June 21, 1941. On this principle the 'majority plan' rests. It is also the principle that inspired the resolution which you have before you in the name of the French and Canadian delegations.

"How can we work out an international arrangement based on this principle? At the present, the two camps are deadlocked on this issue. How can we break that deadlock? The answer to this question - it will have to be more political than technical - will not be easy to find. We know that; but we must try to find it.

"The resolution which the French and Canadian delegations have put forward lays down certain principles which in our view should be accepted if progress is to be made. It also provides for a new and vigorous examination of the problem by the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission. This new examination must be made in the light of present circumstances, one of the most important of which is the insistent demand of the people and the Governments represented at this Assembly that, to use General Romulo's words, 'the means for controlling the destructive potentialities of this new force, must be found'.

"One of the principles embodied in our resolution is that we must keep open every channel for consultation and negotiation. We must not close any door.

"The second principle is that we must also not close our minds. We must explore all possible avenues which give any promise of leading to a satisfactory solution to this vital problem. The Atomic Energy Commission must be prepared to consider any suggestion which could contribute to such a solution. The members of that Commission should be willing and anxious to examine ideas from any source, whether from an officer of the General Assembly, or from any Government, or from the press, or from any individual in any part of the world.

"There is another vital principle which we must bear in mind. It is important that we do not mislead the world on this major issue. Long ago the Prophet Ezekiel warned his world about this danger, writing in condemnation as follows:

"They have seduced my people, saying 'peace', and there is no peace."

FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

"It would be heartless and it would be dangerous to give mankind the impression that atomic energy is under international control, if in effect it is not controlled; to pretend that nations are secure from the destructive power of atomic energy if they are not, we discovered in a hard and tragic way in the 1930's that a false sense of security, among peace-loving peoples, can encourage aggression; that this false sense of security can be the precursor to war. It would be no contribution to the peace of the world in present conditions of international mistrust and fear to encourage illusions of peace based merely on unsupported declarations against the use of atomic energy for war. If the situation was such that such declarations could accomplish their purpose, then there really wouldn't be any need for them at all.

"The United Nations cannot afford, on this matter, to be irresponsible, or to gamble with the peace of the world. We must be prepared to consider all ideas, but it is no less important that we should not be deceived by partial or temporary solutions, which may appear superficially attractive, and the stated purpose of which we all long to achieve. This is not a case of 'save the surface and you save all'.

"A particular weapon, whether it is an atom bomb or a hundred and fifty infantry divisions, fully armed and equipped, may, in a bad international climate, be considered by those who possess it - and with sincerity - not as an instrument of aggression, but as a deterrent to aggression.

"The deterrent of armed force is not, of course, in the long run, the right or safe road to peace. Peace, to be enduring, must be based, not on the external restraints of force, but on the internal restraints of free men