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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

UNITED NATIONS: Canada gave further support this week to the principle of the United States proposal to create an Interim Committee or "Little Assembly" of the United Nations to deal with problems of peace and security which are not being solved elsewhere. Mr. L. B. Pearson, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, proposed in the Political and Security Committee several amendments to the U.S. proposal. Mr. Pearson has been appointed Chairman of a sub-committee established to examine the U.S. proposal and make recommendations to the Political and Security Committee.

The U.S.S.R. "anti-war-mongering" resolution now before the United Nations was criticized by Justice Minister Ilesley in the Political and Security Committee. A Canadian amendment to the resolution called on the United Nations to condemn all forms of incitement to war and to promote friendly relations between nations.

STRIKES: The five-week strike in 14 major packing plants across Canada, involving 14,000 employees, ended officially on October 22.

A railway strike is threatened for November 3 unless workers get their demands for two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

A strike of 2,800 workers in the B.C. Electric Railway Co. has halted all tram and bus transportation in British Columbia's three major cities, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY PLANE MISSING: A photographic plane of the RCAF carrying a crew of seven and two civilians has been missing since October 18. The plane, a converted B 25 Mitchell bomber, was en route from Calgary to Penticton, B.C. A fleet of search planes is investigating reports of flares on lakes near Penticton. A layer of snow which has fallen since Saturday, combined with poor weather, is making the search more difficult.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE: Hon. J. A. Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, announced on October 18 the impending voluntary retirement of D. Roy Cameron, O.B.E., Dominion Forester, who is leaving the Government Service to take charge of the European Office of the Forestry Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The resignation of J. E. Van Buskirk as President of Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation was announced on October 21 by the Minister of Finance, Hon. Douglas Abbott. Mr. Van Buskirk has also resigned his position as Coal Administrator which he held during the past year and as Member of the Board of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He leaves Ottawa to return to private business.

CURB ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

TRI-SERVICE COURSE OPENS: Implementing the recent announcement by National Defence Headquarters that a Combined Services Accident Prevention Programme was soon to be launched on a nation-wide scale, the first tri-service course in traffic safety and accident prevention commenced at Camp Borden this week. The course is specifically designed to train a number of officers who will give their full time to locating and correcting accident causes and hazards for all motor vehicles of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

In reducing the Services' own accident rate, the programme will not only help to cut the country's yearly toll in traffic accidents but will also effect a considerable saving in accident claims and compensation payments made by the Department of National Defence. The Department has realized that many traffic accidents can be avoided. Permanent Safety Officers, upon completing the three-week course, will be installed in the various Army and Air Commands and in H.M.C. Dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. Unit officers assigned to this work will be responsible to these Headquarters. The entire programme will be co-ordinated through a Combined Services staff at National Defence Headquarters.

The programme has received the hearty endorsement of civil accident prevention authorities in Canada and the United States. Lecturers during the course will include P.B. LaTrobe, Secretary and General Manager of the Ontario Safety League; W. Arch Brice, Director of the Division of Public Safety at Toronto University; Vernon Page, Director of the Toronto Traffic Council; D.W. Smith, Safety Engineer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, and W.G. McGill and Cliff Graham of the Bell Telephone Company. Lecturers from the United States are: Dr. Walter A. Cutter, Ph.D., Centre for Safety Education at New York University, and Donald Buck, Traffic Engineer, War Department General Staff in Washington.

The course is being held at the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps School in Camp Borden where the latest equipment for driver testing is now available for teaching and demonstration purposes. Much of it was actually made at the School as it was unobtainable elsewhere. Eventually such equipment will be used to test all Service drivers to ascertain reaction time, depth perception and side vision. Hearing checks, vision and colour perception tests will also be made. Only expert drivers will operate Service vehicles.

FUR FARMS OF CANADA IN 1945: Number of fur farms in Canada increased slightly in 1945 to 6,590 compared with 6,396 in the previous year, but the capital value rose 26.6 per cent from \$19,389,783 in 1944 to \$24,554,030, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Gross revenues totalled \$12,029,974, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year.

INDIA THANKS CANADA FOR PENICILLIN: The High Commissioner for Canada in India has received the following communication from Sir Girja Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of the Government of India:

"I am desired by Pandit Jawaharlal. Nehru to request you to convey to the Government of Canada and the Canadian Red Cross, on behalf of the Government of India, the thanks of the Prime Minister and his colleagues for the gift of penicillin which arrived in Delhi today. Our need for this particular drug was great, especially in view of the approach of the cold weather, and it will, I feel sure, be of the greatest help to our medical authorities in caring for our refugees."

This message refers to the special shipment of penicillin which was flown from Canada to the United Kingdom by TCA and from the United Kingdom to India by the RCAF. (See Canadian Weekly Bulletin, October 17).

AIRFORCE CADETS LEARN SEAMANSHIP: R.C.A.F. cadets attending the combined R.C.N. - R.C.A.F. college, H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads", are learning seamanship and the workings of a warship at first hand.

In the same manner as that in which R.C.N. cadets are receiving acquaintance flights in R.C.A.F. machines, the embryo airmen are being taken on short training cruises in the destroyer H.M.C.S. "Crescent".

Purpose of this scheme, which is in line with the policy announced by The Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, of creating close relationship and understanding between the three Services, is to familiarize the R.C.A.F. cadets with all that goes into the operation of an R.C.N. ship.

ARMY DISCHARGES COMPLETED: The Army's highly efficient discharge machinery which once was daily returning thousands of servicemen to civilian life, but which has been slowing gradually for a number of months, finally rolled to a scheduled full stop on September 30, Army Headquarters reported this week.

The only persons now on strength who are not members of the Canadian Army Active Force are a few pre-war Permanent Force personnel on pre-retirement leave and approximately 90 soldiers who had been discharged to the Supplementary Reserve but called out again on special service for a limited period only. These 90 individuals are all that are left of an Interim Force, once numbering more than 12,000. They will not be employed by the Army after March 31, 1948.

Since VE-Day, almost 500,000 men and women have passed through Army discharge centres. Discharges reached a peak and gave demobilization officials their busiest month in March, 1946, when more than 56,000 men and women left the service to return to civilian life in one thirty-day period.

GREGG ELECTED TO YORK-SUNBURY

Fisheries Minister Milton F. Gregg was elected to the seat of York-Sunbury on October 20 with the largest majority ever given a Liberal candidate in that constituency. The by-election was necessitated by the death last August of the former Minister of Fisheries, Hon. H.F.G. Bridges.

Final returns were as follows:

Milton F. Gregg (Liberal)	11,963
Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom (Prog. Con.)	8,116
Murray Young (C.C.F.)	3,504

At the last election (the general election in 1945) Bridges won the seat for the Liberals with 10,828 votes; the Prog.-Con. candidate, Sansom, had 9,953 and the C.C.F. candidate, Bath, had 1,674 votes.

York-Sunbury is the fourth successive by-election to be won by the Government in less than a year.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OPENED AT CHURCHILL:

The new public school for children of Canadian Armed Forces personnel and American servicemen stationed at Fort Churchill, Man., opened recently with a total enrolment of 15 students. Four of the students are children of American servicemen.

Although small at present, enrolment figures are expected to boom with the completion in the near future of a housing project now in progress. At that time, say officials, the housing situation will be relieved to such an extent that more servicemen will be able to move their wives and families to the Services' only northern experimental station.

Teacher at the school is Ewart David Caruthers, a Canadian Army veteran. All teachers at Army-sponsored public schools are provided by the province in which the school is located.

The Churchill school is the first international school of its kind and the fourth army school authorized by the Department of National Defence. Children are taught according to the standards of education laid down for the province of Manitoba, as the school is the responsibility of the Department of Education for that province.

DISPLACED PERSONS MAKE GOOD WORKERS: In announcing the distribution throughout Canada of the 416 domestic workers who have already arrived here from the Displaced Persons Camps of Germany, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated that reports on the suitability of these women as employees have been most favourable.

The Minister said that employers to whom these new Canadians have been assigned speak highly of their willingness, adaptability and general attitude towards their new positions, although there have been some obstacles to overcome arising out of language difficulties and inexperience in certain aspects of their work.

Of the first 416 domestic workers who have arrived, 385 have been assigned to positions in institutions in urgent need of more help. Only 31 have been assigned to homes.

Distribution to institutions by provinces has been as follows: Manitoba, 190; Ontario, 108; Quebec, 65; Alberta, 10; New Brunswick, 7; and Prince Edward Island, 5.

WEATHER STATIONS ESTABLISHED IN ARCTIC: Two weather reporting stations have been established in the Canadian Arctic this year as part of the three year programme announced by the Right Honourable C.D. Howe last March. This programme called for the establishment of nine weather stations in the Arctic to be operated by the Department of Transport. The first Arctic weather station was established on Ellesmere Island at Eureka Sound within 600 miles of the North Pole. Personnel and equipment for this station were flown in by aircraft. The second and main station was established by a water-borne expedition on Cornwallis Island at Resolute Bay near the western end of Barrow Strait. Both stations are now reporting four times daily.

In announcing this year's progress with respect to the three-year Arctic weather reporting programme, Mr. Howe today stated that a supply expedition, headed by the U.S. Ice-breaker Edisto, had been able to reach the newly established station at Eureka Sound this summer and had landed further equipment and supplies. The Minister added: "This is the first time any vessel has navigated these waters. Ice conditions in this area were exceptionally good this summer and it was possible to land special instruments to measure wind velocity. As a result it will be possible to record the wind velocity and direction within 600 miles of the North Pole and such observations will open a new chapter in the knowledge of air movements in the polar regions." Two additional meteorologists were left at this station to operate the additional equipment.

With reference to the weather station at Resolute Bay, Mr. Howe stated that tentative plans had been made to locate the main establishment farther west on Melville Island. Ice conditions on Melville Sound, however, rendered it impossible for the supply ships to proceed to their destination and as a result the main station was established at Resolute Bay. J.D. Cleghorn of Montreal and a party of seventeen Canadian and United States meteorologists, together with equipment and supplies, were landed at that point. Prefabricated buildings and houses were erected and equipment assembled. When the supply vessels left on September 13 all major construction work had been completed although a group of United States Air Force Engineers were still on the job extending an air landing strip to be used for servicing the station. They will be evacuated by air.

In addition to the two weather reporting stations at Eureka Sound and Resolute Bay, an

automatic weather station was established by the expedition at Devon Island. This will be serviced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. "Considerable survey work of the areas visited was undertaken by the supply expedition supplemented by aircraft facilities and as a result valuable information has been secured which will aid in determining the location for stations to be established next year under the programme", Mr. Howe said.

The Minister gave credit to the United States authorities for the valuable assistance they had rendered in establishing these weather observation stations. The supply ships and the ice breaker were provided by the United States Government. The expedition was under the joint direction of Mr. Cleghorn of the Canadian Meteorological Division and Mr. Charles J. Hubbard of the Arctic Section of the United States Weather Bureau. The expedition left Boston in mid-June and returned to its home port early this month.

Mr. Howe concluded by stating that the work of establishing these Arctic weather stations took a great deal of courage and determination on the part of those Canadians and Americans charged with the task. "These men had volunteered for this particular work and in pioneering this Arctic weather programme, they overcame almost unsurmountable obstacles in carrying out their objective."

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS SALE BEGINS: First returns for the sale of the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds available today showed that 104,388 applications for purchases of \$34,968,000 had been recorded. These returns represent totals reported to the close of October 17th. Included in these totals were 66,805 applications placed under the official Payroll Savings Plan for purchases of \$12,906,800. It was pointed out by Bank of Canada officials that these payroll results were running ahead of comparable figures for the same day in the campaign last October when only 25,220 Payroll applications had been received for \$4,185,350.

It was emphasized that the increased returns to date under the Payroll Savings Plan could not be taken as forecasting an increase in the final figures. However, the average Payroll application to date of \$193.20 is running slightly ahead of the final average Payroll purchase for Series One of \$182.10.

Total sales also compare favourably with figures for last October when at a comparable date 71,776 applications had been received for \$41,787,750. The effect of the new limit of \$1000 upon holdings in any one name had been expected to result in a more substantial reduction in total dollar sales than is evident from these figures. It is also known that the total sales figure reported today of \$34,968,000 does not represent as complete an accounting as comparable figures last year, a substantial fraction of sales agents having yet to file initial reports.

MARITIME COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced on October 21 the appointment of Mr. John V. Clyne as Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, which was established by the Canadian Maritime Commission Act passed at the last session of Parliament. Mr. Clyne is a member of the legal firm of MacRae, Montgomery and Clyne of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. King also announced the appointment of Mr. L. deG. Audette and Mr. Henry J. Rahlves to be members of the Canadian Maritime Commission. Mr. Audette is a member of the Quebec bar. He formerly practised law in Montreal, and is now in the Legal Division of the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Rahlves is President of the Park Steamship Company Limited. The appointments are the first to be made to the Commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act concerning the initial appointments of members of the Commission, Mr. Clyne has been appointed for a term of five years; Mr. Audette for a term of four years; and Mr. Rahlves for a term of three years.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY COACH APPOINTED: The appointment of George "Buck" Boucher, coach of the Ottawa Senators in the Quebec Senior Hockey League, as coach of Canada's Olympic hockey team was announced on October 22 in Ottawa by Air Marshal W.A. Curtis, CB, CBE, DSC, ED, Chief of the Air Staff.

Boucher will be solely responsible for the selection of the team and for its coaching while it remains in Canada, but will not accompany the team when it proceeds to Switzerland in January to compete in the Winter Olympic games. His son, Corporal Frank Boucher, who has been acting coach until now, will accompany the team overseas in the capacity of coach, Air Marshal Curtis announced.

Boucher began his hockey career in Ottawa where he played with St. Brigid's and St. Joseph's in local school leagues. He turned professional with the Ottawa Senators in 1915 and continued to play with the club until 1928 when he transferred to the Montreal Maroons. After four years in Montreal he moved to the Chicago Black Hawks and in 1933 was playing-coach of the Boston Clubs, winners of the Canadian-American League championship. In 1934 he returned to coach the Ottawa Senators and when that club moved to St. Louis he went along. Boucher coached in the United States and Canada until he retired in 1940. Last year he returned to take over the reins of the Ottawa Senators in the Quebec Senior Hockey League.

Air Marshal Curtis stated that Boucher, who will remain as coach of the Senators, offered his services to the RCAF without any desire for financial remuneration, and emphasized the fact that he would have a completely free hand in the selection of the players.

CANADA APPROVES INTERIM COMMITTEE: Speaking in Committee I (Political and Security) on October 18, Mr. L.B. Pearson, member of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, gave further support to the United States proposal to extend the functions of the Assembly by creating an Interim Committee. Mr. Pearson commented that the Canadian delegation had already accepted the principle embodied in the U.S. resolution. They had, however, some amendments to propose.

We think that the circumstances fully justify an attempt at this time to make greater use of the functions of the Assembly. There are threats to peace and security in the world and to the success of our organization. The character and the tone of debates in this Assembly have unhappily given us no reason to believe that these threats will decrease in the near future. As a secondary power, Canada has special reasons for fixing her hopes for peace and security on the United Nations. Politically we are vulnerable to the shock of international conflict and economically we can be shaken by the instabilities of a disturbed world. Like the people of other secondary states, Canadians look to the United Nations as an instrument through which we can cooperate to remove these dangers and to establish an orderly and peaceful world community. It is clear to all that this instrument is not now adequately performing that function, and that the failure arises principally from the inability of the Security Council to take effective action on the matters which come before it. Into the reason for that failure we do not now need to go. A clue to it was, however, given by certain words heard yesterday from a representative of a permanent member of the Council, "On this matter", he said, "we do not compromise."

NO UNANIMITY IN SECURITY COUNCIL

It has been said here that the system of collective security provided within the framework of the Security Council is based upon the assumption of the unanimity of the Great Powers, and that nothing should be done here to undermine this principle which is fundamental to the Charter. Our delegation, of course, supports the principle of unanimity as we understood its intention to be when the Charter was drafted. We are all vitally concerned that unanimity should prevail amongst the Great Powers, especially on measures necessary for the maintenance of peace. The fact is, however, that such unanimity does not exist. Indeed its most characteristic feature is its absence. We are in a situation where the unanimity rule has become, in effect, both a rule of dissent, and a guarantee of inaction. We must therefore ask ourselves whether those countries which have waited with patience but with growing uneasiness for effective action

on behalf of the United Nations by the Security Council, should continue to stand idly by and see their hopes for peace and security dissolved by the acids of controversy which have been distilled during the discussion in the Security Council of international problems. It seems to us that we must act, or surrender ourselves to perils of negation and frustration which we ourselves cannot influence. There are two things we may do. First, we may continue our efforts to remedy the situation which has arisen in the Security Council in such a way that it will fulfill the functions for which it was designed. We face here, however, the formidable obstacle of the veto which cannot be changed except by amendment to the Charter or by self-denying ordinances by the permanent members. Secondly, we may seek means to expand and strengthen the functions of the Assembly, so that it may stand as a second line of defence when the Security Council has failed.

REASONS FOR EXPANDING FUNCTIONS

I have mentioned first this major cause for concern because, like the delegate from Australia, I think we should be quite honest with ourselves in admitting that it is primarily the paralysis which has fallen upon the Security Council that leads us to contemplate the establishment of an Interim Committee of the Assembly. There are, however, other reasons for expanding the functions of the Assembly. In the short space of two years we have brought our organization into full operation and we are now finding that it has even more responsibilities than we had anticipated. Even if the political and security questions which might be discussed in an Interim Committee, are, as we hope, settled elsewhere, there are other urgent matters with which a committee of this nature might usefully occupy itself. Our agendas are crowded and there is evidence that they will be even more crowded in the future. The experience of our own committee is not such as to warrant any exaggerated optimism that the regular session of the Assembly will deal with these additional items with energy and despatch. Furthermore, our agendas will include complicated items which require more careful consideration than can be given within the short space of time at our disposal during a regular session. Even more important is the fact that many of these items require preparatory work by way of study and investigations between sessions to enable delegations to form considered judgments. Finally the full membership of the United Nations should be concerned to know from month to month whether or not the more important recommendations which it has embodied in its resolutions are being observed. In the course of a regular session, the Assembly adopts many resolutions, some of which are of great importance. It would be desirable to have between sessions a committee specifically charged with observing

and reporting on the implementation of the most important of these resolutions.

PROPOSAL IS WITHIN CHARTER

There remains the question: are we entitled to take action of the kind we contemplate? Is it legal and constitutional? Serious questions have been raised in this connection, and we should not dismiss them lightly. The only limitations which we face are the provisions of Articles 12 and 24. In our opinion and in spite of dogmatic but unsupported statements to the contrary, the U.S. proposal does not contravene either of these Articles. On the contrary, it falls within that provision of the Charter, Article 22, which provides for the establishment of subsidiary organs of the Assembly. Assertions, therefore, that in accepting the principle of the U.S. proposal we are breaking the Charter are without foundation. Their constant repetition does not make them more convincing. The intention at San Francisco was to provide in the Assembly an instrument with the necessary power and flexibility for the performance of the important duties assigned to it.

There are, of course, other ways within the Charter by which the General Assembly could fulfill the continuing responsibilities which we think it should discharge. The General Assembly might, by simple adjustments in the Rules of Procedure, be kept in session throughout the year, meeting as the occasion required. It would be possible also for us to depend on special sessions of the Assembly, and there is the third expedient of establishing a committee of the whole Assembly to meet between regular sessions. There are advantages and disadvantages to be found in each of these methods. We have been led to the conclusion, however, that an Interim Committee is the method best suited in the circumstances for developing the functions of the Assembly in the manner which we are contemplating.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED

The terms of reference to be given to such a committee must be studied carefully. We do not agree entirely with those which have been suggested in the United States resolution and for this reason have submitted (in Document A/C.1/217) certain amendments to that proposal. It seems to the Canadian Delegation that there are important functions which might be performed by an Interim Committee and which are not mentioned in the proposal before us. The United States delegate, himself, in introducing his proposal, referred to the important duties which an Interim Committee might perform in preparing the way for regular session of the General Assembly. He has not, however, made provision for performance of these duties in the resolution which he has presented. It seems to us also that the Interim Committee should consider the extent to which the more important resolutions of the General Assembly are being carried out. We realize that these resolutions are no more than recommendations to member nations. They are, however, expressions of

international opinion which must carry great weight. During the experimental year which is proposed, it is probable that the Interim Committee should consider the effect of only such important resolutions as are referred to it by this Assembly. The Committee itself might later consider whether, in the long run, it would be useful for the Assembly to have before it, when it meets, a report on the implementation of its resolutions.

There are also certain parts in the United States resolution which we think might be deleted. The Interim Committee will be both temporary and experimental in character, and we are not satisfied that at this stage it should be asked to assume the very general responsibilities which arise from Article 11 (1) and 13 (1) (B) of the Charter. The instrument which we are proposing to create may well prove so useful that we shall wish to extend its duties in this respect. At first, however, we should like to see excluded from its terms of reference the wide ranging responsibilities which were suggested by these two Articles. The Canadian Delegation is, however, in full agreement with the idea that the terms of reference of the Committee should give it full authority to consider all matters in regard to peace and security which come within the competence of the General Assembly. For this reason we would favour a reference to Article 35 as well as to Article 14 in the terms of reference of the Committee.

Within the areas which I have suggested, we consider that the Interim Committee should be given clearly defined responsibilities. It should have the right to discuss fully any subject which comes on its agenda, to conduct investigations and to make reports and recommendations to the General Assembly, either in regular or special session. We do not think that it should have any other powers, nor do we consider that it should be established at this time for longer than an experimental period of one year. We agree with the United States proposal that it should be a committee of the whole Assembly.

NOT FOR PROPAGANDA

Before I conclude may I support the appeal, or was it a warning, made yesterday by the delegate from France: that this committee should not become a platform for the rehashing of political propaganda of the kind we are becoming all too familiar with in this Assembly. If the Interim Committee were to be used by certain delegations merely for the reading and distortion of press statements by and about individuals, well-known and obscure, or for the endless repetition of groundless assertions that certain individuals are war-mongers and certain peoples straining at the leash to overthrow their free and democratic systems of government, then the committee might become a liability rather than an asset and its discussions as intolerable as they have once or twice threatened to become in this committee.

Mr. Chairman, we are building in the United

Nations a structure for international co-operation which must endure. Our hopes depend upon its success. Its weakness lessens the security of each one of us. If the experiment which we are contemplating will have the effect of making the organization more effective, and that is our only purpose in supporting it, it will repay a thousandfold the effort which we shall expend upon it. The Canadian Delegation will gladly co-operate in making the experiment in the hope that the instrument we are creating may help speedily to remove the circumstances which make it necessary.

PEARSON TO BE CHAIRMAN OF SUB-COMMITTEE:

L.B. Pearson, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and representative of Canada at the United Nations General Assembly, has been appointed chairman of a sub-Committee established to examine the U.S. proposal to create an Interim Committee of the General Assembly to deal with problems of peace and security which are not being solved elsewhere. Mr. Pearson was nominated by John Foster Dulles of the United States delegation. The work of the sub-Committee will be to examine the U.S. proposal and the amendments which have been submitted and to make recommendations to Committee 1 (Political and Security).

The sub-Committee consists of all authors of proposals and amendments on the matter. Membership is as follows: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, China, France, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and United States.

PALESTINE MAJORITY REPORT TO BE STUDIED:

The majority report on Palestine as proposed by the United States and amended by Canada will be studied in detail by a sub-Committee to be set up for the purpose by the ad hoc Committee on Palestine. Asked in Committee whether Canada would be willing to withdraw its amendment, Mr. L.B. Pearson, Canadian representative on the ad hoc Committee, replied that Canada would prefer to retain its amendment which dealt with implementation.

After a lengthy debate the ad hoc Committee on Palestine agreed on October 21 to set up two other sub-Committees, one on conciliation and one to study and consolidate the various Arab proposals for an independent unitary Palestinian state.

ILSLEY CRITICIZES USSR RESOLUTION:

Speaking in Committee One (Political and Security) on October 23, Justice Minister Ilsley gave Canada's view of the USSR resolution now before the Assembly on "measures to be taken against war propaganda and the inciters of a new war." The resolution, he said, induced the suspicion that its authors were more interested in its propaganda value against certain countries and views than they were in stopping war-mongering. Charging that false and misleading statements

about Canada had appeared in the Soviet press and radio which built up enmity towards Canada in the minds of the Soviet people, he declared that that was war-mongering. He condemned "civil-war-mongering" which tries to create unrest leading to revolution and civil war, as perhaps the worst type of all.

At the end of his statement a Canadian resolution was submitted to amend the USSR proposal. This condemned all propaganda inciting to war or civil strife and urged members to promote friendly relations among nations.

Text of Mr. Ilesley's speech follows: One reason, though a comparatively unimportant one, why I have asked for permission to speak on the matter before us, arises out of a statement made by Mr. Gromyko in this Committee last Saturday. He asked why the Canadian delegate objected to having delegations to the United Nations carry on the struggle against war mongers and war propagandists. He apparently asked that question because he misinterpreted, no doubt purely accidentally, certain remarks made earlier by one representative that day. Mr. Gromyko said that we "had developed the thought in these remarks that we should not accuse anybody of war mongering and so forth and so on". Of course, as a reading of the Canadian statement would show, no such thought was developed, nor was it suggested that we should not discuss war mongering. What we said, in reference to the terms of reference of the proposed Interim Committee of the Assembly, and I quote from the text, was simply that "if the Interim Committee were to be used by certain delegations... for the endless repetition of groundless assertions that certain individuals are war mongers, then it might become a liability rather than an asset." That has nothing whatever to do with the suggestion that we should not discuss this resolution or any other resolution which concerns war mongering. I hope that Mr. Gromyko will interpret my intervention in this discussion as an indication that we do not object to such a discussion.

I must indicate at once, however, that I am unable to support the Soviet resolution before us, quite conscious of the fact that any statement of this kind leaves one open at once to the accusation of being in favour of war mongering and a friend of war mongers. In order to protect oneself as best one can from such an accusation and to justify a refusal to vote for this resolution, it is essential to look at it carefully, paragraph by paragraph.

The resolution of the delegation of the Soviet Union regarding measures to be taken against propaganda for a new war contains various ideas, some of which are of a highly contentious character both in form and in substance. These ideas have been crowded into the small space of a single resolution. In this resolution we are being asked to do two things. First, to declare that a certain type of propaganda amounts to a violation of the obligations we have assumed under the Charter.

Second, we are asked to agree that each government here represented should undertake to make the carrying on of such propaganda a criminal offence by legal definition.

In paragraph one of its resolution, the Soviet delegation ask us to condemn "the criminal propaganda for a new war... containing open appeals for aggression against the peace loving democratic countries". To this appeal, I am sure, there will not be a dissenting voice. But if the Soviet delegation are genuinely anxious to get a ringing, unanimous verdict against "war mongering", why do they single out three countries for special and dishonourable mention? Are they seriously suggesting that there are no misguided individuals in other countries, including their own, who, influenced by fear or hate, have counselled or may counsel violent policies against another state?

Furthermore, this paragraph of the Soviet resolution defines and interprets incitement to war in a way which makes one suspect that its authors are more interested in its propaganda value against certain countries and certain views than they are in stopping "war mongering". This suspicion is strengthened by the nature and tone of statements made at this Assembly by the Soviet and certain other delegations.

This endeavour to particularize, to name certain countries and specify certain "circles" was further developed by Mr. Vishinsky in his statement on September 18th when he nominated certain individuals to the category of "war mongers". Mr. Vishinsky, it will be noted, was careful at the same time to dissociate the responsibility of governments from such reprehensible activity.

A wealth of press comment, much of it of a shabby and unimpressive character, was offered to us to establish the culpability of certain individuals and to sketch the outline of the geometrical design which Mr. Vishinsky refers to as a reactionary "circle". But all that we were given was a judgment made by the Soviet delegation, as to what circles in what countries are to be termed reactionary, and what kind of propaganda is criminal. A cynic might feel that when certain people talk about a "reactionary circle" they mean any group which, putting the individual above the State, and freedom before despotism, rejects totalitarian tyranny in all its forms; that when they talk of "criminal propaganda" they mean any expression of opinion hostile to their own foreign policies.

But if we are to accept this subjective approach, is it not open to other delegations to draw circles of equal validity around individuals or groups in the Soviet Union or in any other country, and condemn their expressions of opinion as equally reprehensible, insofar as such opinions are hostile, aggressive and not calculated to develop "those friendly relations" which, the second paragraph of the Soviet resolution reminds us, we are all obliged by the Charter to develop in our

international relationships under the Charter?

The Canadian delegation feels that all propaganda from any source which is designed to provoke international ill-feeling is to be deprecated and condemned without reservation. Such propaganda is, of course, especially to be condemned when it is sponsored and directed by governments. It defeats the purposes for which this organization was established. These purposes as stated in Article 1 not only bind us to develop friendly relations among nations, but to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

Any kind of propaganda, I repeat, which deliberately defeats the peaceful purposes and principles of the Charter should be condemned along with the particular kind singled out by the Soviet resolution.

There is, for instance, the spreading of false and malicious reports by one government, through press and radio, about the people and government of another country. This practice is even more dangerous to peace and international goodwill when the offending government prevents normal social and cultural relations with the people of the country it misrepresents; when it stops the full and free exchange of information; when it puts obstacles in the way of visits by foreigners to its own country and refuses permission for its own citizens to visit other countries.

We have had some experience of all this in Canada. We have, for instance, been disheartened and discouraged in our sincere wish for friendly relations with the courageous Soviet people, to learn that false and misleading statements have appeared in the U.S.S.R. press and radio about our country; statements designed to stir up ill-feeling and misunderstanding about our people, and which in that sense might be termed war mongering. The official organ of the Soviet government has said that German prisoners of war and the government of Canada (a country which, incidentally, helped to capture these prisoners) form a "kinship of Nazi souls". The Soviet people, who seem to have only one source of news about Canada, are told for instance that my country is using its supplies of wheat to profiteer at the expense of starving Europeans; although Soviet officials must know that Canada, when it has not been giving wheat away as relief has been selling it abroad at one, two or three dollars a bushel below the price charged by certain other countries. They have also been told - though Soviet press representatives and officials in Canada know it is untrue - (we let people travel wherever they wish to go in Canada and find out about things) - that instead of a few hundred soldiers, there are great formations of U.S. troops on our soil; that we have sold ourselves out to the U.S.A. - "lackeys of Wall Street" is their favourite if unoriginal expression - and that we have allowed large foreign military and air bases to be established on our territory from which the U.S.S.R. is to be attacked. The whole

picture is being distorted to build up enmity toward my country in the mind of the Soviet people. That, Mr. Chairman, is war mongering, though the authors of this resolution obviously did not have it in mind when they presented it to us.

There is another kind of war mongering not covered by the Soviet resolution, Mr. Chairman; a most insidious and evil kind. It might be called "civil-war-mongering". This kind of war mongering sometimes works in the open; more often it works in the dark. Its aim is to stir up domestic strife; to set class against class; to turn the people against their freely elected governments; to instill hatreds and fears; in short, to do everything that can be done to stir up unrest which will lead to revolution and civil war. The exploitation by a foreign power, acting directly or through domestic agents, of the hopes and aspirations, the political fears and economic anxieties of peoples of other countries, in the interest of its own selfish national purposes and of its own power politics, is possibly the worst war mongering of all.

We are certain that this committee will unanimously wish to condemn it.

The second paragraph of the Soviet resolution invites us to agree to the principle that "toleration" of, and even more so, "support" of, the type of propaganda which contains open appeals for aggression, should be regarded as a violation of the Charter.

The Canadian delegation certainly affirms that all governments, signatories of the Charter, should observe and apply the purposes and principles of the organization to which they are bound.

There is a distinction, however, between "toleration" of and "support" for propaganda for aggressive war. No peace-loving government should or would support such propaganda. Toleration, which, of course, does not mean approval and can be coupled with the strongest condemnation, is a different matter; at least in free societies.

One of the essential principles of such societies is that expression of opinion, whether to the liking or not to the liking of the government, should be tolerated, unless it contravenes the law which the people themselves make. In a free society, citizens are free to judge as to the various opinions expressed and to agree or disagree with such opinions. We do not intend to change that position, or to follow certain other states in reverting to the Dark Ages of reaction, when despots attempted to control the conscience and the mind of men. We admit, however, that there is a difference between democratic and totalitarian states in this matter. In the latter, a warlike declaration or a bellicose pronouncement can be made only with the authority of the government, which has total control of all the mechanisms of propaganda and where there is no freedom of opinion. Therefore, there can be no possibility of wild and irre-

sponsible statements being countered and neutralized by statements of sober, peace-loving persons who represent the great majority in every state. In my own country, and in others, there have been made and no doubt will be made rash and provocative statements by men driven to such things, they may feel, by the aggressive policies and arrogant attitudes of other states. Such statements we all condemn just as we condemn aggressive and unfriendly policies which provoke them. Such statements, however, in free countries, are refuted by others as soon as they are made and the damage that they do would be small if they were not seized upon and used by other states for their own purposes, one of which is the artificial creation of fear of attack from abroad as a buttress to despotism at home.

We do not agree, then, that laws which guarantee civil liberties should be changed for purposes such as those visualized in the true meaning of the Soviet proposal.

In most democratic countries, however, there are laws of libel and laws preventing seditious utterances. Not long ago a statement was made in a Canadian city which, as an incitement to class hatred and strife, was considered by the Department of Justice of my government as rendering the speaker liable to prosecution. Here was a case where the author of a war mongering statement could have been prosecuted under the law had it not been for the unfortunate fact that he was a member of a foreign embassy in Ottawa and therefore escaped from legal prosecution. Fortunately, such cases are very rare.

In coming to paragraph 3 of the Soviet proposal we find the suggestion that governments should be invited to prohibit "on pain of criminal penalties" the "carrying-on of war propaganda in any form".

This proposal apparently means that governments should take it upon themselves to determine whether certain statements of their citizens, mainly statements of opinion, are to be deemed to be war propaganda, and should see to it that criminal penalties are imposed on those who make such statements.

I must say that the assumption or exercise of any such authority by the government would be out of the question in a country such as ours where liberty of the press and freedom of speech have been and continue to be regarded as fundamental freedoms. The cure is not to be found in suppression but in freedom to counter falsehood by truth. The people of Canada are quite able to judge as between opinions that may be expressed and form their own views as their conscience may direct. It seems a pity indeed that the Soviet delegation which has asked governments to undertake this serious responsibility, has not on its own record shown itself to feel under any obligation to exercise restraint on press and radio comment in its own country. This is all the more strange because as we understand it the press of the Soviet Union exercises its functions with a special sense of responsibility to the

government. And yet we hear every day hostile expressions of opinion which are not calculated, to say the least, to develop friendly relations among nations, nor to strengthen the desire for universal peace.

We now turn to the fourth paragraph of the Soviet resolution. The Canadian delegation notes in the first place that this paragraph contains an interpretation of the Assembly resolutions of January 24 and December 14, 1946, which does not accord with the text of these documents. These resolutions do not concern only the question of the exclusion from national armaments of the atomic and all other main types of armaments designed for mass destruction. Both resolutions explicitly refer to the establishment of a system of international control along with elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments.

I know that it has been the endeavour of the Soviet delegation to persuade us over many months that the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only, can be made the subject of a separate convention, which would follow an international agreement outlawing the use and manufacture of atomic weapons.

The majority of the Atomic Energy Commission, in spite of repetitious argument on this point, have not been persuaded and still maintain the view that effective international control of atomic energy is the real issue which must be solved, and that this cannot be achieved either by a mere diplomatic document saying that the manufacture and use of atomic weapons is being prohibited, nor by the later Soviet proposal that periodic inspection and check is sufficient.

The reports of the Commission, now two in number, both recognize that a convention prohibiting the manufacture and use of atomic weapons should be included as a part, indeed, as a necessary part, of a general international agreement establishing effective control of atomic energy. But so long as we face up to the essential fact that atomic energy can be used equally for industrial as well as military purposes, and that for this reason controls must be established over the distribution of materials, the operation of plants and facilities and over all the processes involved from mining of the materials to the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we cannot accept the over-simplification of the problem which once again is presented to us within the text of paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution. The Canadian delegation, therefore, does not feel that any useful purpose would be served by re-affirming a garbled and inaccurate interpretation of this Assembly resolution.

As regards the reference in paragraph 4 to the implementation of the Assembly resolution of December 14th on the reduction of armaments,

we would like to point out that the Canadian delegation was among those which, at the second session of the General Assembly, drew attention to the urgent necessity of securing an international agreement for the regulation and reduction of armaments. It was our contention then, and it still is, that the regulation and reduction of national armaments can only become a reality if collective security under the United Nations is built up. The problem of security and disarmament in our view is a single problem, which cannot be dealt with in parts, or separately in water-tight compartments. For instance, how are nations to judge as to the extent of the national armaments or forces which they should maintain until the military agreements are entered into under Article 43, whereby members undertake to make armed forces, assistance and facilities available to the Security Council? We have waited, and so far in vain, for agreement in the Military Staff Committee to enable the essential preliminary planning to be done. We insist that the plans of the Military Staff Committee for the purpose of implementing Article 43 are an essential pre-requisite to the regulation and reduction of national armaments. No useful purpose, in our view, can be served by trying to apportion blame for lack of progress in the Commission for conventional armaments, but it is evident to us that so long as fundamental differences of view persist on questions of important principle, and above all on the relation between the establishment of conditions of international security and disarmament, little progress can be expected. The Canadian delegation, however, as members of the Security Council will do their best to expedite the implementation of the resolutions of the Assembly to which reference is made in paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution.

It will be clear, I hope, from what I have said, that we will not be able to support the Soviet resolution. I imagine other delegations will be in the same position. I venture to express the hope, however, that all delegations will wish to condemn war mongering in all its forms, including civil-war mongering. I feel certain, also, that all delegations would wish to support a declaration in a positive sense in favour of propaganda for peace; peace mongering, if you like.

In the hope that we may all unite on these two aims, the Canadian delegation is submitting a short, straightforward, non-controversial resolution as follows:

"The United Nations condemns all propaganda inciting to aggressive war or civil strife which might lead to war, and urges members to promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter."

CEILINGS OFF MEAT AND GRAINS

In a joint statement issued on October 21 by the Minister of Finance and the Acting Minister of Agriculture, it was announced that, effective October 22nd, price ceilings are removed on oats, barley and screenings in all forms and positions. At the same time price ceilings on meat and meat products (except animal fats) will be removed. The subsidies on grains used for livestock feeding, amounting to 25¢ per bushel on wheat and barley and 10¢ per bushel on oats, are being discontinued at the same time.

As already announced, the feed grain freight assistance policy will remain in effect until the end of the current crop year, July 31, 1948.

In July the Government announced that ceilings and subsidies on feed grains would be continued for as long as price ceilings remained on any important livestock products. It had been intended to decontrol meat prices in September, but when the principal packing plants were closed down by industrial dispute, the Government felt that it would be unwise to decontrol meats at that juncture. Now that it seems certain that the dispute in the packing industry has been settled, it is expected that meat supplies will rapidly return to normal and that ceilings can safely be removed.

To ensure fulfilment of Canada's overseas commitments of livestock products, and in view of the shortage of feed grain in Canada, the Government reiterates its policy of allowing no exports of oats and barley during the current crop year.

It is anticipated that the decontrol of oats, barley and screenings will result in a freer movement to feeder positions.

W.P.T.B. ISSUES DETAILS: Following the government announcement of suspension of price ceilings on oats, barley and screenings, as well as meat and meat products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued a statement giving details of this latest decontrol move, effective October 22.

1. All price ceilings are removed on the following grains: barley, oats and screenings when used for any purpose. The grains remaining under price control are: wheat, flaxseed, rapeseed and sunflower seed.
2. All price ceilings are removed on all meat and meat products except lard and tallow.
3. The order requiring defatting of beef carcasses remains in effect.
4. All slaughter control regulations are revoked.
5. All processing or other service charges relating to any of the items removed from control are also suspended.
6. Used bags and used bagging and baling material are also removed from price control.

MOST EXPORT WHEAT NOW RUST RESISTANT: Canadian wheat exported during the season 1946-47, was largely composed of rust resistant wheats. This information was obtained from the annual varietal survey made on official samples taken from cargoes leaving the Ports of Fort William, Churchill and Vancouver, according to J.G. Fraser, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. "Lake" samples were gathered over the shipping season from September 5 to December 12, 1946, while those from Vancouver were collected from October 5 to February 22, 1947. The Churchill samples were for the period August 13 to September 21, 1946. The samples were taken from the four standard grades--1, 2, 3, and 4 Manitoba Northern and represent over 34,000,000 bushels of grain shipped from Canada during the periods mentioned.

In 1935, Marquis was the leading variety. Since that time, the varietal composition has been changing rapidly especially since 1938 when Thatcher, the first rust resistant wheat introduced in Canada, commenced to appear in export wheat cargoes. Thatcher now comprises 75-80 per cent of the wheat exported from Fort William and makes up over one-third of the Vancouver wheat cargoes. In the case of the cargoes out of Churchill in the 1946 season, from 62 per cent to nearly 90 per cent of the wheat was the Thatcher variety.

The other rust resistant wheats, Apex, Renown and Regent, introduced during the last ten years, are also contributing to the varietal composition, but to a much smaller extent.

As the rust resistant wheats increase, Marquis has tended to decline and so have about 20 or more other varieties of good milling and baking quality, which are not rust resistant. Many of the poorer varieties, once found in Canadian export wheats, have now disappeared or are found only in mere traces. Some of the cargoes have been made up of only three or four wheat varieties and these all approved rust resistant types.

DISPLACED PERSONS' ARRIVAL SPEEDED: One thousand six hundred and thirty homeless Europeans from the Displaced Persons camps of Europe landed in Canada within the first sixteen days of October, bringing the total of Displaced Persons who have so far reached the Dominion to 4,679, according to the latest figures released by the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Indicative of a steady speed-up of the Displaced Persons programme is the fact that the October total of arrivals is already 728 higher than that of any previous full month. Of the 4,679 people admitted to date, 3,533 have come to Canada under the plan for the group movement of workers, with 3,007 going to lumber companies, 100 to textile work, and 426 to domestic duties throughout the Dominion. The close relatives scheme has accounted for 1,102 Displaced Persons, while the remaining

44 have been Jewish orphan children who have been allocated to private homes.

A cross-section of Canadians from all parts of the country has sent in 21,217 applications for the release of relatives from the Displaced Persons camps. These applications have been subject to careful examination, and 11,313 people have to date been found acceptable, of whom 9,410 are at present in camps in Germany, 1,625 in Austria, and 188 in Italy.

Immigration officials point out that both examination, which requires a vast amount of documentation, and transportation to Canada have been retarded by the lack of travelling and other facilities on the continent. Added to this are delays in locating the persons applied for and difficulty in securing space for trans-oceanic travel. Every effort is being made to make available a greater supply of transport and it is expected that there will be a further acceleration in the near future in the movement of Displaced Persons to the Dominion.

Following approval of the applications by Immigration officials in Canada, the names are sent to immigration selection teams now at work in Europe. Each team is made up of an immigration inspector, a doctor, and an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. When Displaced Persons are being selected for industry, a representative of the interested industry and an official of the Department of Labour also become members of the selection team. Women officers assist in the selection of domestics.

UNESCO DELEGATION ANNOUNCED: The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on October 23 the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Delegation will be headed by Mr. S.D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, and will include the following persons:

- Mr. A.D. Duntou,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- Mr. H.O. McCurry,
Director of the National Gallery.
- Dr. Marius Barbeau,
Ethnologist, National Museum of Canada.
- Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair,
Executive Assistant to the
Deputy Minister of Welfare.
- Mr. Arthur Crawford,
Director of Training,
Department of Veterans' Affairs.
- Mr. F.A. Hardy,
Librarian of Parliament.
- Dr. John E. Robbins,
Chief, Education Statistics,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- Mr. Gilles Sicotte,
Canadian Embassy, Mexico City.
- Mr. L.A.D. Stephens,
Department of External Affairs.

The Conference is to be held in Mexico City commencing November 6th and is expected to last until December 3rd. It will receive a report on the work of UNESCO during the past year and will consider the Draft Programme and Budget of the Organization for 1948.

MEAT PACKING STRIKE ENDED

The five-week strike in packing plants across Canada, which at its peak involved 14,000 union employees, officially ended on the night of October 22, when Fred Dowling, national organizer of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) called all workers back to the job. Actually the return to work had begun early in the week. By October 23 the only plants still affected were Wilsil Limited and Modern Packers in Montreal, and workers there were expected to return shortly.

Workers in Canada Packers and Burns and Company have accepted an immediate increase of 7 cents and workers in Swift Canadian an increase of 10 cents an hour. All, however, reserve the right to press for their original demand of a 17-cent increase. Under the agreement negotiations for higher wages may be resumed at 15 days' notice.

Both labour and management have agreed to accept Charles P. McTague, chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission, as national arbitrator. Any further wage increases will be considered at arbitration meetings.

RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED: Canadian railroads received notice on October 20 that approximately 125,000 of their employees in 17 railway unions (with the exception of railway express department employees and telegraphers) would "concertedly and peacefully withdraw" from their service on November 3 at 8 a.m. unless they were granted two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

Officials of the two railways chiefly affected (the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific) have been meeting this week in conference with union officials. A joint statement is expected shortly and hope has been expressed that a peaceful settlement will be reached in time to avert the strike.

TRAM STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: All tram and bus services came to a halt in the three major cities of British Columbia, Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, early on Monday, October 20th, when 2,800 Street Railwaymen's Union (AFL) walked off their jobs, demanding a wage increase of 20 cents an hour and a 40-hour week. They had earlier rejected a compromise offer of a 10-cent increase and a gradual reduction of working hours to 40 a week by 1949. Union officials saw a possibility of the strike lasting two weeks or longer.