



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**ATOMIC EXPLOSION:** In the House of Commons, on September 23, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following statement:

Mr. Speaker, I felt that my first public reference to the subject matter of the statements issued this morning by the President of the United States of America and by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom should be in this House.

In the course of Mr. Truman's statement he said:

"We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R.

"Ever since atomic energy was first released by man, the eventual development of this new force by other nations was to be expected. This probability has always been taken into account by us.

"Nearly four years ago I pointed out that 'scientific opinion appears to be practically unanimous that the essential theoretical knowledge upon which the discovery is based is already widely known. There is also substantial agreement that foreign research can come abreast of our present theoretical knowledge in time.' And, in the three-nation declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and of Canada, dated November 15, 1945, it was emphasized that no single nation could in fact have a monopoly of atomic weapons.

"This recent development emphasizes once again, if indeed such emphasis were needed, the necessity for that truly effective enforceable international control of atomic energy

which my Government and the large majority of the members of the United Nations support."

On this occasion I would only say that the Government of Canada associates itself fully with these observations, as it had done with the decision to make public the information contained in these statements.

May I express the hope that with new knowledge may come a new sense of a shared responsibility for and an equal interest in agreeing on an effective enforceable international control of atomic energy so that this new force can be used solely for peaceful purposes.

**MR. PEARSON'S STATEMENT:** Following is the partial text, touching on Soviet policy, of the statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, in the Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on September 25:

... On Friday last and on many other occasions the leader of the Soviet delegation accused the democracies of imperialism. The fact is, of course, that imperialism of the old kind is a rapidly diminishing force; a dying doctrine. The real danger today lies in the new imperialism of the post-war period. During that period only one state in the world has extended its borders and the area of its domination. That state has annexed 179,000 square miles of territory, and included within its borders in the last ten years more than twenty-one million people. Backed by its

**CAMPAIGN MEDALS:** Although a total of eleven campaign stars and medals will be distributed to former members of the Canadian armed forces in the Second World War, the most any one individual can be awarded is eight, according to the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg. Distribution of the stars and medals is expected to start about October 1, with it being necessary for all veterans to make application in order to insure that addresses are accurate.

"The war service records division of the department, which has been checking the files in order to establish eligibility, has not yet been able to locate a veteran who will receive all eight," Mr. Gregg said. "There are a few we know of who will receive seven, but we can't yet say positively that any Canadian veteran will receive eight."

The rarest decoration for the Canadian forces is the Burma Star. Only 5,200 of these will be distributed by Canada, with the majority of the recipients members of the R.C.A.F. who served in that theatre. Army personnel who receive this star will largely be those of Chinese or Japanese extraction sent to Burma to serve on intelligence duties or as interpreters.

#### 400 COMBINATIONS

Officers in charge of distribution of the decorations have figured out that the Second World War, with its eleven stars and medals, along with the several clasps which may be earned, offers a possible 400 combinations of awards. This compares with only five possible combinations in World War 1 when only four medals and stars were awarded, including the 1914 Star and the 1914-15 Star. They cited one possible combination which would include the 1939-45 Star, the Africa Star, the Italy Star, the France-Germany Star, the Pacific Star, the Defence Medal, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and Clasp, the War Medal, a clasp signifying entitlement to the Atlantic Star and an Oak Leaf for having been mentioned in despatches. This same individual would be entitled to a figure "1" or "8" to signify service with either the 1st or 8th Army in North Africa.

Because of this large number of possible combinations a special booklet is being sent out to each veteran explaining the method and order of wearing for all decorations.

**VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS:** Visitors to the National Parks and National Historic Parks of Canada during August numbered 485,133, bringing the total for the first five months of the fiscal year 1949-50 to 1,502,650, a substantial increase over the record five-month total of last year, the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson, announced on September 22.

The major increases recorded by Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, Elk Island National Park in Alberta, Point Pelee National Park in Ontario, and Fort Beausejour National

Historic Park in New Brunswick are indicative of the upward trend of travel to the Parks in all parts of the country.

Riding Mountain National Park, Manitoba, had an increase of 72,022 over last year's attendance of 181,651. Elk Island National Park, Alberta, attracted 122,745 visitors, an increase of 108 per cent over the previous year. Point Pelee National Park, Ontario, had 190,190 visitors, an increase of 74 per cent, and attendance at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park, New Brunswick, was 131 per cent higher than in the corresponding five months of 1948.

An increase in the numbers of visitors from the United States and from other countries has been noticeable in the National Parks this summer.

**GEOLOGY RESEARCH:** Formation of seven sub-committees to deal with research on the various phases of geology was announced at Ottawa by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson, following the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Research in the Geological Sciences.

The National Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of the larger provincial Departments of Mines, geological faculties of universities, and the Geological Survey of Canada, was established by Order in Council, to set up fundamental research projects, correlate geological research in Canada, and maintain close liaison with the mining industry so that a programme to meet industrial needs to best advantage may be planned.

Named to the Executive Committee to whom reports of the sub-committees will be submitted, were:

Dr. G.S. Hume, Acting Director, Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Dr. George Hanson, Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources.

Dr. J.E. Gill, McGill University,

Dr. J.E. Hawley, Queen's University.

Heading the sub-committees are:

Metallic Mineral Deposits, Dr. G.M. Brownlee, University of Manitoba.

Non-metallic Mineral Deposits, Industrial Minerals, Coal and Oil, Dr. R.L. Rutherford, University of Alberta.

Palaeontology and Stratigraphy, Dr. I.W. Jones, Department of Mines, Quebec.

Mineralogy, Chemistry and Petrography, Dr. G.S. Mackenzie, University of New Brunswick.

Pleistocene and Glacial Geology, Water Supply, Engineering Geology and Geomorphology, Dr. A.L. Washburn, Arctic Institute of North America.

Application of Physical Methods to Geological Problems, Dr. J.T. Wilson, University of Toronto.

Scholarship and Research Training Committee, Dr. A.E. Cameron, Nova Scotia Technical College.

Other members of the National Advisory Committee are: Dr. J.F. Walker, Dept. Mines of British Columbia who was represented at the meeting by Dr. Hartley Sargent. Dr. J.D. Allan, Dept. Mines and Natural Resources, Manitoba; Dr. J.E. Thomson, Dept. of Mines, Ontario; Dr. K. DeP. Watson, University of British Columbia; Dr. J.B. Mawdsley, University of Saskatchewan; and Dr. Paul Auger, Laval University.

**MERCHANDISE IMPORTS:** Canada's merchandise imports during July were valued at \$230,900,000, a drop of nearly \$20 million from the near-record monthly totals of \$250,500,000 for June and May, but above last year's July total of \$225,100,000, according to returns just released by the Bureau of Statistics. The July figure raised the cumulative total for the year to date to \$1,640,300,000 from \$1,495,200,000 for the corresponding seven months of 1948, an increase slightly in excess of 12 per cent.

The decline in the July total from peaks in recent months was concentrated in imports from the United States. Likewise the rise in the month over a year earlier was due to an increase -- of double the overall gain -- in purchases from the United States. Most of the advance in the seven months was also due to a rise in the value of goods from that country, but aggregate purchases in the period were also higher from the United Kingdom, the British West Indies, the Oceania group of Commonwealth countries, and from European countries.

July imports from the United States rose in value of \$160,254,000 compared with \$149,499,000 in July last year, and in the seven months totalled \$1,169,000,000 compared with \$1,034,000,000. Purchases from the United Kingdom in the month amounted to \$29,376,000, almost identical with the value of a year earlier, and in the seven months aggregated \$192,584,000 compared with \$168,508,000. Gain for the two countries in the cumulative period thus totalled slightly over \$159,000,000 as against an overall increase of approximately \$145,000,000.

Total imports from Commonwealth countries, excluding the United Kingdom, declined in July to \$15,200,000 from \$16,200,000 in July last year, after deduction of last year's figure for Newfoundland; but, on the same basis, were higher for the seven months at \$106,600,000 compared with \$104,900,000.

**MR. MCPHERSON RE-APPOINTED:** Re-appointment of F.M. McPherson to the position of Commissioner on the Board of Transport Commissioners, has been announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier. Mr. McPherson's term of office as Commissioner expired on September 21 and he has been re-appointed for a further term of ten years.

**FARM WAGE RATES LOWER:** Average wages for male farm help for Canada as a whole showed a general downward trend in August for the first time since the inception of the current farm wage survey in 1940 by the Bureau of Statistics. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, this downward trend was evident in eastern Canada for both daily and monthly rates. While daily rates in the West continued to rise, the direction of monthly wages was somewhat varied.

With board provided by the employer, the average farm wage-rate per day for all Canada was \$4.35 at August 15 as compared with \$4.40 at the same date in 1948 and \$4.13 in 1947. By provinces, rates ranged from \$3.14 in Prince Edward Island to \$5.51 in Saskatchewan. Without board, the average daily rate decreased to \$5.29 from \$5.44 a year earlier, and compares with \$5.17 in 1947, rates being below 1948 levels in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

**RECORD MOTOR VEHICLE ENTRIES:** New records were established in July in highway traffic between Canada and the United States. The total number of vehicles to cross the border into Canada -- almost 1,500,000 -- has never been exceeded in any month either before or after the war. Previous records were broken both by the number of American vehicles entering Canada and the number of Canadian vehicles returning from the United States. American entries exceeded the previous peak of July, 1948 by seven per cent and Canadian vehicles returned in 18 per cent greater volume than in August, 1947 when the former high mark was set.

The aggregate number of border crossings in July was 1,495,200, consisting of 1,169,400 foreign entries and 325,800 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 453,200 vehicles entered on traveller's vehicle permits, 695,600 were non-permit or local entries and 20,600 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 61,900 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 248,800 staying for shorter periods and 15,100 commercial vehicles. The density of traffic at the busier ports on the Independence Day holiday can be judged from the fact that the average number of vehicles entering Canada at the single port of Fort Erie, day and night throughout the month, was between six and seven per minute.

**ARMoured CORPS MONUMENT:** An impressive marble cairn commemorating those who gave their lives in the service of Canadian armoured units in the Second World War was unveiled Thursday, September 29, at Camp Borden, Ont., by General Sir Richard L. McCreery, GCB, KBE, DSO, MC, one of the world's foremost authorities on the use of armoured weapons in war.

(C.W.B. September 30, 1949)

## CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

**7 - MONTHS' BALANCE \$41,900,000:** Canada had a favourable balance of trade with all countries of \$12,800,000 in July, up from \$6,900,000 in June but below last year's July figure of \$28,400,000. For the seven months ended July the credit balance was \$41,900,000 as against \$177,200,000 for the corresponding period in 1948, the Bureau of Statistics has reported.

Both domestic exports and merchandise imports were lower in value in July than in June, while exports were also below July last year and imports moderately higher. Foreign exports showed little change in both comparisons.

Domestic exports in the month were valued at \$241,300,000, down from \$255,100,000 in June and \$250,900,000 in July last year, while foreign exports at \$2,400,000 compared with \$2,300,000 and \$2,600,000, respectively. Merchandise imports declined in the month to \$230,900,000 from the high level of \$250,500,000 in June, but exceeded by a few million the value of \$225,100,000 for July, 1948.

In the seven months the aggregate value of both exports and imports were higher, with imports showing the greater increase, while foreign exports were down. The value of domestic exports for the period rose to \$1,665,900,000 compared with \$1,651,000,000 in 1948, the gain being partly offset by a drop in foreign exports to \$16,200,000 from \$21,400,000. Imports for consumption in the seven months moved up to \$1,640,300,000 as against \$1,495,200,000 in the previous year, a rise of nearly 10 per cent.

During the first seven months this year the volume of exports was lower than last year, but generally higher prices served to maintain the total value of exports to all countries. In contrast, the general volume of imports this year was appreciably higher than in the

same period of 1948, although some important commodities, like certain fuels, were lower in volume. Reduced demands abroad and some factors retarding supplies have influenced the export trend, while Canadian prosperity and improving supplies abroad have combined to increase Canadian imports.

In July trade with the United States, both imports and exports were lower in value than in June, imports showing the greater decline. On the other hand, the value of exports was below July last year and that of imports higher. As a result, Canada's deficit on merchandise account with the United States decreased in July to \$54,200,000 from \$61,300,000 in June, but it was substantially greater than the deficit of \$28,600,000 for July, 1948, and brought the aggregate deficit for the seven months to \$362,500,000 compared with \$256,800,000 in the corresponding period last year and \$572,900,000 in 1947. The increase of 13 per cent in the value of Canadian imports from the United States has been the chief contributor to the increased deficit this year.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in July were substantially higher than in June and July last year, while imports rose only moderately over June and were unchanged from a year ago. The credit balance with the United Kingdom accordingly increased in the month, amounting to \$41,700,000 compared with \$34,100,000 in the previous month and \$27,100,000 in July last year. Due to lower balances in earlier months, however, the aggregate credit balance for the seven months was down to \$215,800,000 compared with \$248,000,000 last year and \$321,000,000 in 1947. This reduced export balance has been mainly the result of the rise in the value of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR:** The Jamaican Defence (Finance) Board, guardian of that country's dollar supply, has informed Mr. M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Kingston, that it will release dollars for firms wishing to exhibit at the 1950 Canadian International Trade Fair. It will further give consideration to bona fide business visitors in this respect.

The currency realignment is expected to result in a further increase of foreign exhibits at the 1950 Trade Fair as part of a renewed drive for Canadian and American dollars. This, plus an expected increase in Canadian participation, has led the Fair Administration to provide for 50,000 square feet greater exhibit area than was used in 1949. This brings the total display space--as differentiated from aisles, reception areas etc.--to approximately 175,000 square feet. Almost one third of this space is already reserved.

**STORE SALES UP:** Department store sales were up nine per cent during the week ending September 17 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. All provinces shared in the rise except Alberta where there was a decrease of one per cent. Largest gain of 21 per cent was registered in Manitoba, followed closely by Saskatchewan with an increase of 20 per cent, and the Maritimes 19 per cent. The increase in Ontario was eight per cent, British Columbia six per cent, and Quebec two per cent.

**STOCKS OF WHEAT:** Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 15 amounted to 130,360,000 bushels as compared with 106,668,400 on September 8 and 126,121,300 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued from P.1)

armies, it has imposed satellite regimes on neighbouring states. It has used its great material power and resources to rivet its economic control over the peoples under its influence. Its leaders have talked freely of "liberation" and of "national sovereignty", but its agents abroad have never hesitated to proclaim their obedience to its control and their determination to serve its interests above the interests of their own governments and their own peoples. How can there be a feeling of peace and security, where an alien power insists on imposing its domination over other nations and peoples? We do not dispute for a moment the right of any state to maintain its own social and economic order, along with its territorial integrity. But we of the free democracies reject this new imperialism which uses the subversive forces of international communism to destroy the national independence of even communist states which will not accept its interference and its dictates. It is this new imperialism which the world watches with so much concern, partly because of its aggressive interference in the affairs of other States, partly because of its inherent instability. There are already evidences that because of its own internal weaknesses and contradictions it will not survive. As this new imperialism changes, a more just and equitable relationship amongst the states which it affects may come about. I hope that the United Nations will be permitted to play a constructive role in that change, as it is now playing in other areas where the old imperialism of earlier centuries is now disappearing.

## PLEA FOR SUPPORT

The leader of the Soviet delegation also made on Friday a strong plea for support of the United Nations. He thought that certain United Nations bodies in their present form were most unsatisfactory, and felt that we should not put up with this state of affairs. His appeal for support and improvement of these bodies would have been more impressive if the Government which he represents had not refused to play any part in the United Nations specialized agencies which have been established since the war. This boycott extends even to those agencies dealing with questions of health and welfare, food and agriculture, civil aviation and cultural relations. A government which follows that negative and sterile policy should not lecture the rest of us on support for the United Nations or on the virtues of international co-operation.

The Soviet delegate also argued on Friday, and in more detail on other occasions, that the international control of weapons of mass destruction, must not involve an invasion of national sovereignty. Such an insistence makes effective control futile and meaningless. It will be small comfort if and when some atomic bomb drops on us to know that while we have lost everything else, we have saved our sov-

ereignty to the very end. (It was widely reported in the press that at the conclusion of this sentence the Assembly applauded for 15 seconds.) If a state puts formal sovereignty ahead of peace and security, then its support for international control of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction is hypocritical and meaningless.

The leader of the Soviet delegation also made a vigorous attack against war-mongering, something which, of course, all of us detest and which we must combat from whatever source it comes, whether from a bellicose general or a Cominform agitator. But Mr. Vishinsky ignored completely one despicable form of this crime against peace, civil war-mongering, the direct attempt of one Government to destroy the authority of the Government of some other state by fomenting civil war. He also ignored that kind of war-mongering which, by state decree and direction, poisons the minds of peoples against each other; which even prostitutes the education of children to the ends of aggressive ideological warfare. The kind of war-mongering which distorts and misrepresents history, science and even letters in the interest of national policy and which prevents international understanding and co-operation by putting a blanket of fear and ignorance and isolation over the minds and bodies of its people.

The leader of the Soviet delegation made a plea for peace and said that his country remains faithful to the principles of international co-operation. He can be assured, I feel certain, of our devotion to those ideals. If some are sceptical of their acceptance by others, that scepticism can be easily removed when performance matches promise. He quoted the leader of his own Government when he said "we stand for peace", but we have read other statements from that same source, meant not for foreign but for home consumption, which preached the gospel of inevitable and bitter conflict. Which are we to believe?

## FEELING OF DREAD

We know one thing. We of the smaller powers know it with a special feeling of dread, that there is no real peace, but fear and insecurity in the world today. We know that there is a great menace to our free institutions, and to our security in the aggressive and subversive force of international Communism which has behind it all the resources of a great power--the most heavily armed power in the world, where every male inhabitant is dedicated and trained to the military or other service of his Government from the cradle to the grave. When some states, knowing that there is at the moment no prospect of universal collective defence through the United Nations, attempt to remove or alleviate this fear by banding together in a pact which will make possible at least some collective resistance against aggression, the attempt is branded as aggressive

and against the Charter and so branded by those who have been largely responsible for making the UN so ineffective, a development which in its turn has made these limited agreements necessary. The repetition of this charge does not make it true, especially when it is made by those who have already worked out a whole network of treaties and alliances in Eastern Europe, only a few of which have been even registered with the United Nations.

If and when the United Nations can organize effective arrangements for defence against aggression on a universal basis, all other alternative and second-best, very much second-best, arrangements must be scrapped. We must work, in spite of all obstacles, to that end. Until we achieve it, however, we must do the best we can to put collective force, even on a narrower front, behind our will for peace. Our actions will be the best proof that our intentions are not aggressive. We are willing to accept that test for ourselves. Others will also be judged by it - and not by words.

We can apply this test, for instance, to the three proposals that have been tabled by the Soviet delegation and which we have before us:

The first, by singling out two member states for condemnation as war-mongers, is obviously meant for propaganda and not for peace.

The second appears to call for prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of a system of adequate and rigid international control. The majority of this Assembly has

already translated those words into express conditions which represent the requirements for effective control and prohibition. If the Soviet resolution accepts those conditions, progress in this most vital matter can now be made in the United Nations, which is the only place where progress can be made. If it does not accept these express conditions, then, again I suggest that we must class this proposal as propaganda.

The third resolution calls upon us - and especially the permanent members of the Security Council - to settle our differences peacefully. We have already, all of us, accepted that specific obligation by acceptance of the Charter. Furthermore, the inclusion in this resolution of the words "the mighty popular movement for peace and against war-mongers", which have a peculiar meaning in the communist lexicon, seems to bring this resolution also into the field of propaganda.

If the practice of introducing resolutions for the purpose of propaganda persists, then, Mr. President, even under your distinguished leadership, this Assembly will find it difficult to make that contribution to peace which we so ardently desire to make. We must, however, in spite of all obstacles keep everlastingly at the task. Only by so doing can we maintain, in the minds and hearts of all people, faith in the United Nations as the best, possibly the only, hope for the prevention of a war, which, if we allowed it to occur, would engulf and destroy us all.

**DETENTION AN ERROR:** The Department of External Affairs announced on September 26 that on September 11 it learned that Miss Ruth Comfort, daughter of Charles F. Comfort of Toronto, had been detained by the United States Immigration authorities when debarking on that day from the S.S. "VOLENDAM" at New York. Miss Comfort was in transit to her home in Toronto. She was a member of a party of Canadian students, who this summer attended a seminar in Holland, organized under the auspices of the International Students Service. Miss Comfort was released from detention on the morning of September 12.

As soon as the Department of External Affairs learned of Miss Comfort's detention, it made preliminary inquiries through the Canadian Consulate General in New York. As a result of these inquiries, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington was instructed to make a formal request through the United States Department of State for a statement from the United States Immigration authorities, acknowledging that Miss Comfort should not have been detained, that the mistake was regretted and that no derogatory information concerning her was in the possession of the United States Immigration authorities.

The representations of the Canadian Ambassador were made on September 22. On September 24, the United States Department of State handed to the Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy at Washington a memorandum, by which the United States Immigration Service acknowledged that Miss Comfort had been detained as the result of a most regrettable and unfortunate mistake and that there was no information in the files of the United States Immigration Service which would render her inadmissible should she apply for entry into the United States in the future.

**T. AND C. APPOINTMENTS:** In order that businessmen in areas distant from Ottawa may derive full benefit from the services offered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, L. Moore Cosgrave has been placed in charge of the regional office of the Department in Vancouver, and W.F. Rendell has been appointed to a similar post in St. John's, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe announced on September 26. In their new positions, they will be working closely with the provincial trade departments and the trade associations in their respective areas.

## MINISTERS ADDRESS PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION

**MR. HOWE AND MR. CLAXTON:** The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, addressed the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association in Toronto on September 26, the former dealing with the material steps which Canada has taken on defence, and the latter giving a review of how the defence dollar is spent.

The precautions Canada must take against the possibility of war, Mr. Howe said, reached beyond the measure necessary to keep Canada itself up to strength. In addition to dealing with the needs of the Armed Services Canada must take the steps which were necessary to enable industry, should trouble come, to convert quickly and to expand greatly for the production of munitions and supplies.

The following is an excerpt from Mr. Howe's address:

"...In the first place, we have accepted as our starting point the methods we used in the last war. They worked well; and this in the judgment not only of our own people, but of opinion at large. We are following the same methods, except where they are clearly out of date, or where there is obviously room for improvement...."

### NO ADVANCE DECISIONS

"In the second place, we are not trying to tell any one how the next war should be run. We do not know when it will be; we do not know where it will be; we do not know what it will be; as a matter of fact we do not even know if it will be. I am convinced that it is the men who will be engaged in a war who are the men to run it. Such men, even when they have the facts before them, will have trouble enough in reaching decisions. We do not presume to be able to settle their problems in advance.

"So we are making no attempt to determine now what general orders covering industry, or what controls, should be issued. Our aim is this: If trouble comes, the necessary branches of Government could come into being immediately and, what is equally important, that the men who are best able to deal with the problems of industry could be appointed to office at once. When they arrived on the job, they would find two things; all the authority and power they needed, substantially the same as they had last time; and secondly, all the help that we can provide them in the form of draft orders, working data and background information.

"The draft orders will be those we think the controller or administrator might need and

might decide to issue. We put him under no obligation to issue them. On the contrary: it will be made clear that it is his duty to make his own decisions in the light of the conditions that exist when he takes office...."

Two excerpts from Mr. Claxton's address follow:

"...It may be of interest to note the amount of communication and electrical equipment contracted for during the periods under review. This is in a progressive programme to develop the defence signal system on an inter-service basis, to equip our ships with advanced signal, fire-control and radar equipment, to equip or replenish Army formations and to equip the RCAF aircraft with a large amount of radio communication and electronic navigational gear.

"The building up of an internal air defence system has necessitated contracting for procurement of considerable quantities of radar equipment of modern design and higher power. The new radar will be produced in Canada and will provide invaluable manufacturing experience and stimulus to the Canadian electronic industry as a whole. The operation, on a tri-service basis, of joint, tape relay equipment at selected points to provide necessary fixed military communications, has required the supply of great amounts of special equipment...."

### PURCHASE OF 100 F86A'S

"Contracts", he said, "have been arranged with Canadair for the purchase of 100 F86A's at a cost of \$30,211,190, which does not include the cost of the engines.

"The research and development programme for the Royal Canadian Air Force has involved the conversion of existing aircraft to new roles. These developments are purely Canadian in conception and execution.

"In the year, 1949, a development contract involving an initial amount of \$3,950,000 has been made for the purchase of 10 pre-production XC100. We have been developing this aircraft, a twin-seater long-range, all-weather night fighter, particularly designed for use in Canada, over the past five years. Last year and this, we put two years work into one. The plane is about to be tested. If it proves to be a success, we are taking steps so that, if desirable, we will be able to start production without delay...."

"As far as I know there are no other interceptors in existence having the characteristics desirable for areas like the Canadian North...."