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CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Support of the United Nations is the cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said Monday, September 23, in a speech at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Touching on various aspects of Canada's international relations, the Prime Minister stated that "Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations is fundamental to our destiny", referred to "the closeness and neighbourliness of our relations with the United States", and described the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "a major bulwark against the forces of aggression which Canada will adhere to regardless of threats from whatever source they may emanate".

In Mr. Diefenbaker's view, it is imperative that the disarmament talks, which ended without agreement, be resumed. The Prime Minister said that Canada would be in accord with any suggestion that the Disarmament Sub-committee membership should be broadened, provided such a step led to a quicker and better solution of the grave problem.

Referring to the United Nations Emergency Force as a stabilizing and tranquillizing influence in the Middle East, Mr. Diefenbaker said that out of the experience of UNEF it should be possible to evolve a system whereby the UN will have at its disposal appropriate forces for similar services wherever they may be required.

Warning of the danger of the UN losing its flexibility through becoming merely a company of hostile blocks stultifying efforts to find real and sensible solutions to problems, he said Canada would not become a party to any bloc which "prevents us from judging issues on their merits as we see them".

Excerpts from Mr. Diefenbaker's speech follow.

"... So far as Canada is concerned, support of the United Nations is the cornerstone of its foreign policy. We believe that the United Nations will grow stronger because it represents the inevitable struggle of countries to find order in their relationships and the deep longing of mankind to strive for and attain peace and justice.

"We believe, too, that countries like Canada, acting in consultation with other friendly nations, can exert an influence far stronger than would be possible outside the United Nations. Indeed, our views of the value of this organization are epitomized by the Secretary General in the introduction to his annual report for 1956-57, in which he stated: 'If properly used, the United Nations can serve the diplomacy of reconciliation better than other instruments available to the member states. All the varied interests and aspirations of the world meet in its precincts upon the common ground of the Charter'.

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THE COMMONWEALTH

"Canadians have a special pleasure, too, in welcoming Malaya, the newest member of the Commonwealth, as a member of the United Nations. Last year another member of the Commonwealth, Ghana, was elected to membership. We believe that the emergency of these new nations is an indication of growth and expansion of the concept of self-government and of the manner in which nations, one after another, attain independence but still remain members of that association of free nations which is known as the Commonwealth, which represents many different areas, colours and cultures, which has no rules or regulations and no constitution, which is a unity forged by the sharing of a heritage of common ideals and a love of freedom under law.

"Over the last years, hundreds of millions of people in Asia and Africa have achieved independence and sovereignty, for which the credit must go to the statesmen of the United Kingdom. It is incredible that the British should be described here on occasion as 'imperial and colonial masters', in view of this far-seeing policy which grants self-government so widely, and I am confident that our friends from Ghana and Malaya would be glad to invite comparison with what has happened to Hungary and to many other freedom-loving nations which have been subjugated by the U.S.S.R. in the past four decades.

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

"But our membership in the Commonwealth, while fundamental to our destiny, does not detract in any way from the closeness and neighbourliness of our relationships with the United States. We are joined with our neighbours in the United States by what I have called before our 'built-in stabilizers' for unity, our traditional respect for the rights of man and our unswerving dedication to freedom. I think it is clearly established and is irrefutable that, if the United States was aggressive and sought territorial advantage and fomented war, as its enemies contend, Canada would not have maintained its existence as an independent nation.

NATO

"Then there is another phase of our policy - Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which in our opinion constitutes a major bulwark against the forces of aggression and to which Canada will adhere regardless of threats, from whatever source they may emanate.

"If the notes delivered by the U.S.S.R. since July 4 to our friends in the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey, the United Kingdom, France and Norway are indicative of any new trend in Soviet policy, then in our opinion there is more need today than ever before for the maintenance of the unity of NATO. The

repetition of spurious propaganda by the U.S.S.R. that the existence of NATO is a threat to world peace and that the existence of NATO is the reason why permanent peace has not been established is a travesty of reason. Canada wants peace, and if NATO had aggressive designs anywhere in the world, Canada would not remain a member of that organization. Believing as we do, we intend to continue to support it with all the power at our command.

DISARMAMENT

"...After nine years of stalemate after San Francisco, in 1954 Canada joined in co-sponsoring resolutions to get resolutions on disarmament before the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations. If that was necessary then, it is more necessary today, when the total amount being expended for war materials for defence, mobilization and manpower totals some \$85 billion per year.

"What mankind fears today more than anything else is that war will come about suddenly and precipitately, without warning and without there being any opportunity for defence. The whole question of surprise attack is of pre-eminent importance to people everywhere in the world. Until the Second World War took place, a surprise attack was almost impossible. No nation could conceal the mobilization of its forces, but today, when a nuclear attack could be mounted in a few hours and secrecy maintained until the atomic bombers appeared on the radar screens, the danger of a secret and surprise attack is one of the things that all mankind fears. And the danger of a secret and surprise attack has been multiplied with the potential development of the intercontinental ballistic missile....

"While it is only the great powers that can afford the vast expense to build these earth-spanning missiles, small nations are concerned. Canada is vitally concerned, for we are the closest neighbour of the United States and the U.S.S.R. Our strategic position in the world, embracing as it does the Arctic area in which Canada owns and exercises sovereignty over great areas, makes Canada one of the most vulnerable nations in any future war.

"I do not intend today to deal in any detail with the terms of the disarmament proposals that were put before the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission by the four Western powers, but I feel it well to refer for but a moment to the question of suspension of tests of nuclear and atomic weapons.

"The suspension as provided for in the Western proposals would be for a year, conditional on a convention on disarmament being entered into, and this would be renewable for a second year if satisfactory progress had been made towards a cessation of the production of nuclear weapons. But there are well-intentioned people -- many people -- who believe that a ban on atomic tests is a panacea for all the ills of mankind. In all the clam-

CBC REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

Development of Canada's national broadcasting system last year continued under a heavy demand for increased services, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation said last week in its 21st annual report.

The report, for the year ended last March 31, said this demand was felt particularly in television services, as shown by the fact that some 2,490,000 Canadian homes--representing 62 per cent of all those in Canada--had bought television sets by last March. During the year sales of radio sets also increased.

At the same time, public and privately-owned stations, working together within the national system, developed coverage to a point where approximately 86 per cent of all Canadians were brought within range of a Canadian TV station. Five new stations came into operation during the year, bringing the total number in Canada to 40, of which eight are CBC stations. All carried the national programme service provided by CBC, with the privately-owned stations using an average of 38 hours a week.

"Progress continued to be made in the development of Canadian programme content", the report said. "English television network services totalled about 48 hours a week of which just over half was Canadian. In the French language the network service--about 53 hours a week--was about three-quarters Canadian."

CANADIAN PROGRAMME CONTENT

"The CBC continued to emphasize the development of Canadian programmes. A great deal of effort, and inevitably increasing costs, during the year went into the improvement of Canadian productions. With tastes stimulated in part by familiarity with expensive productions done south of the border, the Canadian public continued to demand an ever higher standard of output in Canadian programmes."

The improved programme fare and extended coverage in both languages in 1956-57 brought the operating cost of the television services to \$35,175,007. This compared with \$25,274,260 in the previous fiscal year.

Meanwhile radio services on the three national networks--Trans-Canada, French and Dominion--were undiminished. Total radio expenditures rose slightly to \$13,705,415 from \$13,298,252 the previous year.

Increased participation by advertisers brought combined net income from that source to \$11,179,940 compared with \$9,134,945, despite a decrease of almost \$400,000 in commercial radio revenue.

The report outlined the aims laid down for the CBC by Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissions as developing "...a service which is predominantly Canadian, while bringing in much that is liked from other countries; which helps to unite Canada by

being available equitably to the greatest number of Canadians possible from coast to coast. In doing so the CBC had as always to deal with the challenges of Canadian conditions; great areas, and relatively small population; and the need for two distinct services in two languages."

Tribute was paid to Canadian talent: "The Corporation would like to make special mention of the contributions made to the relatively new medium of television by Canadian artists. This report covers the period marking the fourth anniversary of Canadian television. In these few years our native talent has developed its standards to a point where Canadian performers in many fields rank with the best of any broadcasting service in the world. The CBC is proud of this achievement by Canadian artists and writers..."

"Efforts to maintain and improve the quality of programme services were reflected in awards received at the American Exhibition of Radio and Television Programmes at Ohio State University, where CBC won more awards than any other network; in the increasing number of advertisers' participations in CBC-TV programmes; and in programmes sold abroad, in the well-deserved gaining of international reputations by many Canadian performers, and, most important, in a high degree of acceptance from the Canadian public."

On CBC's financial outlook, the report noted that its main source of revenue--the excise tax on sets and parts--was diminishing as major markets approached set saturation, as the Corporation had forecast. Actually it was \$3,876,926 lower than in 1955-56. It quoted a statement made in the 1955-56 annual report, still largely true:

"Pending decisions by Parliament regarding the future financing of the national broadcasting system... the Corporation was planning to maintain services and carry out essential developments within the limits of resources available... in television it faced a situation as the year began in which it would have to reduce television service considerably unless some special provision for funds was made."

The report's foreword concluded: "During the 1956-57 fiscal year expenditures were largely confined to operations with only limited amounts spent on capital needs. The CBC had to continue to carry on main operations in a miscellaneous collection of quarters. In Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto alone, CBC at March 31 was housed in 50 different locations, of which 45 were leased premises although some consolidation was in progress when feasible."

"The Corporation's financial position was affected by the general rise in costs common to all industries in Canada as well as factors arising from the development of national

television in this country. At the close of the 1956-57 period the Corporation faced another year in which costs would be considerably higher to meet essential development of the television service and maintenance of the radio service, but for which its revenue basis was still not certain."

* * * *

GERMANY-CANADA NEGOTIATIONS: The Department of External Affairs has announced that negotiations have opened in Ottawa with representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany on the terms of a proposed bilateral agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The proposed agreement will provide for co-operation on a reciprocal basis over a broad field including the exchange of information and the supply from either country to the other of equipment and materials of importance in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. It will make possible in particular the conclusion of contracts for the supply of uranium from Canada to Germany on a commercial basis.

The representatives of both countries will promptly report to their governments the results of the present negotiations, with a view to the early conclusion of the proposed agreement.

* * * *

IMPORT CONTROL: Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the Government has placed skim milk powder under import control. The price of skim milk powder in Canada has been supported at 17 cents per pound. Under the influence of the support programme imports have been heavy, with producers in other countries taking advantage of the support price. The stocks on hand as at September 1 were in excess of 27,000,000 pounds, the highest on record. In order to protect Canadian producers from the danger of the market being swamped by large supplies of imported milk powder the Government has acted to apply control. Had imports continued at the current rate, the major part of the Canadian production would be going into the hands of the Agricultural Prices Support Board instead of directly onto the market.

SCOUT H.Q. TO CANADA: International Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association is to be moved from London, England, to Ottawa. The Boy Scout Movement is planning to launch a five-year programme of world-wide expansion and development, and the move of the International Headquarters to Canada is part of the plan, it was announced at the 16th Bi-ennial meeting of the International Scout Conference at Cambridge, England, following the Jubilee Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield last month.

EDUCATION GRANTS: Drastic revisions in the field of education grants are being planned for next year by the Ontario Government, Premier Leslie M. Frost disclosed recently.

This would be part of reforms contemplated to remove as large a portion as possible of the tax burden from real estate, and particularly from the home owner and the farm owner.

Ontario's elementary and secondary school enrolment, which is now around 1,100,000, is expected to double over the next fifteen to twenty years. The new grant system will aim at assisting the municipalities, and through them, the municipal taxpayer, to solve the financial problem created by this expansion.

Increased school grants were introduced at the last session of the Legislature but, the Premier said, these "are only a preliminary to what we plan for the coming year". Main item in this last raise of school grants was an increase of \$2 in the special per pupil grant paid to each elementary school board. Total grants for elementary and secondary school education will absorb \$101 million in 1957-58.

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FLU VACCINE: The first quantities of Canadian-produced vaccine for protection against Asiatic influenza are being distributed to the provinces according to population and each province will arrange for carrying out its own immunization programme, it has been announced by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Mr. Monteith stated that it is expected some 600,000 doses of the vaccine will be available between now and the end of December and an additional, somewhat larger amount by March 31, 1958. The Canadian vaccine is being produced by the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene of Montreal and the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of Toronto. The costs of provincial purchases of the vaccine will be shared on a 50-50 basis by the two senior levels of government.

FIRE LOSSES LOW: Quick and effective action by provincial government forest fire fighters has kept Canadian forest fire losses low this year.

In announcing that only 386,455 acres have been burned over this year contrasted to 2,206,598 acres for the same period of last year, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources gave credit to provincial forest fire protection services for quickly getting fires under control and thus limiting the extent of areas burned.

To the end of August there have been 5,039 forest fires in Canada compared to 4,809 for the same period of 1956 but improved forest fire protection facilities have made possible the significant reduction in damage.

NEW RECORDS IN TRAVEL

Travel between Canada and other countries reached a new record in 1956, approximately 3 per cent higher than the previous record established in 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A substantial expansion in travel to other countries by Canadians was responsible for this record in volume during the past year.

Visits to Canada by residents of other countries number 27.7 million (28.3 million in 1955), while Canadians reciprocated with 27.2 million visits (24.8 million) to other countries during the same periods. The aggregate volume of all travel amounted to 54.9 million visits during 1956 as compared with 53.2 million in the preceding year.

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries reached an all-time record in 1956 in spite of the small decline in the number of visits. Visitors from all countries left approximately \$337 million in Canada during the year, an increase of \$9 million or 3 per cent over 1955. Receipts from residents of the United States advanced to a record \$309 million, some \$6 million or 2 per cent higher than in 1955. Receipts from overseas countries reached \$28 million during the past year, a new record for this segment of travel (\$25 million in 1955). Receipts from residents of overseas countries were 12 per cent higher than in 1955 and the increase in the number of visits amounted to about 9 per cent.

The expansion in travel to other countries by residents of Canada gained momentum during 1956. A comparison with 1955 showed a gain of 9 per cent in the number of visits by Canadians to other countries, whereas the same comparison in 1955 revealed an increase of 6 per cent over 1954. The number of visits to other countries by Canadians advanced from 24.8 million in 1955 to 27.2 million in 1956, the change amounting to an increase of over 2 million visits during the year. Percentage-wise, the interest in travel to overseas countries continued to be more predominant in 1956. During the past three years, travel by residents of Canada to overseas countries has maintained a rate of expansion amounting to a 20 per cent increase each year.

Expenditures on travel in other countries by residents of Canada also reached a new

record in 1956. Canadians spent nearly half a billion dollars travelling in other countries during the past year, an increase of \$49 million or 11 per cent more than the previous year. Compared with an increase of 3 per cent in our receipts, the momentum in travel by Canadians has extended the gap between debit balance established in 1955. The debit balance on travel account with the United States increased from \$60 million in 1955 to \$82 million in 1956, and with overseas countries from \$61 million in 1955 to \$79 million in 1956. The total debit balance on account with all countries stands at a record \$161 million for the past year as compared with \$121 million in the preceding year and \$84 million in 1954.

VEHICLE PERMITS

A new record for the month of August was established in the number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits. The month's total was 574,926, an increase of 9 per cent over last year's August entries of 526,738. Entries for the Labour Day weekend were made in August, hence the new record may not be indicative of a general increase in traffic. January-August entries increased 5.6 per cent to 1,946,904 from 1,843,937. Increases were posted for all provinces both in August and the eight months.

Provincial totals for August were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia - by ship - 3,582 vehicles (3,514 a year ago); New Brunswick, 31,931 (29,606); Quebec, 84,897 (79,887); Ontario, 366,675 (329,450); Manitoba 9,288 (8,639); Saskatchewan, 3,829 (3,814); Alberta, 13,561 (13,176); British Columbia, 59,267 (56,829); and Yukon Territory, 1,896 (1,832).

Eight-month entries - gains being recorded in all provinces - ranged from a rise of 0.2 per cent in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 14.6 per cent in Yukon Territory. Totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 9,586 vehicles (9,567 last year); New Brunswick, 122,039 (113,408); Quebec, 308,313 (292,377); Ontario, 1,193,170 (1,123,781); Manitoba, 37,456 (34,030); Saskatchewan, 16,355 (14,749); Alberta, 41,601 (40,179); British Columbia, 211,965 (210,244); and Yukon Territory, 6,419 (5,602).

plants is being estimated at \$500,000,000.

Sites contemplated for the plants are the Long Branch Rifle Ranges in the western part of Metropolitan Toronto, and a lakeshore property in the Burlington Bay area. Negotiations are at present under way for the two sites.

The plants will have a capacity of 1,800,000 kilowatts each, much greater than that of Toronto's Richard L. Hearn plant which is one

STEAM PLANTS PLANNED: Two large steam plants for the generation of electricity, both larger than any existing similar plant in the world, are being planned by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Chairman James S. Duncan announced recently. Providing present negotiations and planning are successful, preliminary construction work should start before the end of the year and both plants should be completed by 1968. Total cost of the two

our there has been over this, some have lost sight of the fact that the suspension of tests is not going to stop the stockpiling of nuclear weapons or the atomic armaments race. The only way to do this is to divert fissionable material from the manufacture of weapons to peaceful uses, and the Western proposals very sensibly linked an agreement to do this with a continuation of the suspension of the tests.

"While treating the suspension of nuclear tests as a matter for immediate action, the 11-point Western proposals made such suspension dependent on the establishment of nuclear watching posts in the territories agreed on of the United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and other countries. It must be admitted too that the need for inspection is not fully understood by many well-meaning people, largely because of a popular view that atomic or hydrogen explosions can be detected anywhere in the world. According to the scientific opinions that I have had, that is not so.

"As far as we are concerned in North America, the danger of surprise attack on or from North America would be through the Arctic regions. Canada and the United States have no aggressive designs against the U.S.S.R. or any other nation. We have nothing to fear from inspection of the Arctic regions, and I speak now for Canada when I say that. We unequivocally render and will continue to render available for inspection all our northern and Arctic areas.

"In addition to inspection, the other Western proposals also included in the first stage a limitation on the size of armed forces; a ban on the use of nuclear weapons except in the case of defence; and international supervision to ensure that the production of fissionable materials should be for peaceful uses only.

"We believe that these proposals are eminently fair and workable, but for some reason the U.S.S.R. has cavalierly and contemptuously refused to consider them seriously. Surely they must realize that in the climate of distrust and fear which exists paper declarations, however pious their purpose, are not acceptable and that a prerequisite to disarmament must be an adequate system of inspection and control. The promise to disarm and to control the use and production of nuclear weapons without effective inspection to ensure that the promise is kept makes a caricature of reality.

"We believe that disarmament unsupervised by inspection will be dangerous to those nations which have the habit of keeping their pledged word...

"Disarmament proposals without inspection are, in our opinion, meaningless. Inspection is the key, and I ask this simple question because I think the proposition is as simple

as this. I ask the representative of the U.S.S.R.: Why do you oppose effective inspection? If you have nothing to hide, why hide it? I think in general that that represents the thinking of free men everywhere.

"There were hopes expressed in the month of June last and earlier that the disarmament talks would be effective. They ended without agreement, but they did not entirely fail. The positions of both sides were brought closer. I think that that Sub-Committee must continue to operate. There have been suggestions that the Sub-Committee membership should be broadened. We would be in accord with any suggestions that its membership be broadened providing that that step would lead or even give hopes of leading to a quicker and better solution of this grave problem. And we go further than that. Canada is prepared to withdraw from the Sub-Committee. It has worked on it from the beginning. It will do anything at all, take any stand whatever short of its safety and its survival in order to bring about what must come if mankind is to continue to live -- and that is a measure, and a considerable measure, of disarmament.

"We consider that a salutary effect might be achieved by adding other powers; they may be capable of rendering assistance with the processes of seeking agreement that we have not been able to achieve. But let me say this: That geography alone should not be the basis for choosing additional members, for all members are not equally equipped to contribute towards the agreement for which we all devoutly hope. We recognize the anomalies of our own status as a permanent member of this Sub-Committee. We know that, because of the fact that we are unable to produce, we have not stood on equal terms with the other members, for we lack that responsibility and direct interest which should be of the essence of membership. I will say no more of that.

UNEF

"I do want to say something, however, in connection with one other matter that is of vital importance today -- the United Nations Emergency Force. UNEF has had a stabilizing and tranquillizing influence in the Middle East....

"The Canadian Government is naturally deeply gratified that UNEF has had so large a measure of success in its endeavours, and Canada is willing to continue its contribution as long as it is considered necessary by the United Nations.

"Canadians have a special pride in the fact that a Canadian, General Burns, has done his duty in so superb a manner as to have earned the approval and praise of the post objective of observers. He has done his work at personal sacrifice. My hope is that he will be able to continue to serve as commander even

though his own personal interests, which he has always placed in the background, might otherwise dictate.

"Canada is not unaware of the fact that Canadian troops make up some 1,200 of the total personnel of 6,000. I repeat what I said a moment ago: Canada will continue to be a strong supporter of the continuance of UNEF until its work is done.

"We then come to the question of expenditures. The question of providing the necessary monies for the continuance of the Force suggests that an assessment among all nations of the United Nations would be in keeping with service to peace to which this Force has contributed so much and with the declarations of the Charter of San Francisco.

"I go further and say that out of the experience of UNEF it should be possible to evolve a system by which the United Nations will have at its disposal appropriate forces for similar services wherever they may be required. The creation of UNEF has provided a pilot project, if I may use that expression, for a permanent international force. Malignant diseases, however, are not cured by tranquilizers, and for that reason I still hold the view that only by the establishment of a permanent United Nations force -- and I realize the uncertain and faltering steps that must be taken to achieve this--can many of the hopes of San Francisco be achieved.

UNITED NATIONS MUST SUCCEED

"...I believe in the United Nations, not because it has always succeeded but because it must succeed; it must go on from strength to strength or we perish. But that does not mean that bringing before the Assembly weaknesses now shows any desire to undermine or corrode it. I believe that we do not serve its high purposes by pretending that all is well when it is clear to everyone that all is not well. I do not take the cynical view that the United Nations is a failure. There have been many successes in its endeavours to keep the peace. But the major question today is whether we have had enough success for the terrifying needs of this age. We have had successes and we have had failures, but it is questionable whether, under the shadow of the dread menace of the latest nuclear weapons, we can afford any more major failures.

"I spoke of the work of the last session. Much solid work was done at that session, and many new members deployed their forces in the cause of peace. But the United Nations found itself incapable of finding a solution to the Hungarian question. That was not because of the Charter; that was in spite of the Charter. The ineffectiveness of the action taken last year by the Assembly to assure justice to the Hungarians arose because of the existence of double standards in the United Nations membership rather than from any weakness in the Charter. But there are no double standards

provided for in the Charter. Double standards are found not in the Charter but in the performance of some of its members. Some abide by the decisions; others do not. And there is no use in pretending that in all cases we, through the United Nations, can force recalcitrant members to behave as the Charter dictates. It is equally foolish to believe that we would have such power if the Charter were amended.

"I believe that if the United Nations is to maintain its capacity to exercise an ameliorating influence on the problems of mankind it must be a flexible instrument. The United Nations must not become frozen by the creation of hostile blocs, which will have the result of stultifying efforts to find real and sensible solutions. There has been at the present session, I think, quite a movement against the bloc system, particularly in the votes that are being cast. It is healthy that member states should group together on a basis of common interest, consult with one another and, at times, adopt common policies. That is common sense. With an expanding membership, there is much to be said for like-minded nations adopting like-minded positions and putting them forward, provided that the groups do not become blocs which would strangle the independent thinking of their members and prevent the solution of problems on considerations of merit. For blocs tend to create counter-blocs and, in the end, defeat their purposes.

"I am not accusing any bloc. But it is a fact that new groups have been formed in the United Nations which are perhaps the inevitable result of older blocs that were created earlier.

"As far as Canada is concerned, it is the firm determination of my delegation to resist the trend towards bloc development. Canada is a party to many associations, all of which we value highly -- with our colleagues in the Commonwealth, with our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with our neighbours in the Americas and across the Pacific. We shall work together with these nations when we share common views or policies. But we will not be a party in any way to any bloc which prevents us from judging issues on their merits, as we see them.

"In conclusion, I profess the profound hope that we in the United Nations will dedicate ourselves anew to the high purposes and hopes of twelve years ago.

"The United Nations will be true to the principles of the Charter when every nation, however powerful, does not permit itself the luxury of violating its principles or flouting its decisions. I remember as yesterday the inscription over the doorway to the hall at San Francisco where the United Nations had its beginning: 'This monument eloquent of hopes realized and dreams come true', which mankind hoped would be the achievement of its supreme

task -- the establishment of a just and lasting peace. That is still the responsibility of the United Nations. Past failures or frustrations or cynicism must not be permitted to impede us in bringing about disarmament and an end to the suicidal armaments race. Past Assemblies have earned names descriptive of their major activities. There was the 'Palestine Assembly', the 'Korean Assembly'. Mankind would breathe easier if this Assembly might be known in future years as the 'Disarmament Assembly'."

STEAM PLANTS PLANNED

(Continued from P. 5)
of the world's largest with its present capacity of 400,000 kilowatts. The latter, however, will be enlarged and by 1960 will have a capacity of 1,200,000 kilowatts.

Decision to build the two plants is based on the increased demand for electricity which can be estimated at present. Hydro foresees that, within ten years, Ontario's demand for electric power will be twice what it is now, and in 25 years will amount to four or five times today's requirements.

Mr. Duncan points out that practically all water power sites in southern Ontario have been developed. The Commission is faced with two alternatives: development of electric power from steam plants, or development from nuclear plants. Since the latter is still in the experimental stage and necessarily some time off, Hydro has to depend for the present on the development of steam-generating plants.

AIR CO-OPERATION: Providing evidence of growing Canada-United States Air Defence co-operation, two Ottawa based CF-100 interceptor squadrons are sharing an extensive six-week work-out with American squadrons at Ernest Harmon Field, Newfoundland.

The two RCAF squadrons from Uplands, Ont., No's 428 and 410 are serving consecutively for three weeks. No. 428 squadron moved first to Harmon Field and will be relieved by No. 410 Squadron today.

While based at Harmon, the Canadians are engaging in rocket firing practice and ground radar controlled interceptions and are supported in part by United States ground crew. Some

60 RCAF ground personnel were airlifted to Newfoundland by Air Transport Command aircraft to help provide servicing facilities.

Air Vice Marshal Larry Wray, chief of the RCAF's Air Defence Command, in commenting on this operation stated, "This is a significant move in establishing closer liaison. We in the RCAF Air Defence System are looking forward to further opportunities of this type where our two aerial defence teams will operate jointly from each other's bases." He added that these combined operations will ensure that the two Air Defence Forces can and will operate efficiently and effectively as one North American Force for defence.

Ernest Harmon Field is part of the 64th Air Division with headquarters at Pepperell Air Force Base. It is one of three bases leased during the Second World War by the USA for 99 years. The Commander of the 64th Air Division reports directly to RCAF Air Defence Command Headquarters at St. Hubert, P.Q. on all air defence operations.

BRUSSELS DISPLAY: The fine craft section of the Canadian Pavilion in the Universal and International exhibition, Brussels, Belgium, will consist of 85 works chosen by a jury from a national fine crafts exhibition presently taking place at the National Gallery of Canada.

The selection covers eight categories: ceramics and enamels (37), jewellery (10), wood (3), silver and other metals (5), weaving (14), rugs and tapestries (5), hand-blocked prints (1), miscellaneous crafts (1). In addition to these, a group of nine Eskimo carvings will also be sent to Brussels.

Members of the jury were: D.W. Buchanan, Associate Director of the National Gallery of Canada and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Fine Crafts for the Canadian Pavilion in the Brussels Exhibition 1958; Louis Archambault, instructor in ceramic and sculpture Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Ecole du Meuble, Montreal; A.T. Galt Dunford, architect and president of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, Montreal; Julien Hébert, instructor in Sculpture, Ecole des Beaux-Arts and professor of design, Ecole du Meuble, Montreal; Miss Ruth Home, author of *Ceramics For The Potter* and instructor at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto.

The 61 artists whose works were chosen will receive a special diploma of honour.