



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**UNITED NATIONS:** Canadian intervention largely contributed towards United States - USSR agreement on a plan for the partition of Palestine (P. 5-8). In the U.N. Palestine sub-committee yesterday, however, Sir Alexander Cadogan (United Kingdom) stated that British authorities in Palestine had been directed to plan for complete evacuation of British troops by August 1 next. I am instructed to make it clear, Sir Alexander added, that British troops will not be available as the instrument for the enforcement of settlement in Palestine against either Arabs or Jews.

Subsequently, L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, (who was a member of the working group which drafted the U.S. - U.S.S.R. agreed plan) said he was hopeful the group could produce a report which would have in it a workable scheme.

The Political Committee of the General Assembly, on a vote of 29 to 6 with twenty abstentions, adopted a modified resolution on relations with Franco Spain. Canada abstained (P. 5-8).

**THE PRIME MINISTER:** During the week, Prime Minister Mackenzie King visited France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Heads of Governments gave him cordial welcome. Universities conferred honorary degrees. He placed wreaths in Canadian war cemeteries already decked with flowers. Addressing the Netherlands Houses of Parliament at the Hague yesterday he urged democratic

countries to display wartime unity and strength in protecting freedom. Such a spirit, he said, would show other countries that the bonds between free nations are becoming stronger and would be a great deterrent to future attempts at world domination and aggression.

**TRADE MISSION RETURNS:** The Canadian Trade mission to South Africa has returned. The mission visited eleven countries for trade conversations. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. MacKinnon, states that many millions of dollars of business for Canadian industry was arranged during the course of the mission (P. 8-9).

The mission was the first to lay emphasis on Canada's desire to assist foreign exporters to sell their products in Canada, rather than to concentrate only on assisting Canadian exporters to sell their merchandise.

**DISPLACED PERSONS:** With the arrival today of the S.S. "General Stewart" carrying 863 people from assembly depots in Europe, the total number of displaced persons admitted to Canada to date will be raised to 5,757. Of this number, 1,385 are people brought to the Dominion under the provisions of the close relatives scheme, 113 are orphan children who are being adopted by families in all parts of the country, and 4,259 are workers admitted in groups in response to requests submitted by Canadian industry.

## PARK FLEET ALL SOLD

**WARTIME FREIGHTERS YIELD \$77 MILLION:** War Assets Corporation has announced that the entire Crown-owned merchant fleet, operated for the Canadian government during the war by Park Steamship Co. Ltd., has now been disposed of. The last three vessels 4,700-ton dry cargo ships were sold to the Seagull Steamship Co. Ltd., of Montreal.

The sale of the freighters, which was carried out by the Park Steamship Company as agent for War Assets, brought an aggregate of \$77,121,697.

The original Park Steamship Co. fleet consisted of 176 vessels - 114 10,000-ton and 42 4,700-ton dry cargo freighters, 13 10,000-ton and six 3,600-ton tankers, and one small tanker converted into a dredge.

Four vessels were lost through enemy action, and two were grounded and abandoned as wrecks, leaving 170 to be disposed of. Of these, three badly damaged craft were salvaged and later sold.

The 170 ships disposed of were purchased as follows:

Western Canada Steamships Ltd., Vancouver, 20  
Acadia Overseas Freighters, Ltd., Halifax, 12  
French Interests, 12  
Saguenay Terminals, Ltd., Montreal, 10  
Norwegian Interests, 7  
Canadian Transport, Ltd., Vancouver, 6  
Seaboard Owners Ltd., Vancouver, 6  
Montship Lines, Ltd., Montreal, 6  
Triton Steamships Co., Ltd., Montreal, 6  
Andros Shipping Co., Ltd., Montreal, 6  
Argonaut Navigation Co., Ltd., Montreal, 6  
Elder-Dempster Lines (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, 5  
Federal Commerce & Navigation Co., Ltd., Toronto, 5  
Branch Lines, Ltd., Montreal, 4  
Canadian Australasian Line, Ltd., Vancouver, 4  
Brazilian Interests, 4  
Kerr Silver Lines (Canada) Ltd., Vancouver, 4  
Seagull Steamship Co., Ltd., Montreal, 4  
Canadian Shipowners, Ltd., Montreal, 3  
Chinese Interests, 3  
Dingwall Shipping Co., Ltd., Montreal, 3  
Dominion Shipping Co., Ltd., Montreal, 3  
Furness (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, 3  
Johnson-Walton Steamship Co., Ltd., Vancouver, 3  
Lunham & Moore (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, 2  
Brunswick Motors, Ltd., Moncton, N.B., 1  
Canadian Coastwise Carriers, Ltd., Montreal, 1  
K.C. Irving, Ltd., Saint John, N.B. 1  
Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., Montreal, 1  
Familoil Steamships, Ltd., Montreal, 1  
Goulandri's Brothers, Montreal, 1  
Liverpool Loyalist Shipping Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S., 1  
Newfoundland Government, 1  
Northern Star Steamship Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, 1

Pickford & Black Investments, Ltd., Montreal, 1  
Rover Shipping Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S., 1  
Swedish Interests, 1  
Dolphin Steamship Co., Ltd., Montreal, 1  
Vancouver Oriental Line Ltd., Vancouver, 1  
Canadian Observer Ltd., (CNS) Montreal, 1  
S. Paranythiotis, New York, 1  
U.K. Ministry of Transport, 1  
Canadian Conqueror Ltd., (CNS) Montreal, 1  
Canadian Victor Ltd., (CNS) Montreal, 1  
Canadian Leader Ltd., (CNS) Montreal, 1  
Canadian Highlander Ltd., (CNS) Montreal, 1  
Montreal-Australia-New Zealand Line Ltd., Montreal, 1  
Oakmount Steamship Co., Ltd., Montreal, 1

In addition to the original Park fleet, 13 other 10,000-ton oil-burning freighters, built in Canada under the Mutual Aid plan, and employed as "supply" ships for the British sea forces during the war, are being returned to Canada by the U.K. Ministry of Transport, and are being sold by the Park Steamship Company for War Assets Corporation. Already four of these vessels have been sold: three to Andros Shipping Co., Ltd., Montreal; and one to Federal Commerce & Navigation Co. Ltd., Toronto. The four brought \$2,720,000.

During 1948 twenty more vessels, 10,000-ton coal burners, also built in Canada under Mutual Aid, and used in the British commercial and naval wartime services will be coming back to Canada for disposal. Negotiations for their purchase have been completed by the Park Steamship Company, and they are all sold for delivery in 1948.

**APPOINTED TO FAO COUNCIL:** Dr. G.S.H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed Canadian representative on the Council of the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations.

The Council of F.A.O. was set up at the third General Conference of F.A.O. which was held in Geneva August 25 to September 11, 1947. It consists of the representatives of eighteen of the 53 member nations and replaces the former Executive Committee of experts serving in their individual capacity. It will act as the executive body of the organization between the annual sessions of the Conference, keep the world food and agriculture situation and inter-governmental commodity arrangements under constant review, and will stimulate action by and co-operate with governments.

The Conference recommended that, in addition, the new Council should take over the functions of the International Emergency Food Council and during the present acute shortage of foods continue the recommending of international allocations of commodities in short supply.

This final recommendation will be one of the major items on the agenda of the Council.

## SATELLITE STATES

**CLAIMS UNDER PEACE TREATIES:** Canadian citizens having claims under negotiable instruments against nationals of Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland are reminded by the Secretary of State of Canada that it is advisable for them to comply with the customary formalities respecting presentation, notice and protest set out under Annex XVI "C" of the Peace Treaty with Italy, and Annex V "C" of each of the Peace Treaties with Roumania, Hungary and Finland as follows:

1. As between enemies, no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.
2. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during a war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment, or protest may be made.
3. If a person has, either before or during the war, incurred obligations under a negotiable instrument in consequence of an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of these obligations notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

Press Release No. 37, of the Department of External Affairs, dated September 20, 1947, announced that the Peace Treaty with Italy came into force on September 15th, 1947, and the Treaties with Roumania, Hungary and Finland on September 19th, 1947.

The above formalities should be completed through the usual banking or other private channels.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT:** Industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of September, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a further slight advance over the high level reported at the beginning of August, with the working forces of 18,072 reporting employers totalling 1,989,302 as compared with 1,985,944 at August 1.

## MARITIME COMMISSION LAUNCHED

**MEMBERS AND POWERS:** Canada's newly created Maritime Commission was officially launched when the three Commissioners took the oath of office in the presence of Mr. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, the responsible Minister to whom the Commission will report. The oath of office was administered by A.M. Hill, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council. Mr. Chevrier personally welcomed the three Commissioners who are:-

John V. Clyne, of Vancouver, (Chairman),  
Henry J. Rahlves, of Toronto and Montreal,  
Louis C. Audette, of Ottawa.

Head office of the Canadian Maritime Commission has already been set up in the Hunter Building, Ottawa, and a nucleus of a staff assembled. The Commission was created under authority of the Canadian Maritime Commission Act passed at last session of Parliament and given Royal assent on July 17, last.

Powers and responsibilities of the new Commission are extensive. For the time being the Commissioners will be mainly engaged in reviewing existing conditions in Canada's ocean-going, coastal and inland shipping facilities and man-power as well as the problems pertaining to the shipbuilding industry. They are empowered under the Canadian Maritime Commission Act to examine into, ascertain and keep records of,

- (a) the shipping services between Canadian ports and from ports in Canada to ports outside Canada that are required for the proper maintenance and furtherance of the domestic and external trade of Canada;
- (b) the type, size, speed and other requirements of the vessels that are, and in the opinion of the Commission should be, employed in such services;
- (c) the facilities in Canada for the construction, repair and reconditioning of vessels;
- (d) the cost of the construction, repair and reconditioning of vessels in Canada and in other countries;
- (e) the cost of marine insurance, maintenance, repairs, wages and subsistence of officers and crews and all other items of expense in the operation of vessels under Canadian registry and the comparison thereof with similar vessels operated under other registry;
- (f) such other matters as the Minister (of Transport) may request or as the Commission may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of this Act.

The three Commissioners have each had considerable experience in shipping matters in their respective fields of activities. The Chairman, John V. Clyne, is recognized as a leading authority in shipping and Admiralty law. Henry J. Rahlves is president of the Crown-owned Park Steamship Company Limited and is widely known throughout marine circles.

Louis C. Audette is an official of the Department of External Affairs and a director of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

**POLISH VETERANS:** Polish veterans who came to Canada to work on farms last year are now permitted to purchase their own farms. They will also be permitted to rent farms which they intend to operate themselves.

**ATTENDED EXERCISE YUKON:** Three Canadian Army Active Force officers attended the first airlift of the United States Army's Exercise "Yukon" as observers, the Department of National Defence announces.

They are: Major P.R. Layard of the Joint Air School, Rivers, Man.; Capt. J.W.P. Bryan of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Brockville, and Capt. S.S. Carroll of Army Headquarters in Ottawa.

Exercise "Yukon" is a 25-day, air-transported arctic exercise in which a reinforced U.S. Army rifle company is moved from McChord Field, Washington, to Big Delta, Alaska, and subsequently returned to its starting point. The exercise is designed to study arctic air transportability methods, arctic indoctrination training methods, airfield defence manoeuvres, doctrine, tactics, technique, and organization for future arctic operations.

**LINKS WITH BRITISH ARMY ENCOURAGED:** The Canadian Army will not sever alliances formed in the past with units of British, Australian, South African and New Zealand armies. On the contrary, it has been revealed, future Army policy will be directed toward strengthening old ties and encouraging new ones. At present, there are 93 Canadian units allied with British Army regiments. In addition, eight are allied with units of other Dominions.

Many of these affiliations are of long standing and at least one -- that between the 5th Regiment Royal Scots of Canada, Highlanders, now the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) dates back to 1905. Records show that this is the first such alliance formed.

Although most alliances are formed for purely sentimental reasons, both Canadian and British regiments it is pointed out, have much to gain through affiliation. Adherence to common regimental customs, the exchange of regimental magazines and the adoption of similar uniforms and orders of dress are only a few of the activities arising from unit ties.

**NEW ENLISTMENTS' TEETH POOR:** Teeth of new enlistments in the three Services, are in very poor condition. In fact, they are in such bad shape that at the present time Service dental officers are required to perform 9.6 operations

where only an average of 7.0 were needed during the war years to put the teeth of a new recruit in tip-top shape. The increase in the amount of dental work called for is undoubtedly due to the shortage of civilian dentists during the war.

From September, 1939, until August, 1945, approximately 1,500 dentists served in the Armed Forces. Only 56 are still serving.

**WAR SURPLUS MAKES HEAVY FREIGHT:** Materials left over from Canada's wartime industry and armed forces operations, moved into and out of warehouses operated by War Assets Corporation, aggregated 173,673 tons during nine months of the current year, the traffic department of the Corporation reports.

Rail and road transport were employed in the movement; had all of it been shifted in railway freight cars each carrying 25 tons, it would have required spotting 6,947 rail units. In turn, these cars assembled in groups of 70, would have entailed the despatch of approximately 99 freight trains in the nine months.

The greater part of this freight was transferred to and from warehouses established throughout the Dominion. At the peak in March, 1947, these depots numbered 51, but the progressive disposal of surplus material had reduced their number to 27 at the end of September.

**CANADIAN ACADEMY EXHIBITION:** Lord Alexander of Tunis and Errigal, Governor-General, is among the exhibitors at the 68th annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, now on view at the Art Association Gallery in Montreal. Both his entries are landscapes, painted in oils, one of which represents a farm on the banks of the Gatineau river, only a few miles from Ottawa.

The exhibition comprises several hundred works, oil-paintings, watercolours, drawings, etchings, sculptures and architectural plans. The President of the Royal Canadian Academy, Ernest Fosberry, contributes a portrait of Brigadier James L. Melville; Kenneth Forbes contributes portraits of the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Speaker of the House of Commons, and of Senator J.H. King, Speaker of the Senate; Mrs. Lillias Torrance Newton, portraits likewise; Adrien Hébert, a characteristic view of Bonsecours Market, Montreal. These painters are all members of the Royal Canadian Academy. Two members of the Royal Canadian Academy who served as official war artists during the recent war, Charles Comfort and Harold Beament are respectively represented by, among other paintings, "Abruzzi Village" - an Italian town atop a mountain which Canadian soldiers are climbing, and "Straggler" - a ship lagging behind a convoy in wartime.

Frances Loring, Sculptor and Murray Brown, architect, both of Toronto, were elected members of the Academy.

**ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS:** In the Political and Security Committee, Nov. 7, the Minister of Justice, Mr. J.L. Ilsley, made the following statement on the admission of new members:

The attitude of the Canadian Delegation towards admission of new members to the United Nations is based on Article 4 of the Charter. Applicants should be considered on their merits. Their qualifications should be judged on the principles defined in the Charter. The applicant must be a peace-loving state, it must accept the obligations of the Charter and it must be able and willing to carry out these obligations. This basis of judgment was approved by the General Assembly itself in a resolution of November 19, 1946, which states that each application must be examined on its merits "as measured by the yardstick of the Charter in accordance with article 4". We therefore reject any considerations extraneous to the Charter, such as whether or not the applicant state is in diplomatic relations with certain members of the United Nations.

This delegation also recognizes that a decision of the General Assembly with regard to the admission of any state membership requires under Article 4, a recommendation of the Security Council. I say that after listening carefully to the argument of the representative of Argentina, who contends that the General Assembly can admit new members without a recommendation of the Security Council. We do not think that that is correct. We think that the recommendation of the Security Council required by Article 4 involves a decision to make such a recommendation, and that such decision is governed by the provisions of Article 27 of the Charter and requires the concurrent vote of the permanent members. Whether that legal contention is correct or not, if a state of cooperation is to exist between the General Assembly and the Security Council, the General Assembly should certainly secure the recommendation of the Security Council before attempting to admit new members itself. The question arises: What is the Assembly to do about applications for admission of states which fail to secure the necessary approval in the Security Council?

#### VETOES IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Confronted by this situation, we could take up each rejected application and consider its qualifications in the light of the criteria established in Article 4 and come to a decision in the Assembly recommending that the Security Council re-examine the applications of those states which have been favourably considered by the General Assembly. We feel, however, that there is no use in adopting this procedure if the conclusions which we reach here in the Assembly are to be judged in the Security Council and altered on the basis of an entirely different set of considerations. I think that we might very well reach agreement by an

overwhelming majority that the Security Council was not justified in rejecting the application of certain states which have applied for membership. Indeed, this delegation would favour the admission of a number of new states, and I think that the Assembly might well find itself in agreement on quite a comprehensive list. As matters stand, however, we may be certain that no matter how impressive a majority may be recorded here in the Assembly, some or all of the applicants we may favour will continue to be vetoed in the Security Council.

Now we recognize, Mr. Chairman, that there is a real difficulty in determining in some cases as to whether in fact an applicant qualifies under the criteria of Article 4, particularly whether the applicant can be regarded as "able and willing to carry out" the obligations of the Charter. This difficulty exists even if the most objective judgment is applied in determining each case. Discussions in the Security Council as well as in this Committee at the last session, as well as today, amply demonstrate that such a difficulty exists. But surely this is exactly where the discussion of individual applications in the Assembly is particularly relevant in making a proper determination of whether a state is eligible for membership under Article 4 or not. Where, after full discussion of the relevant facts, an overwhelming majority of the members of this organization have stated as their judgment that an applicant is a peace-loving state and able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and should therefore be admitted to membership, this would be a fairly solid basis for a proper determination of the case; a basis, I submit, which would justify favourable consideration being given to an application by the Security Council.

#### CONSIDERATION FUTILE WITHOUT ASSURANCES

On the other hand, if after a favourable determination with respect to any application by the General Assembly the application is to be vetoed in the Security Council, then, in the opinion of the Canadian Delegation, action on the subject of membership by this Committee or the Assembly serves little or no useful purpose. The Canadian Delegation therefore believes that consideration of each application rejected by the Security Council on the part of the Assembly can be justified only if all the permanent members of the Security Council will agree not to use their veto to prevent the admission of a state, which has been approved by two-thirds of the General Assembly as having qualified under the conditions of Article 4, Paragraph 1.

If the permanent members of the Security Council were to give such an assurance, the Canadian Delegation would be happy to state its position with regard to each applicant mentioned in the resolutions before us and to participate in a vote in order to record a

decision of the Assembly recommending the Security Council to reconsider the particular cases in question. In the absence of such an assurance, the Canadian Delegation considers that it would be futile to go through the process once again of expressing opinions on the eligibility of various applicants and unless the discussion brings out more points which we have missed in our consideration of the matter, we would be disposed to abstain from voting.

With regard to the proposal of the Belgian Delegation for reference of certain points of law to the court, we should be disposed to support that resolution.

**AGREEMENT ON PALESTINE:** Due largely to Canadian efforts, the United States and U.S.S.R. reached agreement on a proposed plan for the partition of Palestine. The plan was worked out on the basis of a Soviet compromise which came, after the Canadian delegation, in a series of talks had advanced concrete suggestions.

The plan would provide:

1. Termination of the British mandate for Palestine and withdrawal of all British armed forces by May 1, 1948.
2. Independence of Arab and Jewish countries to come into existence July 1, or at an earlier date subsequent to May 1 as a U.N. Assembly commission for Palestine recommends and as the 11-power Security Council approves as desirable and practicable.
3. Creation of a commission by the Assembly to be composed of from three to five representatives of small countries. (Russia suggested they be countries which vote for partition.)
4. Functions of the commission will be to implement measures recommended by the General Assembly.
5. The Commission shall assist Britain as the mandatory power until the termination of the mandate.
6. The commission will be responsible for the administration of Palestine during the period, if any, between the end of the mandate and the independence of the Arab and Jewish countries.
7. The commission shall act under the authority and guidance of the Security Council. The commission shall be guided in its activities by recommendations of the General Assembly, and by such special instructions and within the purview of Assembly recommendations as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue.

**SANCTIONS AGAINST FRANCO:** In the Political Committee, Nov. 11, the Canadian Delegation opposed a Polish resolution that members of the United Nations take all possible economic steps -- short of actual war -- to force the fall of the Franco regime in Spain.

Speaking on the resolution, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ilsley said: I should like to say a few words in explanation of the vote

that the delegation of Canada proposes to pass on these resolutions that are before the Committee.

We feel that we will have to vote in opposition to the resolution of Poland. If we were to select speeches that come closest to representing our point of view, they would be the speeches by the representatives of Pakistan and the Netherlands made this morning.

Briefly stated, the reasons why we feel that we must oppose the Polish resolution are:

First, because nothing in the way of effective sanctions can flow from it. The Security Council cannot apply Article 41 without first determining that there is a threat to the peace under Article 39, and there is no serious allegation of a threat to the peace. It would be very doubtful if any such allegation could be proved if it were made.

Therefore we feel that the resolution, if passed, would be entirely ineffective and could not properly be acted upon. It would be a futile gesture by the United Nations, much as if we were making a face at Franco, making a face across the Atlantic at him. We do not think it is likely that a step of that kind would add to the dignity or the prestige of the United Nations, and we think that it would go some distance in discrediting the United Nations. That is our first reason.

Our second reason for voting against that resolution is because the passing of such a resolution would, we think, be helpful rather than harmful to the Franco regime. We do not want to help Franco in any way. Last year we expressed our abhorrence of the Franco regime. The words which our representative used were these:

"We abhor the records and the present policies of the Franco dictatorship.

"We earnestly hope that the Spanish people may be able to rid themselves of Franco by peaceful means and establish a democratic, responsible and enlightened administration.

"We are not prepared to support at this time outside intervention in Spain which might impede European recovery, or revive in Spain the horrors and sufferings of civil war."

Our delegation sees no reason to change its position as stated last year.

The Canadian people and government do not favour authoritarian or totalitarian government, whatever may be its political complexion. If we are to spend our time in passing ineffective resolutions, we are afraid that they would simply cause the Spanish people to rally to the support of Franco, instead of bringing the Franco regime into disrepute. That is the reason why we think passing a resolution of this kind would help him rather than hurt him.

Our third reason is that last year we voted against this provision of last year's resolutions with respect to specialized agencies. We did not think it was wise to pass that part of the resolution, and we still are of that opinion. We would not like to vote for a reaffirma-

tion of last year's resolution for that reason. While we abstained in the vote last year, we feel that the reasons, under the present circumstances, for opposing the resolution are so strong that we should vote against it this year.

#### HOW THE VOTING STOOD

An eleven-nation sub-committee of the Political Committee met in the morning of Nov. 12 to draft three resolutions and two amendments on Spain into a common text. The sub-committee had before it a joint resolution submitted by Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay, as revised; a joint resolution from Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; an amendment to this resolution by India; the Polish resolution and an amendment by Yugoslavia. Poland, however, did not insist on its resolution.

Without a vote, the sub-committee agreed on the following:

Whereas the Secretary-General in his annual report has informed the General Assembly of the steps taken by the states members of the organization in pursuance of its recommendations of Dec. 12, 1946;

The General Assembly

Reaffirms its resolution adopted on Dec. 12, 1946 concerning relations of members of the United Nations with Spain, and expresses its confidence that the Security Council will exercise its responsibilities under the Charter as soon as it considers that the situation in Spain so requires.

In the afternoon, the Political Committee met and adopted the sub-committee's resolution. The vote was taken by paragraphs and by roll call.

Paragraph 1, containing the preamble, (which takes note of the Secretary General's report on the implementation of last year's resolution) was adopted by 36 votes to 6 with 11 abstentions. Canada voted in favor.

Paragraph 2 (which reaffirms the resolution adopted by the Assembly on Dec. 12, 1946) was adopted by 30 votes to 14 with 11 abstentions. Canada voted against.

Paragraph 3 (which expresses confidence that the Security Council will exercise its responsibilities under the Charter as soon as it considers that the situation in Spain so requires) was adopted by 37 votes to 6 with 12 abstentions. Canada voted in favor.

Finally, the resolution as a whole was approved by 29 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions. On this vote, Canada abstained.

The voting was:

**For:** Belgium, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia -- 29.

**Against:** Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Paraguay and Peru -- 6.

**Abstentions:** Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, South Africa, United States, Yemen -- 20.

**Absent on all four votes:** Afghanistan and Siam.

**TEACHING U.N. IN SCHOOLS:** The Assembly Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Nov. 10, approved by 32 votes in favor, none against and five abstentions an amended Norwegian resolution on the teaching of the purposes and principles of the United Nations in the schools of member states.

Following is the text of the resolution with amendments suggested by China, USSR, Ecuador and Lebanon:

The General Assembly,

Considering that the knowledge and understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations are essential in promoting and assuring general interest and popular support of its work.

Recommends to all member governments that they take measures at the earliest possible date to encourage the teaching of the United Nations Charter, purposes and principles, structure, background and activities of the United Nations in the schools and institutes of higher learning of their countries, with particular emphasis on such instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

Invites UNESCO to assist members of the United Nations at their request in the implementation of this programme, with the cooperation as required of the Secretary-General, and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

L.R. Beaudoin M.P. for the Canadian Delegation, announced that he would abstain from voting. Mr. Beaudoin said: I would like to state the position of my Delegation in connection with this proposal. It recommends the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of member states, with particular emphasis on such instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

In Canada, under our system of confederation, there is a federal government and nine provincial legislative assemblies. By our constitution, the government of each province has complete and exclusive jurisdiction and control over educational matters.

Therefore, everyone will understand that my government could not, if this proposal is adopted, take measures to encourage the teaching of the United Nations Charter, etc. in the schools of Canada.

We will refrain from expressing our opinion on the merits of the proposal. If it is adopted, my government will gladly transmit the recommendation to the proper authorities in each of our nine provincial governments. As it is for them, and for them only, to decide what

to do, as far as its implementation is concerned, my government will gladly communicate to the Secretary-General whatever information our provincial governments will care to send in as to the measures or steps, if any, taken by them to implement the recommendation. The contribution of my government would necessarily be confined to acting as correspondent between the Secretary-General and the competent authorities over educational matters in Canada, namely, our nine provincial governments.

I am sure that the honourable delegate of Norway, who introduced the proposal, and other members of this Committee will understand and appreciate the scrupulous respect which my

government entertains towards provincial rights.

It has been suggested that the proposal be amended by adding such words as: "Within the framework of their constitution". We do not think that an amendment of this form would change our position. We contend that such an amendment is unnecessary because anything that we do here must be, and it cannot be otherwise, within the framework of our respective constitutions. This view has already been expressed by the head of our Delegation in the first Committee.

We feel, Sir, that the proper course for us to follow is to abstain on the Norwegian proposal and amendments to it.

## CANADIAN TRADE MISSION RETURNS

**MR. MACKINNON'S OPTIMISM:** The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. J.A. MacKinnon, who led the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa last September, has returned to Ottawa after travelling well over 25,000 miles - over 20,000 by air - visiting eleven countries for trade conversations and touching briefly at seven others. There were forty-nine official luncheons, dinners and receptions and a corresponding number of speeches by the Mission. The Mission worked as a unit and with great unanimity. While the government officials were conferring with members of the Governments and senior trade officials, the industrialists were meeting their opposites, and all met with various Chambers of Industries and Chambers of Commerce in the countries visited. In some countries members of the Mission had a frank exchange of views with the personnel of tariff advisory committees and generally very helpful round table discussions.

The primary object of the Mission was a goodwill visit to Canada's third best customer - the Union of South Africa - and to other countries. Mr. MacKinnon gave an enthusiastic report on Canadian trade prospects. The South African and Southern Rhodesian visits were particularly timely and worthwhile.

### PROSPECTS OF WORLD RECOVERY

Notwithstanding talk to be heard these days in Southern European and Mediterranean countries about the possibility of war, Mr. MacKinnon expressed definite optimism over the prospects of general world recovery, and of Canada's prospects for maintaining her foreign trade. Mr. MacKinnon, as a result of his extensive tour, with its opportunities for observing at first hand conditions in many countries, felt that a substantial improvement in world conditions would come more rapidly than is now generally anticipated. The Minister based his opinion partly on the United States proposals designed to achieve greater international stability. In part also his confidence was based on the growing realization which he

found everywhere of the supreme necessity for avoiding drift and inaction in the face of today's challenging conditions.

Mr. MacKinnon paid high tribute to the Canadian business men who, at their own expense, accompanied the Mission: Mr. Berkinshaw, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Moffat of Toronto - Mr. Drury, Mr. Bienvenu and Mr. Tate of Montreal and Mr. Wright of St. Catharines. The Minister stated that this was the first time a Canadian Trade Mission had consisted of both government officials and Canadian business men and that he felt this fact contributed materially to the success of the Mission.

Although actually planned last spring, the visit coincided with the United Kingdom dollar crisis, with the result that it gave the Mission an opportunity to inform the various parts of the British Commonwealth of just what Canada had been doing, and was still doing to assist the United Kingdom in its financial difficulties.

### EMPHASIS ON IMPORTS

The Mission was unlike most delegations that go abroad in that for the first time emphasis was laid on Canada's desire to assist foreign exporters to sell their products in Canada, rather than to concentrate only on assisting Canadian exporters to sell their merchandise. This attitude on our part was the more appreciated by the many countries visited because in many cases we have a balance of trade in our favour which is almost embarrassing. Mr. MacKinnon said: Never before have I been so impressed by the need of Canada to buy more from the countries who buy so much from us, especially those of the British Commonwealth countries. We must realize that by so doing we indirectly assist and strengthen the United Kingdom in her present financial difficulties and, of course, help ourselves.

It is difficult, Mr. MacKinnon said, to single out any particular country for comment. We are impressed with the opportunities for trade development with the Belgian Congo,

especially in foodstuffs. We found Greece mainly anxious for a long period of peace in order to re-establish her economy, while Italian production is showing a good upward trend. Portugal, although imposing import controls, appears to be in a very strong financial position and is a country where we believe further trade can be developed, both ways. The Egyptian situation needs our closest attention.

Everywhere we found pressure for Canadian newsprint and wheat and generally a demand for western flour and cereal foods. We had many inquiries as well for canned salmon and western lumber. Dried fish, canned fish and potatoes would all have a ready sale in Mediterranean countries while from all countries visited we had requests for a variety of manufactured goods - especially steel products.

With the re-imposing and extending of import licensing in the British colonies and many other countries, it is of course difficult to say at this time what the effect will be on these countries - or for that matter on our own Canadian export trade. The Union of South Africa with its exports based largely on gold is undoubtedly, at the moment, in a particularly sound position. The country, however, is going ahead in the development of secondary industries but in a sound manner. We found that South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and other countries were very anxious to encourage local investment of Canadian capital and the establishment of Canadian branch plants.

### S. AFRICAN STEEL DEVELOPMENT

I was much impressed over South Africa's use of her coal deposits. For example the Union is developing her steel industry in close proximity to her coal fields. One huge electric power project has been constructed directly over a coal mine. I could not help thinking how my own province of Alberta might well study and apply this policy.

Some members of the Mission visited East Africa and were much impressed with the development plan in Tanganyika, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia for the production of ground nuts, and the amount of progress which had already been made in this great food-producing undertaking.

Everywhere the Mission travelled, whether it was in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Belgian Congo or in Egypt, Greece, Italy or Portugal, we were so cordially received that there is no doubt that Canada is held in the highest regard, and that they were genuinely glad to welcome the Mission. Officials and business men alike were impressed by the fact that we are honestly trying to assist them in developing a market in Canada for their products, as well as trying to assist our own exporters. We were everywhere extended the greatest possible courtesy and we believe that in strengthening the economy of these countries we place them in a position to increase their purchases from Canada.

To sum up:

1. We tried to convey to the officials and business men of the countries visited just how much we appreciated past business, and left a desire on their part to place even larger orders in Canada. In fact, many millions of dollars of business for Canadian industry has definitely been arranged during the course of the Mission.

2. In British Empire countries we were able to convey some idea of our own dollar difficulties and very definitely to impress both officials and the business community alike with the extent of the aid which we in Canada had already given and which we are still giving in one form or another to the United Kingdom.

3. We were able to show by trying to assist their exports that we appreciated their own particular adverse balance of trade, and that we were really anxious to do everything possible to bring our trade into closer balance.

4. We were able to draw attention to the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto next summer, and received many indications and promises that buyers and exhibitors would attend.

5. If the extent of the Mission's success can be judged even in only a small measure by the reception we received in all countries - especially in the Union of South Africa - I can only say that the visit was definitely overdue. The good will resulting will be remembered for many years and I am sure will have a most beneficial effect on our trading relations in the future.

**LETTER OF CREDENCE PRESENTED:** Muzaffer Goker Nov. 12 presented to the Governor General at Government House his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. St. Laurent was present.

Mr. Goker has had wide and varied experience in public life. He was elected a Deputy to the Great National Assembly of Turkey, and was President of the Committee for External Affairs. His last foreign appointment was that of Ambassador of Turkey in Tokyo during the last war. After graduating from the School of Political Sciences in Istanbul and from the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris, Mr. Goker was professor of political history in Turkey.

Howard Measures, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented Mr. Goker to the Governor General. The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor; Kenan Gokart, First Secretary; Lt. Col. Pertev Gokce, Military Attache; Staff Major Necmettin Erguyen, Assistant Military Attache.

Guy Beaudry, Assistant Protocol Officer, Department of External Affairs, was also present.

The new Ambassador delivered a short speech

to which His Excellency the Governor General replied.

**VETERANS' LAND SCHEME:** Approximately 2,600 acres of land have been cleared, broken and prepared for seeding in the Saskatchewan government's Carrot River veteran settlement project. J.H. Sturdy, Reconstruction Minister for Saskatchewan, said recently on his return from an inspection of the project.

In addition, about 500 acres have been cleared and broken in the form of a fire guard surrounding the present development area, which is part of a burned-over timber block about 23 miles northeast of the town of Carrot River.

Even the preparation of a fire guard is a major operation in a land-clearing development of this size. The fire guard itself is 20 miles long and about 100 feet wide and it takes a full nine hours to plow a single furrow around the limits of the project. The initial project is confined to about 60,000 acres, but it is expected that eventually more than 200,000 acres will be cleared and broken.

This new land settlement project in the bush country is being undertaken by about 30 veterans working under the provincial Department of Reconstruction.

**GREENLEY ISLAND LIGHT:** Immediate steps are being taken by the Department of Transport to safeguard shipping in the Strait of Belle Isle by establishing a temporary light at Greenley Island to replace the lighthouse which was destroyed by fire last week with the loss of one life. The Minister of Transport, Mr.

Chevrier announces that instructions had been issued to the departmental steamer the G.G.S. "Saurel" now at Charlottetown to proceed to Greenley Island and set up in the emergency an automatic acetelyne light on a pole. Information received by the Department indicates that the fog alarm equipment which was housed separately was not damaged by the fire. The lighthouse proper and attached dwelling, together with the stores and all personal belongings of the staff were destroyed in the fire.

Greenley Island lighthouse was established by the Canadian Government in 1867 and although repaired and remodelled since then, the old structure remained. It was of wooden construction and its light was well known to mariners, being a 2nd order flashing optic visible for a distance of 16 miles.

**DEATH OF SENATOR FOSTER:** Senator W.E. Foster, 74, died in the Saint John General Hospital early today after an illness of several weeks. He was a former Liberal Premier of New Brunswick, Federal Secretary of State and Speaker of the Upper House.

Senator Foster became Premier of New Brunswick in 1917 shortly after assuming leadership of the provincial Liberal Party. He resigned in 1923 to accept an appointment to the Canadian Advisory Board for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, and became board chairman in 1927.

Called to the Dominion Cabinet as Secretary of State in 1925, he suffered defeat in the general election of that year. His appointment to the Senate followed in 1928, and he was appointed Speaker of the Upper Chamber in 1936.