

in all provinces concerned: Quebec and Ontario showed increases of 25.1 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively; the group of provinces, comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba registered a gain of 13.8 per cent; in British Columbia the increase was 10.9 per cent.

Newsprint made up 77.8 per cent of the total tonnage of paper manufactured in 1946. Newsprint production amounted to 4,162,158 tons with a value of \$280,807,610 as compared with 3,324,033 tons valued at \$189,023,736 in 1945, representing increases of 25.2 per cent in quantity and 48.6 per cent in value. Production of all other kinds of paper also increased both in volume and value.

RECORD TOURIST TRAFFIC: With all provinces sharing in the advance, the number of tourist cars entering Canada continued to rise in September when 198,865 passed through ports of entry as compared with 181,734 in the corresponding month last year. It is evident that new records will be established in the number of entries during 1947. To the end of Sept. a total of 1,431,604 touring permits had been issued compared with 1,492,106 during the twelve months of 1946. A comparison with the first nine months of last year indicates a percentage increase of over 12½ per cent or 159,300 cars to the end of September.

\$100 MILLION IN SAVINGS BONDS

PAYROLL PLAN SUCCESS: Sales of Canada Savings Bonds to October 24 notched the hundred million dollar mark with reported totals of \$100,562,700 for 341,532 applications. Sales under the Payroll Savings Plan showed no signs of slackening, and accounted for nearly half the dollar amount for a figure of \$48,319,550, and for more than two thirds the number of applications at 246,911. Substantial portions of Payroll Savings Plan sales were represented by purchases of \$614,900 by the Armed Forces, \$3,334,800 by the Civil Service, and \$6,058,500 by railway employees.

The high average purchase under the Payroll Savings Plan continues to be a feature of returns to date. Up to October 24th, this average stood at \$195.70, as compared with an average purchase of \$183.72 last October. The average purchase for all types of sale to date of \$539.13 is also running ahead of the comparable figure of last October of \$409.76, despite the limitation of \$1000 on holdings in any one name.

ALL-TIME LOW IN CHILD MORTALITY: Deaths of infants under one year and of mothers who died as a result of childbirth reached an all-time low in Canada last year. Dr. Ernest Couture, chief of the child and maternal health division of the Department of National Health and Wel-

fare, reports in an article in the current issue of "Canada's Health and Welfare."

In a review of preliminary figures for 1946, recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Couture notes that the infant mortality rate fell from 51 deaths per thousand live births in 1945 to 47 last year. Twenty years ago the figure stood at 94 and 10 years ago at 76.

The stillbirth rate fell by 4.3 per cent in 1946 as compared with the previous year.

P.E.I. GENERAL ELECTIONS: General elections for the Prince Edward Island Legislature are to be held December 11. The present Liberal government of P.E.I. was returned Sept. 15, 1945. Present party standing: Liberals 20; Progressive Conservatives, 10. Vacancies, none.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Oct. 23, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	Oct. 23	Oct. 16	Sept. 25
			(1935-39=100)

INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX

(100 Common Stocks)...	106.3	105.7	102.8
74 Industrials.....	99.9	99.4	95.9
18 Utilities.....	117.4	117.9	115.0
8 Banks.....	128.0	124.8	127.4

MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX

(27 Stocks).....	88.8	87.4	87.7
23 Golds.....	79.5	79.1	79.8
4 Base Metals.....	105.0	101.8	101.1

SILVER, LEAD, ZINC PRODUCTION: Production of primary silver, lead and zinc was lower in August and in the first eight months of this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of silver amounted to 1,062,360 fine ounces compared with 1,155,447 a year ago, lead 13,612 tons compared with 14,901, and zinc 16,709 tons compared with 19,424. Cumulative output of silver totalled 7,670,069 fine ounces compared with 8,893,136 in the similar period of 1946, lead 107,410 tons compared with 123,501, and zinc 139,294 tons compared with 161,171.

Exports of refined silver in August were at their highest point for the year, amounting to 1,082,564 fine ounces, bringing the eight-month total to 6,012,721 ounces. August exports of lead in pigs totalled 7,487 tons, the eight-month figure standing at 81,824 tons. Zinc spelter exports for the month, at 10,478 tons, were about the same as in June and July; in the eight months ended August, 94,550 tons were exported.

A UNANIMOUS VICTORY: A resolution, initiated by Canada, which condemned war-mongering and urged "peace-mongering" instead, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly Political and Security Committee Oct. 27. The vote, 56 to 0, came after Russia had backed down on her war-mongering charges against the United States, Turkey and Greece. Haiti was absent from the committee.

The resolution brought five days of debate to an end. It was presented jointly by Canada, France and Australia but it was the Canadian delegation which began the moves and pressed for the final compromise proposal.

Russian support for the resolution created evident surprise in the committee especially as an anti-war-mongering resolution, proposed earlier by Russia, had been turned down paragraph by paragraph. Mr. Vyshinsky, chief Russian delegate, had further stated that the USSR did not associate itself with the Australian-Canadian-French resolution, stating that the authors had not considered it necessary to consult the Soviet delegation as could have been done. Mr. Ilsley replied that no discourtesy had been intended. The "very uncompromising way" in which the Soviet resolution had been presented had, Mr. Ilsley stated, made the authors of the joint resolution consider that it would be useless to try to get Russian agreement to a joint product.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The joint resolution, as adopted by the committee on a unanimous vote, reads: "Whereas in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the source of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; and

"Whereas the Charter also calls for the promotion of and observance of, fundamental freedoms which include freedom of expression, all members having pledged themselves in Article 56 to take joint and separate action for such observance of fundamental freedoms, The General Assembly

1. Condemns all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, or act of aggression.
2. Requests the Government of each member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits;
 - (a) To promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter; and
 - (b) To encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to

- the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace.
3. Directs that this resolution be communicated to the forthcoming conference on freedom of information."

PRESS FREEDOM DEFENDED: In the Social Committee, Oct. 28, Britain, Canada and South Africa defended the press freedom of Western democracies against violent attacks by the Soviet bloc. Speaking on a Yugoslav resolution aimed to prevent dissemination of slanderous information, Ernest Davies, British Labour M.P., said the Moscow press had been guilty of unscrupulous and malicious travesty of the truth.

We all condemn slander and malicious and tendentious reports, but we cannot permit those who are equally guilty in this respect to clothe themselves in white sheets and point the finger of accusation against others, Mr. Davies added.

He called for rejection of the Yugoslav resolution, describing it as "a resolution which is introduced here with a view to discrediting certain nations for falsely directing accusations against others of sins of which they themselves are guilty".

Rene Beaudoin M.P., for the Canadian delegation, said:

Our delegation represents a country in which the freedom of the press and freedom of speech are fundamental. We would therefore refuse to accept any proposal which would ask the government to judge and punish its people for the views they have expressed. The remedy, to our mind, is not to impose restrictions but to guarantee the right to reply to falsehood by truth.

I was not impressed by the interpretation of the delegate from the U.S.S.R. According to the delegates from the Soviet and the Ukraine (and I do not wish to offend them, as I certainly have nothing against their people), their country alone is in possession of virtue and only they enjoy true freedom of speech.

In a free press all sorts of quotations can be chosen and it is just because of this that the delegate from the Ukraine could find opinions championing his cause. But the same press could produce arguments to the contrary which would have destroyed all the points which he made.

The delegate from Belgium raised the question as to how you define what is false and tendentious. Despite the efforts of the delegate of Poland, I was not convinced by his explanation nor could I follow the explanation of the delegate from the Ukraine. Some people have complained here that certain newspapers have misrepresented their statements or have not given them enough space. This is admittedly one of the drawbacks in a country where there is freedom of the press. We feel, however,