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Price Control Situation Explained: In the first of a series of five broadcasts to explain the price control situation, Prices Board Chairman Donald Gordon says that "however much we may regret it, rigid stability of prices is beyond achievement . . . the only choice open to us is between controlled re-adjustment and uncontrolled re-adjustment."

During the war, most disagreements on price controls could be settled by asking "what action would best increase our war effort." Now, however, peacetime pressures were being felt.

"We find labour interests insisting upon higher wages but demanding steady prices. We find the farmer asking for higher prices but insisting that the cost of his supplies be held. And we find manufacturers contending that the prices of his product should be freed of control, but objecting to the rising costs of his labour and materials. This kind of pressure is one reason why the cost of living has been rising this year . . ."

Among the "other reasons" why prices could not be held "absolutely steady" was that "six years of war have left a legacy of higher costs which cannot help but influence the level of prices." The problem of keeping prices down during the war had been aided by the fact that "so long as manufacturers had a large volume of war business they could manage to sell their civilian production at 1941 prices. But, when war business went, they found that costs were seriously out of line with 1941 prices and in many cases some increase had to be permitted to ensure supply."

In the United States, "which has more influence on Canada than any other country," prices had risen since VJ-Day "just about as much as during the whole period of war itself." This was bound to have some effect on Canadian prices because of higher import costs, the "enormous pull" of the American market which could strip Canadian markets of important items and the "psychological effects" on Canadian producers.

The "only real solution" to the problem, "expanding production," had been delayed by industrial disputes both in Canada and the United States and by shortages of supplies and certain types of skilled labour.

Mr. Gordon warned that ". . . immediate removal of controls would be followed by a sharp increase in the cost of necessities."

Privy Council Reserves Judgment: Six days of argument over Canada's right to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in London ended yesterday when the seven law lords of the Council reserved judgment. In closing argument for the Attorney-General of Canada, Deputy Justice Minister F.P. Varcoe said "the people of Canada want an independent, self-sufficient judicature."

In brief rebuttal, C.R. Magone of Toronto, representing the Ontario Attorney-General, re-emphasized his previous argument that the system of appeals to the Privy Council is an integral part of the administration of justice in Ontario, saying:-

"We maintain that as the Parliament of Canada has no power to pass legislation giving the right of appeal to the Privy Council from provincial courts, it cannot therefore abolish it."

Wilfrid Barton, a London lawyer appearing for British Columbia, said that "only the British Columbia legislature is competent to abolish appeals . . ." Representatives appearing for New Brunswick and Quebec had nothing to add to previous arguments. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had supported the Dominion's right to abolish the appeals. (CP)

Canada's Share of U.N. Cost: The Finance Committee of the United Nations has suggested that Canada pay 3.1 per cent of the annual cost of administering the organization. (CP)

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