

"This age we live in has been called the atomic age. Vast new sources of energy are being tapped but instead of thinking of them in terms of service and betterment of mankind, men's thoughts turn to destructive purposes. Destruction by these new and terrible weapons of war can only lead to unparalleled disaster for all concerned, and yet people lightly talk of war and bend their energies to prepare for it. A very distinguished American said the other day that the use of the atom bomb might well be likened to setting a house on fire in order to rid it of some insects and termites.

"Dangers undoubtedly threaten us and we must be on our guard against them and take all necessary precautions. But we must always remember that the way to serve or protect mankind is not to destroy the house in which it lives and all that it contains.

"The problem of maintaining world peace and of diverting our minds and energies to that end thus becomes one of paramount importance. All of us talk of peace and the desirability of it, but do we all serve it faithfully and earnestly? Even in our struggle for freedom, our great leader taught us the path of peace. In the larger context of the world we must inevitably follow that path to the best of our ability. I am convinced that Canada, like India, is earnestly desirous of maintaining peace and freedom. Both our respective countries believe in democracy and the democratic method and in individual and national freedom. In international affairs, therefore, our objectives are similar and we have found no difficulty thus far in co-operating for the achievement of these aims. I am here to assure the Government and people of Canada of our earnest desire to work for these ends in co-operation with them. The differences that have existed in our minds about East and West have little substance today and we are all partners in the same great undertaking. I have little doubt that in spite of the dangers that beset this world today, the forces of constructive and co-operative effort for human betterment will succeed and the spirit of Man will triumph again...."

EXPORTS DOWN IN SEPTEMBER: Canada's domestic exports in September were valued at \$228,400,000, down nine per cent from the August total of \$251,700,000 and 19 per cent below the exceptionally high value of \$283,000,000 in September last year, according to trade returns released by the Bureau of Statistics. September exports a year ago rose to an unusually high level due mainly to the removal of export controls on shipments of cattle and meat to the United States and to sales of ships.

Although contrasting with this marked upward trend a year ago, the drop last month was in keeping with the movement in 1947 and 1946.

While some of the declines in exports in September from earlier months this year arise from irregular factors affecting supply and shipments, others appear directly to reflect reduced demands.

As a result of the decline of \$54,600,000 from September a year ago, the cumulative total for the nine months ending September this year fell slightly below last year's corresponding period, amounting to \$2,146,000,000 compared with \$2,158,200,000.

Shipments to the United States were down \$48,300,000 in September from a year earlier, accounting for most of the month's total decline, while total exports to other foreign countries were also \$8,300,000 lower. Overall exports to Commonwealth countries, on the other hand, showed a small increase of approximately \$1,900,000, which was mainly the result of an advance of \$9,000,000 in sales to the United Kingdom that more than offset decreases in exports to the British West Indies and Commonwealth countries in Africa. In the nine-month period, the aggregate for Commonwealth countries was higher than last year, most regions sharing in the advance, while the aggregate for foreign countries was moderately lower owing to declines for the United States and European countries.

Outstanding features of the month's trade from the commodity angle were large decreases from September last year in the animals and animal products, and the wood and paper groups. Due largely to sharply reduced exports of cattle, bacons and hams, and other meats, the value of exports in the former group fell nearly one-half from \$57,300,000 to \$29,300,000, while smaller shipments of planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint were largely responsible for a decline in the latter group from \$94,546,000 to \$68,226,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group, with wheat continuing its gains of earlier months over last year, rose about \$7,000,000, and the non-ferrous metals group maintained its previous advances with a moderate increase of nearly \$4,000,000. Gains in these two groups, however, were offset by decreases for the remaining five.

September exports to the United States were valued at \$113,700,000, down nearly 30 per cent as compared with the near-record high monthly value of \$162,000,000 for September last year but only slightly below the August value of \$115,400,000. Total for the nine months ending September was slightly below 1948 at \$1,024,300,000 compared with \$1,040,900,000.

Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in the month to \$56,948,000 compared with \$47,928,000 a year ago, raising the nine-month aggregate to \$526,000,000 as against \$516,200,000 in 1948. The September value, however, was below that for each of the previous five months.