

considerable section of Western Canada at a cost of millions to wheat growers. In co-operation with the staff of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, the Entomologists and Plant Pathologists of the Science Service of the Department, the breeding of varieties that would resist the insect was begun. Of more than 100 varieties under test, one now registered under the name of Rescue, has shown the best resistance so far to sawfly attacks.

IMMIGRANTS FROM MALTA: Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Minister of Mines and Resources Mr. Glen, with the Minister of Emigration in Malta, Mr. Cole, for the admission to Canada of 500 immigrants as construction workers from that island. The movement will take place this spring and the Maltese authorities will make all transportation arrangements.

Canadian officials will proceed to Malta to make the selection of immigrants and conduct the necessary immigration, civil and medical examinations. On arrival in Canada, the immigrants will be placed in employment by the Department of Labour.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT: The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Secretary of State announce that Canada will take part in an International Conference at Brussels in June to consider a revision of the Berne-Berlin-Rome Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, commonly known as the Copyright Convention. Victor Dore, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, will be Head of the Delegation and will be assisted by W.P.J. O'Meara, K.C., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, as Alternate Delegate and by D.V.C. MacDonald, K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, as Technical Adviser.

Mr. Victor Dore through his work in UNESCO has been concerned with the general problem of copyrights. Mr. O'Meara has represented the Patents and Copyrights Office in litigation before the courts and Dean MacDonald, an authority on copyright, has assisted the Canadian Copyright Appeal Board in an advisory capacity.

The International Law of Copyright dates from the original Berne Convention of 1886 and has been revised at later conferences held at Paris in 1896, at Berlin in 1908, and at Rome in 1928. The Convention guarantees to authors of all works in the literary, scientific and artistic domain first published in a Copyright Union country, the enjoyment in the other countries of the rights which the Copyright Laws of those countries grant to their citizens. The enjoyment of these rights is not subject to any formality, such as registration, and the rights include royalties from translations.

The Conference to be held in Brussels in June will have to consider, among other things, weaknesses and ambiguities in the present Convention. Many problems have arisen as a result of changes in the techniques of reproducing literary and artistic works and in connection with the difficult question of tariffs relating to public performing rights.

1947 TOBACCO CROP LOWER: Canada's 1947 tobacco crop was valued at \$41,709,000, according to the first estimate released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Producers expect to receive \$7,763,000 less this season than last when the crop was valued at \$49,472,000. While the acreage harvested in 1947 was 13 per cent greater than in the preceding year, average yields were off sharply at 928 pounds per acre compared with 1,281. The value of the crop, by provinces, with comparable date for 1946 in brackets, was: Quebec, \$2,646,000 (\$3,383,000); Ontario, \$39,029,000 (\$46,034,000); British Columbia, \$34,000 (\$55,000).

SUB-ZERO NORTHERN SURVEY: In preparation for the final lap of a 360-mile survey begun last year, a party of Royal Canadian Engineers is now assembling and outfitting at Churchill, Man., Army Headquarters announce.

The party is under command of Major J.I. Thompson, of Ottawa, and consists of eight soldiers and two civilians. Equipped with a dog team and a caterpillar tractor to draw the sleds, they will leave Churchill early this month and proceed along and coast over the sea ice to the mouth of the Seal River. The group will then proceed up the Seal for 20 or 30 miles before striking out due south for 60 miles. The final leg of 40 miles will be completed when they reach the Hudson Bay Railway.

Although well over 1000 air photos of the area to be mapped were taken by the RCAF last summer, the Engineers must cover every inch of a route surrounding this territory with transit and tape traverse in order to produce accurate maps. As this country, consisting of muskeg and innumerable streams and lakes, is virtually impassable in the summer, the work must be carried out in sub-zero weather and completed before the spring break-up in May.

The caterpillar tractor used by the expedition will draw two heavy sleds, one carrying a "caboose" or living quarters, and the other, supplies. The civilian trapper included in the party, with his sledge and dog team, will reconnoitre a passable route and will be available in case of emergency for a trip back to Churchill.

V.C. PHELAN HEADS I.L.O. COMMITTEE: V.C. Phelan, of the Department of Labour, has been unanimously elected Chairman for the current session in Geneva, Switzerland, of the Per-

manent Migration Committee of the International Labour Organization, Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announces. Thirty-five countries are members of this Committee.

Among the subjects dealt with at this meeting of the Committee are: a proposed revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939; a draft model migration agreement; the technical selection and trend of migrants; and

the co-operation of the I.L.O. in measures for the co-ordination of international responsibilities in the field of migration.

For most of the past year, Mr. Phelan has been in Europe as a representative of the Department of Labour, assisting in the selection of Displaced Persons for immigration to Canada.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

LITTLE ASSEMBLY DECISION ON KOREA: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Little Assembly) concluded its consideration of the Korean question February 26 by approving a summary of the majority views which will be forwarded to the Korean commission along with the United States resolution.

This summary, prepared by the United States, came under three main heads:-

- (1) The elections must be free and all democratic rights recognized and respected. The Little Assembly noted that the United States had given its assurances of unhindered elections.
- (2) The National Assembly of Korea would be a stage in the formation of a government whose final shape would be determined by the Koreans. And the Koreans of the south would be free to consult--if they could--with the Koreans of the north in an effort to get them into the government. These consultations would be with the blessings of the Little Assembly.
- (3) The Little Assembly recognized that the Korean Commission itself had the authority and discretion to carry out its duties as far as it was able.

Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico) chairman, summarizing the work done, said the committee had good reason to be satisfied. Dr. Padilla Nervo called attention to the U.S. pledge that an atmosphere of freedom would be assured for the elections.

As for the view that these elections might tend to perpetuate the division between north and south Korea, Dr. Padilla Nervo said that formation of a nuclear, independent government in South Korea should encourage consultations and cooperation toward national independence and unity. Seats would be left open in the National Assembly for representative of Northern Korea.

PROVISION OF U.S. RESOLUTION

Main clauses of the United States resolution on Korea, adopted by the Little Assembly by 31 to two (Canada and Australia) with eleven abstentions (C.W.B. February 27, P.1), read:

The Interim Committee --

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea;

Deeming it necessary that the programme set forth in the General Assembly resolutions of 14 November 1947 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea, and if that is impossible, in as much of Korea as is accessible to it; and

Considering it important that the elections be held to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a national government of Korea;

RESOLVES

That in its view it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the commission.

Subsequent to the Little Assembly meeting, the Australian delegation announced that it would continue to cooperate.

"The Australian representative (on the commission) will endeavour to ensure that the elections are in fact the free expression of the will of the people of South Korea," the delegation said.

ELECTION DATE IN S. KOREA: Lieut-Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea announced in Seoul, March 1, (reports the U.N. Press Service) that elections will be held in South Korea May 9 next.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Little Assembly) has under consideration proposals for implementation of articles 11 (1) and 13 (1a) of the U.N. Charter, which deal with the promotion of international cooperation in the political field and in the maintenance of peace.

Two proposals are before the Committee: 1. A proposal by Lebanon for the creation of a permanent committee of conciliation