

society for the good of all. Any failure to do our part to help other peoples to good health weakens world citizenship. Recent progress gives us confidence that within the limits of this century we can achieve a new measure of freedom from disease in our countries while helping to unite the world in search of good health."

WORK STOPPAGES: Time loss due to work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during September, 1949, was higher than the preceding month but considerably lower than September, 1948, according to the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for September, issued on October 25 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Three work stoppages accounted for 75 per cent of the total time loss. These were lithographers at London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal; carpenters and building trades workers at St. John's, Nfld., and salmon fishermen, tendermen, etc., in British Columbia.

Preliminary figures for September, 1949, showed 22 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 8,211 workers, with a time loss of 66,580 man-working days, as compared with 19 in August, 1949, with 4,541 workers involved and a time loss of 35,451 man-working days. In September, 1948, there were 31 strikes involving 11,619 workers with a time loss of 112,759 days.

13 ARRESTED IN BOGUS BILLS CASE: Less than two months after the first appearance of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes, R.C.M.P. authorities have been able to report the arrest of 13 persons and the sentencing of four on various charges connected with the counterfeit issue. In addition, warrants have been issued for the arrest of an undisclosed number of identified suspects, it is announced by the Bank of Canada.

Arrests have been made in Vancouver, B.C., Brockville, Welland, Guelph and Niagara Falls, Ont. Convictions have been obtained in all four cases which have come to trial, resulting in sentences totalling more than nine years imprisonment.

CANADIANS HELP "DEFEND" NEW YORK: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, said on October 25 that preliminary reports of Operation Metropolis, the joint RCAF-USAF Reserve exercise in which New York City was "defended" against an "enemy" bombing attack during the weekend, were most satisfactory. Mr. Claxton stated that although the exercise itself was on a small scale, it was heartening to see the Reserve forces of the two countries operating smoothly and successfully in this manner. The text of Mr. Claxton's statement follows:

"The Reserve air force units of Canada and the United States were able to operate together very successfully in Operation Metropolis. As a Military operation the exercise was on a small scale, and as far as Canada was concerned, involved only the RCAF Reserve units from a single city, Montreal. As an indication of the way in which we are able to work together, however, it was significant and heartening. I hope that we shall have more of these joint exercises, for their value in bringing together the members of our citizen forces merits wholehearted encouragement. The officers and airmen who took part deserve hearty congratulations".

Operation Metropolis, carried out on Saturday, October 22, was a simulated air defence of New York City against enemy bombing attack. Acting in the role of attackers were American B-26 bombers, while RCAF Reserve units joined forces with US National Guard squadrons to knock down the attackers. Nos. 401 and 438 Reserve Squadrons, flying Vampire jet fighters, and No. 1 Radar and Communication Unit, a reserve mobile radar group, formed the Canadian contingent in the exercise. All are from Montreal.

LT.-GEN. CANTLIE'S VISIT: Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Cantlie, KBE, CB, MC, FRCS, Director-General of the British Army Medical Services and an Honorary Physician to His Majesty the King, will be a visitor to Canada early next month, the Defence Department announced on October 25.

Gen. Cantlie will come to Montreal from Washington on November 1 and to Ottawa on Thursday, November 3. He will stay overnight in Ottawa and proceed the next day to Kingston and to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps School at Camp Borden.

Brig. W.L. Coke, OBE, Director-General of Medical Services for the Canadian Army, and other officials of National Defence Headquarters will confer with Gen. Cantlie during his visit and will also accompany him to Kingston and Borden. He is expected to return to the United States on November 7.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS SALES: Sales of Canada Savings Bonds are running more than double the amount recorded in the first reports of last year's campaign the Bank of Canada announced on October 25. Sales through the Payroll Savings Plan covering the first five days of the campaign stand at \$35,537,000 as compared to sales last year of \$15,380,100. Sales to the general public for the first five days this year total \$24,446,500 as compared to \$11,819,850 last year.

The grand total for both groups is \$59,983,500. The grand total for approximately the same period last year was \$27,199,950.

for that. If we do not all co-operate and live at peace with each other, we stumble on one another and clutch at each other's throats.

"We talk of the East and West, of the Orient and the Occident, and yet these divisions have little reality. In fact the so-called east is geographically the west for you. During the last two or three hundred years some European nations developed an industrial civilization and thus became different in many ways from the East which was still primarily agricultural. The new strength that technical advance gave them added to their wealth and power and an era of colonialism and imperialism began during which the greater part of Asia was dominated over by some countries of Europe. In the long perspective of history this was a brief period and already we are seeing the end of it. The imperialism which was at its height during the last century and a half has largely faded away and only lingers in a few countries today. There can be little doubt that it will end in these remaining countries also, and the sooner it ends the better for the peace and security of the world.

ASIA RENASCENT

"Asia, the mother of continents and the cradle of history's major civilizations, is renaissant today. The dawn of its newly acquired freedom is turbulent because during these past two centuries its growth was arrested, frustration was widespread, and new forces grew up. These forces were essentially nationalist, seeking political freedom, but behind them was the vital economic urge for bettering the economic condition of the masses of the people. Where nationalism was thwarted there was conflict, as there is conflict today where it is being thwarted, for example in South-East Asia. To regard the present unsettled state of South-East Asia as a result or as part of an ideological conflict would be a dangerous error. The troubles and discontents of this part of the world and indeed of the greater part of Asia, are the result of obstructed freedom and dire poverty. The remedy is to accelerate the advent of freedom and to remove want. If this is achieved Asia will become a powerful factor in stability and peace. The philosophy of Asia has been and is a philosophy of peace.

"There is another facet of this Asian situation to which reference must be made. The so-called revolt of Asia is a striving of the legitimate pride of ancient peoples against the arrogance of certain Western nations. Racial discrimination is still in evidence in some countries and there is still not enough realization of the importance of Asia in the councils of the world.

"India's championship of freedom and racial equality in Asia, as well as in Africa, is a natural urge of the facts of geography and history, India desires no leadership or dominion or authority over any other country. But we are compelled by circumstances to play our part in Asia and in the world because we are

convinced that unless these basic problems of Asia are solved, there can be no world peace. Canada, with her traditions of democracy her sense of justice and her love of fair play, should understand our purpose and our motives and should use her growing wealth and power to extend the horizons of freedom, to promote order and liberty, to remove want, and thus to ensure lasting peace.

"India is an old nation and yet today she has something of the spirit and dynamic quality of youth in her. Some of the vital impulses which gave strength to India in past ages inspire us still, and at the same time we have learnt much from the West in social and political values, in sciences and technology. We have still much to learn and much to do, especially in the application of science to problems of social well-being. We have gained political freedom and the urgent task before us today is to improve rapidly the economic conditions of our people, and to fight relentlessly against poverty and social ills. We are determined to apply ourselves to these problems and to achieve success. We have the will and the natural resources and the human material to do so and our immediate task is to harness them for human betterment. For this purpose it is essential for us to have a period of peaceful development and co-operation with other nations.

CONTRACTING WORLD

"The peace of one country cannot be assured unless there is peace elsewhere also. In this narrow and contracting world, war and peace and freedom are becoming indivisible. Therefore it is not enough for any one country to secure peace within its own borders, but it is necessary also that it should endeavour to its utmost capacity to help in the maintenance of peace all over the world.

"The world is full of tension and conflict today. Behind this tension lies an ever-growing fear, which is the parent of so many ills. There are also economic causes which can only be remedied by economic means. There can be no security or real peace if vast numbers of people in various parts of the world live in poverty and misery. Nor indeed can there be a balanced economy for the world as a whole if the undeveloped parts continue to upset that balance and to drag down even the more prosperous nations. Both for economic and political reasons, therefore, it has become essential to develop these undeveloped regions and to raise the standards of the people there. Technical advance and industrialization of these regions will not mean any injury to those countries which are already highly industrialized. International trade grows as more and more countries produce more goods and supply the wants of mankind. Our industrialization has a predominantly social aim to meet the pressing wants of the great majority of our own people.