

RETAIL TRADE INCREASED: Canada's total retail trade in September was estimated at \$685,000,000, an increase of seven per cent over the September, 1948 figure of \$639,000,000. Sales were also higher than the August total of \$644,000,000.

A uniform rate of increase over 1948 has prevailed over the last five months, during which sales increases have ranged from five to eight per cent. Dollar sales for the first nine months of this year were estimated at \$5,543,000,000, up seven per cent over sales of \$5,175,000,000 in the similar period of 1948.

Most kinds of stores reported moderate sales increases in September this year over a year ago. Among the few increases which exceeded the average gain of seven per cent were those for motor vehicle dealers and furniture stores which rose by 28 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. The motor vehicle trade has maintained a consistently high rate of increase throughout 1949, and had a cumulative gain of 20 per cent in the nine months' comparison.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE, INCOME: In the fall of 1948, the Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of family expenditures which covered a cross-section of Canadian families and single individuals.

The average expenditure of the 526,000 families and single persons in Montreal in the year ending August 31, 1948 was \$2,964.72, and average income was \$2,956.53. Housing of various kinds accounted for 12.0 per cent of total expenditure, with rent alone making up 9.8 per cent. Food eaten at home made up 24.8 per cent of total expenditure, with restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks, taking another 6.8 per cent. Clothing accounted for 13.2 per cent, transportation (including the net price of cars bought) 5.1 per cent, fuel, light, water and other similar household expenses 6.1 per cent, household furnishings and equipment 5.4 per cent. In addition, the average Montreal family used 11.0 per cent of its total expenditure for personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions and pension contributions. Another 3.5 per cent went for medical, including dental care, and 1.4 per cent for personal care (haircuts, waves, cosmetics, etc.). Soap, cleaning supplies and tobacco accounted for 4.5 per cent.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 10 amounted to 175,361,600 bushels compared with 177,496,300 on November 3 and 183,840,100 on the corresponding date last year.

CANADIAN-FAO DELEGATION: The Canadian Delegation to the Annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), opening this year in Washington on November 21, is led by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, with Dr. G.S.H. Barton, special Assistant to the Minister, as alternate head, it has been announced.

The Delegation also includes in its membership Dr. Georges Bouchard, with producers represented by Dr. H.H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and also head of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; Clive Planta, Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa; Clarence J. Morrow, Fisheries Council, Lunenburg.

Accompanying the Delegation are advisers appointed from Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines and Resources, Health and Welfare, External Affairs and Finance.

Most important subject to come up for discussion at this year's conference is expected to be the proposal for the establishment of an International Commodity Clearing House to handle surplus food products.

FEWER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: There was a further lessening in juvenile delinquency in Canada in 1948, continuing an unbroken downward trend since 1942 when an all-time record number of cases was brought before the courts. According to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics, 7,878 juveniles appeared in court during the year as compared with 8,265 in 1947, and 13,802 in 1942. Convictions also were fewer in number, totalling 7,155 in 1948, 7,545 in 1947, and 11,758 in 1942.

Youthful offenders charged with major offences decreased to 5,049 from 5,152 in 1947, or by two per cent, while the convictions fell to 4,591 from 4,683, or by the same percentage. Charges for minor offences fell off to 2,829 from 3,113, or by nine per cent, and the convictions to 2,564 from 2,862, or by 10 per cent.

AID FOR EASTERN HOSPITALS: Federal grants of more than \$223,000 to aid in providing nearly 300 more hospital beds in eastern Canada were announced on November 22 by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin. Receiving aid are the St. John's Sanatorium, St. John's Nfld.; the Sherbrooke Hospital, Sherbrooke, Que.; and the St. Marys Memorial Hospital, St. Marys, Ont.

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in October totalled 141,200, showing an increase of 10 per cent over last year's corresponding figure of 128,100.

labour behind the 'eight ball', to use a street term, in the competitive field of power and other atomic uses in the future. The people should be told whether this difference in policy in Canada is a domestic governmental decision or whether it is founded on some arrangement between the two countries on the international level. If it is the latter then this house should know what that understanding or agreement is...."

Mr. MacInnis said that, like the member for Peel, he accepted the United Nations as the basis for our external relations. In the six weeks that he had watched the proceedings at the United Nations Assembly in 1947 as one of the Parliamentary Advisers to the Canadian Delegation, he said, "never once did Mr. Vishinsky say that he agreed with anything that was proposed unless it was proposed by the Soviet bloc." He added:

"I have mentioned Mr. Vishinsky. I should also like to say that I am indeed pleased to note that the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Assembly has begun to talk to Mr. Vishinsky in the only language that he understands. They are talking back to him. When I was there in 1947 I thought the only delegate who talked back to Mr. Vishinsky was Hector MacNeill of Great Britain. I am glad indeed to see that the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) and only yesterday the Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Martin) made speeches in which they talked to Mr. Vishinsky in the only terms that he understands...."

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Mr. MacInnis urged the Government and its representatives to stress to other countries and to practise as its own policy, economic co-operation with all the countries of the world who are willing to co-operate with us. "In my opinion" he said "economic co-operation is absolutely essential if we are to lay the foundation for an enduring peace...."

Mr. Hansell said he felt certain that the entire world situation had resolved itself into a struggle between Communism and Democracy. When it came to government policy we must ask; "Does this aid and abet the programme for the eventual realization of a world satanic dictatorship, or does it aid in exposing the enemies of men and assist in the programme for the eventual establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth when Government shall be upon his shoulders?"

Mr. Drew said, in part:

"...If the free nations of the West, the nations of the Atlantic Community, stand firm and leave no doubt about their purpose, the time may well come--and sooner than many of us may hope today--when it will be possible to say to Russia: carry out the provisions of the Atlantic charter; free Poland; free Yugoslavia; free Bulgaria and Roumania; free the Baltic states; free Czechoslovakia and China from

your threat of power. Leave them free to make their own choice, in their own way. Then we shall be prepared to say we do not pretend to tell you what form of government you should have within your own land; and if you give that evidence of acceptance of the Charter we shall recognize you as a member of the great fellowship which was established at San Francisco...."

"I believe it can be said, to the credit of those who have spoken on behalf of Canada at the United Nations meetings and elsewhere, that the Canadian voice has been heard and that all of us welcome the extent to which Canada's opinion is respected in the councils of the nations of the world.

"As we go into the years immediately ahead, years which perhaps will be more fateful than any that we have ever known, those who speak on behalf of Canada will undoubtedly receive the wholehearted support of every member of this House and of every Canadian to the extent that, with clarity, with courage and with constructive thought, they lay before the meetings of the nations plans which will be the basis for possible peace in the years ahead...."

MR. PEARSON CONCLUDES DEBATE

In concluding the debate, Mr. Pearson replied to Mr. Graydon on the subject of the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes. He said, in part:

"An extremely important matter was touched upon by the Member for Peel and the Leader of the Opposition in their references to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in this country. It was suggested that possibly the industries of this country were not being given the same facilities, the same information or the same assistance by the Government in regard to atomic energy as the industries in the United States. That is an understandable preoccupation, but I can set it at rest because I am in a position to state that there is no agreement or understanding between the Canadian and United States Governments which limits the information available to Canadian industry to any greater extent than it is limited in the case of United States' industry...."

The Minister said that the Government would be represented by a Minister at the Conference of Commonwealth External Affairs Ministers which would meet in Colombo, Ceylon in January. He was not certain at this time who would be the representative of the Government.

After assuring the House that no pressure of any kind from any quarter had been brought to bear on the Canadian Government to recognize or not to recognize the communist Government of China he touched upon the possibility of a Pacific Pact to parallel the Atlantic Pact. The nations concerned, he said, had stated through their responsible representatives that it would be premature at this time to attempt to negotiate a Pacific Pact and he