

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY'S NEW RECORDS

Active Force soldiers and civilian employees laid 100,000 yards of gravel along the 1,221.5 miles of the Canadian portion of the highway; constructed 30,300 yards of new surface; cleared 125,000 yards of slide areas and out-banks and removed more than 6,000 yards of rock obstructions. In addition they repaired some 10,000 yards of road damaged by washouts and relocated 69,800 yards of new roads around dangerous areas. A thousand new highway signs were erected.

The work was spread out over the highway proper; the 159 miles of the Canadian portion of the Haines cut-off connecting the main highway with the Pacific port of Haines, Alaska, and along the 230 miles of minor roads leading to airfields bordering the N.W.H.S. It involved, 90,600 man hours and 66,400 machine hours.

COL. MORRES' APPOINTMENT: The Department of National Defence is changing its representative on the United Kingdom Ordnance Board. The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced, on October 24, the appointment of Col. S.E.E. Morres, 42, of Ottawa, as Canadian representative, succeeding W/C R.M. Trites, MBE, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who returned to Canada on Friday, October 21.

Col. and Mrs. Morres and son Michael plan to sail for the United Kingdom early in December.

Col. Morres is the present Director of Weapons and Development in the Branch of the General Staff at Army Headquarters.

NAVAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE: Administrative and operational chiefs of the Royal Canadian Navy will meet at Naval Headquarters here November 2 to 4, for the annual senior officers' conference, it was announced on October 26.

Matters of broad naval policy and future plans will be discussed at the three-day meeting, which will be presided over by Vice-Admiral H.T.W. Grant, Chief of the Naval staff.

APPOINTED C.N.R. DIRECTOR: Appointment of William James Parker of Winnipeg, President of the Manitoba Pool Elevators and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company for a three year term, was announced on October 24 by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier. Mr. Parker replaces E.J. Young of Dummer, Sask., effective November 1.

Besides being President of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Mr. Parker is connected with the Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers, the Pool Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Pool Agencies Ltd. He is also Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ILO: The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, on October 24, paid tribute to the International Labour Organization as a force working for peace through social justice.

Mr. Mitchell made his remarks on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the ILO, which is being observed this month.

International organizations established for the best of purposes, had fallen victim to changing world conditions, said the Minister, but the ILO had continued to work and increase its usefulness through the world depression and World War II. On such a solid basis had the Organization been set up that it was the only part of the League of Nations which had survived intact to take its place as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Mr. Mitchell said that Canada could take pride in the fact that it had been a member of the ILO since its inception and, because of its industrial importance, held one of the eight permanent seats on the Governing Body of the Organization. During the last war, Canada had played host to the working centre of the ILO and recently Canada's importance in labour matters had been recognized by the establishment in this country of a permanent ILO Branch Office.

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

The founding of ILO is usually dated from October 29, 1919, when its first General Conference opened at Washington, D.C.

In the 30 years since the Washington session, the General Conference has met 32 times. The Conferences have drawn up 98 International Labour Conventions and 90 Recommendations setting forth international minimum standards for working and living conditions. Fifty-six of the International Conventions have entered into force, and 1,030 individual ratifications of the Conventions have been deposited by member Governments.

In 1946, ILO became a specialized agency of the United Nations after the UN General Assembly and the ILO General Conference had approved an agreement defining the relationship between the two organizations.

In that year, also, ILO added to its basic Constitution the Declaration of Philadelphia which re-defined, in the light of a quarter-century of experience, the aims and purposes of the organization. The Declaration reaffirmed the basic ILO principle that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, and it reiterated these convictions: that labour is not a commodity, that freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress, that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere, and that the war against want must be carried on within each nation and through concerted international effort.

\$825,858,000 IN 1948: The pulp and paper industry of Canada surpassed in 1948 the many records it had established the previous year, recording the ninth consecutive year of increase. The gross factory value of the products of the industry reached \$825,858,000 in 1948, showing an advance of 16.8 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$706,972,000, while the net value of products, at \$412,700,000, was 16.9 per cent higher.

The industry paid out \$151,663,000 in the form of salaries and wages to 51,924 employees compared with \$129,478,000 paid to 49,946 employees in the preceding year. Materials and supplies valued at \$349,244,000 were used as against \$295,444,000. The cost of purchased fuel was \$41,366,000 against \$31,834,000; and purchased electricity totalled \$22,477,000 against \$23,609,000.

One hundred and seventeen mills operated in 1948, an increase of two over the preceding year. One pulp mill ceased operations in Nova Scotia and a pulp mill resumed production in New Brunswick. Ontario had one new pulp mill. British Columbia had one new pulp mill and a paper mill.

The 91 mills manufacturing pulp produced 7,675,000 tons valued at \$485,966,000, as compared with 7,254,000 tons valued at \$403,853,000 in 1947, increases in quantity and value of 5.8 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively. Of the 1948 total, 72.2 per cent, or 5,543,000 tons valued at \$242,690,000, was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making. Over 23 per cent of the total pulp production was made for

export, with tonnage 8.3 per cent and value 22.3 per cent higher than in 1947. The remainder, about four per cent of the total production, was made for sale in Canada and showed a decrease in quantity of 2.8 per cent but an increase in value of 18.3 per cent.

Groundwood pulp formed 57.5 per cent of the total quantity of pulp made in Canada in 1948. Unbleached sulphite accounted for 18.3 per cent, about four-fifths consisting of "news" grade. Bleached sulphite made up 9.5 per cent, of which about a half was paper pulp and the balance dissolving pulp, the latter used in the production of rayon, celanese, cellophane and pulp-based plastics. Sulphate pulp represented 10.6 per cent of the total, mechanical screenings 0.9 per cent, chemical screenings 1.1 per cent, defibrated and exploded fibre 0.9 per cent and all other pulp 1.2 per cent.

The 88 mills making paper in 1948 produced 6,064,000 tons of paper and paper boards valued at \$582,347,000, as compared with 5,775,000 tons valued at \$507,101,000 in 1947, increases of five per cent in tonnage and 14.8 per cent in value.

Newsprint made up 76.5 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1948. Newsprint production amounted to 4,640,000 tons with a value of \$402,100,000 as compared with 4,474,000 tons valued at \$355,541,000 in 1947, representing increases of 3.7 per cent in quantity and 13.1 per cent in value. Production of all other kinds of paper also increased both in volume and in value.

MR. MARTIN'S NEW YORK SPEECH: In addressing the American Public Health Association in New York City on October 25, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, concluded as follows:

"...Opportunity for good health is a fundamental human right. Government has no higher responsibility than to guard it. Because of our understanding of the problem and because of the action that we are taking to solve it, we need have no fear for the future of public health on this continent. But, this right should be the heritage of all peoples. Let us lift up our eyes beyond our frontiers to the health horizons of the world.

"In united world effort the strong nations should lend of their strength and the fortunate share their good fortune. Nations like ours that have built sound systems of public health and that enjoy high health levels should extend aid -- and ideas -- to countries less advanced in their health plans or less capable of carrying them out. Certainly, no part of the United Nations programme holds more hope for humanity than what is done by such agencies

as the World Health Organization -- through which much of the important purpose of President Truman's Fourth Point can be translated into effective action.

"For everyone who works in the field of public health the half-century ahead is a time for great advances. Special effort, special vision will be called for. Let us face up to the magnitude and the complexity of our task. Least of all mankind's problems, can health be narrowly defined; everything that affects human welfare affects health; disease respects no distinction of class or of country.

"By strengthening our defences against disease, by encouraging dynamic programmes for positive good health, by bringing all our people within the reach of good health care, we can continue to play our significant part in shaping on this continent an incomparable way of life.

"In our democracies any neglect of the citizen's right to health opportunity dishonours the concept on which our countries were founded -- that we should organize our