

far as the time allows them, to survey and analyze the major problems economic, political and military of national defence. The other is to bring these problems into the perspective that belongs to their individual work and profession. I mean by this that the service men will emerge from the course with a firm grasp of the equilibrium that must be preserved between their strategic and tactical operations, in training as well as in war, and the economic resources and political traditions and habits of the people they serve. On the other side the civilians, I should hope, will complete their course with a clearer understanding of the peculiar and inescapable canons of military operations -- whose validity has been established by long experience and will be ignored only at great risk.

COMMANDANT NAMED

Major-General J.F.M. Whiteley, of the British Army, has already been named Commandant of the National Defence college, and his directing staff consists of Captain R.E.S. Bidwell, of the Royal Canadian Navy; Colonel A.F.B. Knight, of the Canadian Army; Group Captain W.R. MacBrien, of the Royal Canadian Air Force; and Arnold Smith, of the Department of External Affairs. The Adjutant of the College is Major R.G. Kingstone of the Canadian Army.

Major-General Whiteley is the British officer who came to Canada last year from the Imperial Defence College where he was army instructor, in exchange with Lieutenant-General G.G. Simonds, of the Canadian Army.

Captain Bidwell is a graduate of the Imperial Defence College. He has held a number of important naval posts and during the war commanded the Aircraft Carrier HMS "Puncher".

Colonel Knight is a graduate of the Joint Services Staff College in the United Kingdom, and Group Captain MacBrien was attached last year to the Canadian Military Mission in Washington. The teaching staff and service students all have distinguished war records.

Arnold Smith, who during the past two years was attached to the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, has been a member of a number of Canadian delegations to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, General Assembly, and the drafting conferences for the International Trade Organization. He was secretary of the Canadian Embassy in the U.S.S.R. during the latter part of the war and before that held diplomatic posts in the Middle East and the Baltic.

SEVEN MONTHS' COURSE

The first course of the Defence College is to last seven months from January 5 to August, and the 17 students selected to attend this year are as follows:

NAVY -- Lt. Cdr. David W. Groos, DSC
Lt. Cdr. Frank B. Caldwell

ARMY -- Brig. G. Walsh, CBE, DSO
Brig. E.C. Plow, CBE, DSO
Brig. G.E.R. Smith, CBE
Col. J.G.G. Charlebois
Lt. Col. H.A. Millen, OBE
Lt. Col. J.A. Hutchins, MBE

AIR FORCE -- G/C I. Comblat
G/C P.A. Gilchrist
W/C A. Walmsley
W/C P.S. Delaney, DFC

CIVILIAN -- Insp. R.A.S. MacNeil, OBE
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Mr. J.K. Christie, Department of Mines and Resources
Mr. Jean Fournier, Department of External Affairs
Mr. Norman Chappell, Department of Trade and Commerce
Colonel H.S. Kirby, Canadian Arsenals Limited.

The list of lecturers already scheduled to address the College includes a number of Cabinet Ministers, and leaders in diplomatic, military, scientific, industrial, political, educational and other walks of life. Most of the lecturers are Canadian, but among those who have accepted invitations to take part are a number of recognized authorities in their respective fields in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Many of the problems which members of the College will be asked to tackle relate to matters on which there are as yet no generally accepted solutions. A large part of the work at the College will be tackled by the students working in teams. These will seek to develop group solutions which will then be examined by the College as a whole. This method will, it is hoped, encourage the habit of thinking in terms of the national interest, rather than from a purely service or departmental point of view. An important by-product of the course will be that men who may by occupying responsible positions which relate to defence, whether military or civilian, will come to know each other well and be accustomed to working intimately together as a team.

BORDER TRAFFIC DROPS: Volume of foreign automobile tourist traffic to Canada in November dropped below the corresponding figure for the preceding year for the first time in seven months when the number was 68,284 compared with 68,497. The drop was small, being only 213 vehicles, but it provided a marked contrast to the gain of over 77,000 which was recorded at the peak of the season in August. During the first eleven months of 1947 more than 1,626,000 tourist cars entered Canada, an increase of almost 12 per cent over the same period of 1946.

Reflecting the re-imposition of official restrictions on pleasure travel, the longer

term motor traffic abroad which had amounted to 26,000 cars in September and to 24,000 in October, dropped to less than 12,000 in November. This represents a decrease of 51 per cent from the October figure compared with seasonal decreases of 41 per cent shown in the previous year and 34 per cent in the year 1945. Canadian short term traffic at 136,791 vehicles showed a normal seasonal decline of 22 per cent from the previous month.

THREE R'S TAUGHT IN BED: With the full approval and co-operation of the doctors in charge, young patients in seven Indian Hospitals in Western Canada literally go to school in their beds.

Qualified school teachers are attached to the staffs of Indian Hospitals at Miller Bay, Nanaimo, and Coqualeetza, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; and Brandon, Dynevor, and Clearwater Lake, Manitoba. Plans have been made to place teachers in two more hospitals, at North Battleford and Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, in the near future.

At the Charles Camsell Hospital, Edmonton, the teacher and pupils co-operate with the medical staff to produce a monthly publication, "The Charles Camsell Arrow", containing articles and illustrations by the children. At Coqualeetza, the children display a keen interest in handicraft, and articles made by the young patients are sold for their benefit. Educational films shown at all the hospitals evoke keen interest.

The program is not confined to children. Many adults have become interested and have been taught "the three R's" while recovering from various ailments.

1947 MINERAL PRODUCTION

VALUE AT ALL-TIME HIGH: Canada's mineral production in 1947 reached an all-time high value of \$619.1 millions, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the previous record of \$566.7 millions in 1942. The production value for 1947 was 23 per cent greater than the \$502.8 millions in 1946. New records were established in the output values of fuels, structural materials and other non-metallics, but the metallics did not reach the level of the 1942 production.

The value of metals in 1947 at \$389.5 millions was nearly \$100 millions more than in 1946. This was due mainly to the increases in market prices for copper, lead, zinc and other base metals, the domestic ceiling prices of which were raised early in the year, and on which price controls were removed entirely in June, 1947. In comparison with figures for the preceding year, the tonnage of copper was up 23 per cent while the value increased 96 per cent to reach \$91.3 millions; the quantity of zinc was down nearly 12 per cent but the price increase raised the total valuation by

27 per cent to \$46.5 millions; lead production was down about 8.6 per cent but the smaller tonnage was worth \$44.3 millions or nearly twice that of 1946. High market prices also brought greater returns for some of the other base metals. In contrast, the average price for gold was lower in 1947 than in 1946, but some improvement in labour conditions resulted in an increase of 7.2 per cent in quantity and two per cent in total value to 3,035,161 ounces at \$106.2 millions. Silver, a by-product of most gold and base metal mines, showed a decline in both quantity and price, resulting in a yield of 11.8 million ounces worth \$8.5 millions.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS RECORD

Output of structural materials was greater than in any previous year, the 1947 value of \$72.7 millions being nearly ten per cent above the \$66.1 millions in 1946. The quantities and values of most items were greater than ever before; cement shipments amounted to 11,899,716 barrels worth \$21.6 millions; lime production totalled 922,277 tons valued at \$7.3 millions; sand and gravel increased 14.6 per cent to \$17.8 millions; stone advanced about ten per cent to \$12.3 millions, and clay products, which include brick, tile, etc., increased in value by 12.3 per cent to reach a new high of \$13.7 millions.

Coal production was lower in 1947 by some two million tons, but higher prices brought the total valuation to \$76.1 millions. Output of natural gas at 53.3 billion cubic feet worth \$14.3 millions was up 11.3 per cent in quantity and 17.8 per cent in value. Crude petroleum output amounted to 7.6 million barrels at \$14.7 millions.

Other non-metallics gained 22.8 per cent in value to \$51.7 millions compared with \$43.7 millions in the previous year. Asbestos advanced to 662,533 tons worth \$31.8 millions from 558,181 tons worth \$25.2 millions; a new record was made for gypsum in both quantity and value which were respectively, 2,390,157 tons and \$4,388,745; salt increased to 731,515 tons from 537,985 tons, and sulphur declined to 196,780 tons from 234,771 tons.

ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION UP: Apparent consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada increased during the fiscal year ended March 1947. Estimated consumption of spirits during the 12 months amounted to 6,543,000 proof gallons compared with 5,864,000 in 1946, of beer 146,981,000 gallons compared with 130,086,000, and of native and imported wine 5,584,000 gallons compared with 4,576,000.

Production of spirits during the 12 months ended March 1947 was reduced, amounting to 21,571,074 proof gallons compared with 34,625,339 in the preceding year, while production of beer increased totalling 155,800,830 gallons compared with 138,941,170. Production of fermented wine in 1945 -- the latest year