

\$179,055,000. In June there were decreases in cotton and products, artificial silk and other textiles, but gains in wool and products, and flax, hemp and jute. The iron and its products group rose moderately from \$69,150,000 in June last year to \$69,388,000, with advances in iron ore, rolling mill products, farm implements and machinery, and other machinery. Aggregate for the six months ended June was \$393,393,000 as compared with \$362,394,000 a year ago.

Group total for non-ferrous metals in June was \$13,905,000 compared with \$15,399,000, and in the six months, \$77,125,000 against \$78,892,000. June figure for wood, wood products and paper was \$6,153,000 against \$8,008,000, and the six months, \$38,071,000 against \$45,341,000. June imports in the chemicals sections amounted to \$9,370,000 compared with \$9,528,000 a year ago, with the six-month aggregate at \$58,570,000 compared with \$58,088,000. For the miscellaneous commodity group the June total stood at \$8,859,000 against \$13,230,000, and in the six months, \$57,758,000 against \$79,228,000.

HIGHEST TRADE AGGREGATE: With moderate gains both in imports and exports, Canada's total foreign trade during the first half of 1948 increased to \$2,602,000,000 as compared with \$2,602,000,000 last year, according to total trade figures for June released by the Bureau of Statistics. The half-year aggregate value was the highest ever recorded for the period, comparing with the wartime peak of \$2,633,200,000 in 1944.

Cumulative value of domestic exports in the six months was about five per cent higher than in 1947, amounting to \$1,400,100,000 compared with \$1,328,500,000, while foreign goods re-exported increased to \$18,700,000 as against \$16,800,000. Merchandise imports, showing a smaller gain, totalled \$1,270,100,000 as compared with \$1,256,700,000.

The favourable over-all balance of trade for the half-year was \$148,800,000, substantially above last year's low total of \$88,500,000 but below the 1946 half-year balance of \$194,000,000. There was a sharp drop in the adverse trade balance with the United States to \$228,200,000 from \$488,000,000 in the first half of 1947, while the favourable balance with the United Kingdom also declined to \$220,900,000 compared with \$269,000,000.

Domestic exports and imports were nearly equal in June, the former amounting to \$233,500,000 and imports \$233,000,000. With the addition of foreign exports, the favourable balance of trade stood at \$3,000,000 as compared with \$62,400,000 for May and \$45,300,000 for June last year.

Imports from the United States in June increased to \$154,000,000 from \$145,000,000 in May, while domestic exports to that country declined to \$109,800,000 from \$114,700,000. As a result, the adverse trade balance with the

United States for June increased to \$43,500,000 compared with \$28,700,000 for May but was less than half last year's June figure of \$90,500,000.

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in June was at a lower level than in May, exports amounting to \$54,200,000 compared with \$85,100,000, and imports to \$26,000,000 compared with \$27,400,000; the favourable trade balance declining to \$28,300,000 as against \$57,800,000.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS: Volume of international transactions in securities rose sharply in June, amounting to \$60,000,000 as compared with \$44,800,000 in the preceding month and \$23,200,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first six months of this year was \$239,600,000 as compared with \$241,100,000 in the like period of 1947.

Sales to all countries in June were valued at \$28,300,000 as compared with \$19,500,000 in the preceding month and \$11,000,000 in the corresponding month last year, while purchases totalled \$31,700,000 compared with \$25,300,000 in May and \$12,200,000 a year ago. Aggregate sales for the first half of 1948 were \$111,900,000 compared with \$116,800,000 a year ago, and the purchases, \$127,700,000 compared with \$124,300,000.

Sales to the United States in June were valued at \$27,900,000 as against \$19,100,000 in May and \$10,800,000 a year ago, and purchases, \$30,900,000 compared with \$24,200,000 in May and \$11,300,000 last year. During the first half of this year, sales to the United States were \$107,800,000 compared with \$108,900,000 in the like period of 1947, and purchases, \$121,600,000 compared with \$114,200,000.

M. M. MACLEAN APPOINTMENT: The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced August 23 the appointment of M.M. Maclean, Director of Industrial Relations in the Department of Labour, as Chief Executive Officer of the Canada Labour Relations Board.

Mr. Maclean has been Chief Executive Officer of the Wartime Labour Relations Board (National), which the new board replaces on September 1st-the day the new Labour Act becomes operative.

At the same time, the Minister announced the appointment of Bernard Wilson, Industrial Relations Officer and Chief Assistant to Mr. Maclean, as Secretary to the Board. Mr. Wilson was also associated with the Wartime Board as Secretary.

Their new duties will be in addition to their regular duties with the Department of Labour, Mr. Mitchell said, and the staff of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department has been authorized to perform necessary administrative duties for the new Board.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE NOMINATIONS

BY NATIONAL GROUP OF CANADA: The Department of External Affairs announced August 23 that the National Group of Canada has met at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to nominate qualified persons in a position to accept the duties of a judge of the International Court of Justice as provided for by the Statute of the Court.

The International Court of Justice is a tribunal of fifteen judges established by the Charter to decide, in accordance with international law, such disputes as states may wish to submit to it and to deliver such advisory opinions as may be requested by the competent organs and agencies of the United Nations. The judges are elected for a period of nine years. However, Article 13 of the Statute of the Court provides that of the judges elected at the first election (held on February 6, 1946) the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

According to the Statute of the Court, each country is required to nominate a National Group to select candidates. In May, 1948, the Canadian Government appointed the following persons to constitute the National Group of Canada:

The Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Canada;

The Honourable J.C. McRuer,
Chief Justice of the High Court of Ontario;

The Honourable Thane A. Campbell,
Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island;

The Honourable W.M. Martin,
Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.

John T. Hackett, B.Sc., K.C., M.P., President of the Canadian Bar Association, consented to act as adviser to the Group.

National Groups are authorized to nominate only four candidates for election to the Court, though there will be five vacancies to be filled. Under the Charter of the United Nations, these vacancies are to be filled by elections conducted by the General Assembly and the Security Council before February 7, 1949. It is expected that they will be filled during the third session of the General Assembly which opens in Paris on September 21, 1948. The National Group of Canada has nominated the following persons as candidates for election to the Court and it has advised the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its nominations.

Judge J.E. Read	(Canada)
Judge Hsu Mo	(China)
Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha	(Egypt)
Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau	(India)

Following are brief biographies of the persons nominated by the National Group of Canada.

Read, John Erskine

John Erskine Read was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 5, 1888, and brought up in that city. He went through Dalhousie University at Halifax, took his bachelor of arts degree in 1909, had a year of scholarship at Columbia Law School in New York City and then three years as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University.

Mr. Read attended University College at Oxford and chose the Honor School of Jurisprudence, took his bachelor of civil law degree in 1913 and returned to Halifax to practise law. At the beginning of World War I he enlisted as a private in the 25th Battalion, but was discharged on account of poor eyesight. He was later commissioned in the field artillery and went overseas with the first replacements for the First Division in France. He was mentioned in despatches, was wounded and spent 18 months in hospital.

After the war, Mr. Read lectured at Dalhousie Law School. He became dean of the law school and Munro professor of law. In 1929 he left the university to assume the position of legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, a position he held until February 1946. As legal adviser he appeared as counsel for the Government before the International Joint Commission, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In December 1944, Mr. Read was raised to a rank equivalent to that of Ambassador.

He was elected a Judge of the International Court of Justice in February, 1946.

Hsu Mo

Hsu Mo, who was born at Soochow, China, on October 22nd, 1893, was educated at Peiyang University, Tientsin and George Washington University, Washington, D.C., graduating with the degrees of LL.B. and M.A. He afterwards received the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) from Melbourne University in Australia. In 1918 he passed the Judicial Examination held in Peking and in the following year he passed the Diplomatic and Consular Service Examinations with the highest honours.

He was Professor of International Law and International Relations in Nankai University, Tientsin, and then Dean of the College of Arts of that University, 1922-1925. While teaching, he wrote Notes on China's Diplomatic History and contributed many articles on political and legal subjects to Chinese newspapers and magazines. In 1926 he received the appointment of Judge, and subsequently Presiding Judge, of the Criminal Chamber of the District Court in Shanghai and then that of President of the District Court in Chinkiang.

From 1928 to 1931 he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, successively as Counsellor, Director of the European-American Department