

light aircraft industry and of an aircraft service, repair and accessory business.

It is anticipated that some fifteen hundred persons will take advantage of this new scheme during 1949.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: Time loss due to work stoppages arising out of industrial disputes in Canada during September, 1948, showed a slight decrease from the previous month, and was considerably lower than the figure recorded for September, 1947, it was announced by the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for September issued October 21 by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Preliminary figures for September, 1948, show 32 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 11,878 workers, with a time loss of 118,293 man-working days, as compared with 31 strikes in August, 1948, with 8,169 workers involved and a time loss of 119,935 days.

Two strikes accounted for a loss of 70,000 man-working days, almost 60 per cent of total time loss for the month. The strike of automotive parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ontario, involving 2,589 workers, accounted for 50,000 days, and the strike of furniture factory workers, involving 1,150 workers in six towns in Quebec accounted for 20,000 days. These strikes, which began in July, were still un-terminated at the end of September although work was resumed in two of the six Quebec towns.

Of the 32 strikes which were in existence for varying periods during September, 1948, 15 were in effect before the beginning of September. Of these 15 strikes, nine were terminated before the end of the month and of the 17 which commenced during September, 10 were terminated by October 1. Thus, at the beginning of October 13 strikes were still in effect.

For the first nine months of 1948, preliminary figures show 121 strikes and lockouts, involving 35,115 workers, with a time loss of 776,243 days. For the same period of 1947, there were 184 strikes with 83,293 workers involved and a time loss of 1,855,266 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in September, 1948, was .15 per cent of the estimated working time as compared with .16 per cent in August, 1948; .35 per cent in September, 1947; .11 per cent for the first nine months of 1948; and .27 per cent for the first nine months of 1947.

HEALTH SERVICES: Expansion and improvement of health services to native and white residents of the Northwest Territories were discussed at length at the meeting of the Northwest Territories Council held in Ottawa, October 21. Commissioner H.L. Keenleyside stated at the close of the meeting that the Council would continue to rely upon the medical ser-

vices which the Department of National Health and Welfare has established in the Northwest Territories and appreciates the assistance of those directing these services in the maintenance of adequate measures for the protection of the health of Northwest Territories residents.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS: Employment conditions in Canada at the beginning of September were booming with 5,042,000 persons employed, according to the Bureau of Statistics, which released the results of the 12th quarterly survey of the labour force. This was the highest figure yet recorded by any labour force survey and compares with 5,008,000 on August 16, 1947. Total unemployment in the first week of September was only 67,000 as against 73,000 a year ago.

The figures for total employment in the different regions for the late summer of 1946, 1947 and 1948 indicate that total employment in Canada is growing at a steady rate. With the exception of an increase in Quebec and a small drop in the Prairies, the changes in regional employment since the summer of 1947 are remarkably small.

MISS SMELLIE APPOINTMENT: One of the best known persons in Canadian public health, Miss Elizabeth L. Smellie, C.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D., of Toronto, former Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, has been appointed to the Dominion Council of Health, Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced October 27.

The Dominion Council of Health, set up in 1919, consists of the Deputy Ministers of Health of the nine provinces and the federal Government, along with representatives from labour, agriculture, scientific research, and women's organizations. It meets twice yearly to advise the federal Government on health policy. Only other woman on the Council is Mme Pierre Casgrain of Montreal. The Council's 55th meeting will be held in Ottawa late next week.

Miss Smellie served as Chief Superintendent of the V.O.N. for Canada from 1924 to 1947, except for four years' service during World War II as Matron in Chief (Canada) of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps' nursing service from which she retired with the rank of colonel.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS: As of October 26, sales of Series Three Canada Savings Bonds on the Payroll Savings Plan show 275,956 individual orders for \$57,176,900. This compares with 246,911 orders for \$48,319,550 as of the same date in last year's offering. The average employee purchase is running at \$207.20 as compared to \$195.70.

(Continued from P. 1)

"Even though the situation in Berlin might improve, there would be other points of tension and difficulty. We shall only have a stable peace when the Soviet Government seeks the welfare of their people rather than the extension of their power.

"In short, the Soviet attitude since the end of the war has driven and is driving the Western democracies into the same kind of union to preserve the peace as was needed to win the war. It is a defensive union. No one of these countries has any aggressive intentions, and Russian distortions will not alter the fact....

PLANS ALONE USELESS

"Plans alone are useless. We must put them into effect.

"First, there must be action on the political front so that the countries concerned will consider their essential common objectives of security and recovery as well as their individual interests.

"Second, there must be action on the economic front so that the countries concerned will work together for prosperity as well as for security and peace.

"Third, there must be action on the military front so that there will be a concerted effort with unity of command, agreed strategy and planned use of resources.

"We are giving credits and loans and advances to Britain and the countries of Europe because we believed it was in Canada's own interest to do so, though it also happens to be the Christian, the humane and the decent thing to do. It has been in our own interest because our long-term prosperity in part depends on the productive capacity of Britain and Europe being restored so they can pay for the Canadian goods we have to sell. But not only this - it has been in our own short-term interest because we do not send dollars abroad, we send goods, goods for which, for a large part, there is no alternative market anywhere. We have extended credits so that we might sell our products and at the same time help to revive Europe to buy more.

"With regard to defence, we are building up the defence forces necessary to defend Canada against immediate attack and to serve as the nucleus for large forces should an emergency arise. We have close working arrangements with the United States under the Joint Declaration of February 12, 1947, which extended the life and the usefulness of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence; and we are working out with other free nations plans for joint defence based on self help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression.

"We know what we want. Some of this work has been done, more is being done and more will be got underway. Our representatives have been in close consultation with the representatives of other nations as to what the role of each would be. Any arrangement such as a North

Atlantic Security Pact will be submitted to Parliament for its approval. We are making no commitments without the approval of Parliament. On the other hand we are planning our defences after consultation with others so that what we do will fit into any subsequent plan that may be arrived at after Parliament has given its approval to Atlantic Security.

"We all hope that these anxious days will pass. But there will only be peace when the nations agree that their highest aim is not the power of the state but the welfare of the citizen. We all know that the standards of living in Eastern Europe are not to be compared with our own. Let the Communist regimes work at building up the standards of living of their own people there rather than pulling down the standard of living in the West. The main hope of peace is in such a change of policy. Whether or not it will come about I cannot say. It is certainly difficult to be optimistic, but the problem of administering a complex of nations like the Soviet Bloc and the occasional glimpses through the Iron Curtain of the possibilities of a life on North American standards and based on freedom may in time bring about a change.

DETERMINING FACTOR

"We want to let time, not trial of war, be the determining factor.

"That is what democracies in search of peace must be working for now - time. And the only way we can gain the time is to be prepared to defend our way of life and to proclaim our willingness to do just that in such unmistakable terms that no one can stumble into war without knowing where each of us will stand.

"It is on this account that we are today, within three years of the war, spending ten times as much as we did on the average in the years before the wars. Today we have in the Active and Reserve defence forces of Canada and in civilians in the Department of National Defence a total of 95,000. We are wanting more. We mean to build up our forces to meet our needs as I have described them for the defence of our country and the defence of peace.

"Canada wants peace. The defence of peace means today the defence of Canada. Vigilance is the price of freedom."

DISPLACED PERSONS' CAMPS: The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, issued a statement on October 23 in regard to the camps in which Displaced Persons have been housed in the Province of Manitoba. He said the worst feature of the whole affair, in his opinion, was the fact that a most unwarranted letter implying that men who failed to carry out instructions might be sent back to Germany. Not only was the letter unwarranted but it was contrary to the well publicized instructions of the Labour Department that threats of such a nature were not to be even hinted at. The Minister condemned this act most emphatically.