

APRIL DOMESTIC EXPORTS \$237,800,000

SHARP INCREASE WITH U.K.: Canada's total domestic exports in April rose in value to \$237,800,000 from \$216,800,000 in the preceding month and \$212,300,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The month's total raised the cumulative value for the first four months of this year to \$896,600,000 from \$884,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1948.

Outstanding features of the month's trade were sharp gains in the value of exports to the United Kingdom, and India and Pakistan. There was a small rise in the value of shipments to the United States, and moderate gains to European and Latin American countries.

Among the commodities, there was a particularly sharp gain in the value of wheat exports during the month. Lesser advances were shown in the value of exports of other grains, rubber, seeds, cattle, newsprint, farm implements, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and fertilizers. Asbestos exports were down sharply, as were coal, bacon and hams, planks and boards, and wood pulp.

Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom in April were valued at \$63,049,000 compared with \$44,353,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the first four months of this year at \$202,484,000 as compared with \$220,143,000 in the like period of 1948. The month's exports to the United States were valued at \$110,654,000 as compared with \$109,219,000, and in the four-month period at \$455,804,000 compared with \$421,553,000.

Exports to India and Pakistan continued to rise in April to a combined value of \$10,060,000 compared with \$2,238,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the four months to \$37,053,000 compared with \$6,323,000. The value of shipments to the Union of South

Africa was down to \$5,412,000 from \$7,920,000, and in the four months to \$17,429,000 from \$19,658,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group moved up in value in April to \$10,154,000 from \$8,889,000, and in the four months to \$36,592,000 from \$35,052,000. A large part of the April gain was accounted for by increased exports to Panama. The month's value of exports to European countries was \$18,949,000 compared with \$17,895,000, and in the four months, \$62,051,000 compared with \$90,238,000. Export totals were higher for Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland.

Wheat exports rose sharply in the month to \$34,030,000 from \$10,177,000 in April last year, other grains to \$4,395,000 from \$1,307,000, rubber to \$2,691,000 from \$2,124,000, seeds to \$4,792,000 from \$1,236,000, and cattle to \$3,908,000 from \$2,267,000. Newsprint exports advanced to \$32,393,000 from \$29,053,000, farm implements and machinery to \$11,538,000 from \$6,928,000, machinery except farm to \$3,077,000 from \$2,966,000, copper and products to \$7,691,000 from \$4,267,000, lead and products to \$4,567,000 from \$2,311,000, nickel to \$10,010,000 from \$6,193,000, zinc and products to \$5,201,000 from \$3,394,000, fertilizers to \$4,871,000 from \$3,967,000, and ships and vessels to \$7,122,000 from \$1,642,000.

Wheat flour exports were down in April to \$8,867,000 from \$9,002,000, fish and fishery products to \$5,062,000 from \$5,957,000, bacon and hams to \$1,482,000 from \$9,778,000, other meats to \$2,038,000 from \$3,001,000, planks and boards to \$10,912,000 from \$14,592,000, wood pulp to \$12,929,000 from \$18,854,000, aluminum and products to \$6,887,000 from \$6,970,000, asbestos to \$857,000 from \$3,393,000, and coal to \$117,000 from \$1,047,000.

the history of the dispute and call for joint consideration by the United Kingdom, the United States and Soviet representatives in each capital. If agreement cannot be reached within two months, the matter will be referred to an International Commission.

Canada, not being a signatory of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria, is not associated with the United Kingdom notes to the Bulgarian Government and to the U.S. and Soviet Heads of Mission in Sofia. The United States Government simultaneously is taking parallel steps with respect to the three Balkan countries.

DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD MEETS: The Defence Research Board of Canada will hold its quarterly meeting in Halifax, June 11 to 13, it has been announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton.

NOTES TO HUNGARY, ROUMANIA: The Department of External Affairs announced on June 1 that Canada, Australia and New Zealand were associated with further United Kingdom notes delivered on May 31 to the Governments of Hungary and Roumania in connection with violations of clauses of the Peace Treaties which provide for the protection of fundamental human rights. On April 2, the Department announced that Canada was formally associated with United Kingdom and United States notes of protest to the two countries. As the replies received were highly unsatisfactory and did not answer the charges made against Hungary and Roumania, further notes were delivered. These notes inform the two Governments that a dispute has arisen and is being referred, as envisaged by the Treaties of Peace, to the United States and Soviet Heads of Mission in each of the capitals.

The notes to the Heads of Mission recite

U.S. -- CANADA COMMITTEE: The Department of External Affairs has announced that the first meeting of the Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee was held in Washington on June 1. The meeting was primarily limited to a discussion of the organizational pattern to be followed in the light of the exchange of notes in Ottawa on April 12 that established the Committee. This exchange stemmed from a general agreement reached on June 7 of last year that the two Governments should exchange information on problems of mutual interest concerning the industrial mobilization planning activities of the two countries.

All members of the new committee were present and participated in the meeting. Those present were Mr. Harry J. Carmichael, C.M.G., Chairman, Industrial Defence Board of Canada; Mr. Sydney D. Pierce, O.B.E., Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada; Dr. John R. Steelman, Acting Chairman, National Security Resources Board, United States; and Mr. Donald F. Carpenter, Chairman, Munitions Board, United States. The function of the new committee is to exchange information and co-ordinate the views of the two Governments in connection with planning for industrial mobilization in the event of an emergency.

PROCEDURAL POINTS

There was general agreement on the following procedural points pertaining to the Committee's operations:

- (a) That the Committee would function under a joint chairmanship;
- (b) That the chairman for the U.S. would be the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board and that the chairman for Canada would be the Chairman of the Industrial Defence Board;
- (c) That meetings in Canada would be chaired by the Canadian chairman and that meetings in the U.S. would be chaired by the U.S. chairman;
- (d) That meetings should be held at least semi-annually with the place of meeting alternating between the two countries;
- (e) That a single executive from each country responsible to his national chairman should be designated. Mr. Daniel Cox Fahey Jr. of the National Security Resources Board and Col. W. Gordon Denney of the Industrial Defence Board were so named to exercise the following functions:
 - (1) To co-ordinate all matters scheduled for consideration at meetings of the principal committee;
 - (2) To co-ordinate, in a central staff capacity for the principal committee, the specific activities of such joint sub-committees as may be required in the exchange of information in connection with industrial mobilization planning;

- (3) To make all necessary advance preparations for each meeting of the principal committee;
- (4) To maintain appropriate staff liaison with other agencies within his own Government.
- (f) That joint sub-committees as appropriate and under the co-ordination of the two executives shall be designated by the principal committee to consult and exchange information on specific activities of mutual U.S.-Canadian mobilization planning interest; that the summary of points discussed by the joint sub-committees and the action recommended be submitted through the two executives for consideration or review by the principal committee as necessary.
- (g) That the magnitude and scope of subjects for possible consideration and exchange of information is so great as to warrant careful study within both Governments as to the priority of approach to be taken in exploring these problems of mutual interest to Canadian and U.S. mobilization planning against the contingency of an emergency.

1949 GEODETIC SURVEY: The Geodetic Survey will have the busiest season in its history when it places thirty-five parties in the field in 1949, according to an announcement made on June 1 by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson.

Canada's mapping, preliminary to the program of northern development, requires an extensive control system of accurate geographic positions and permanent bench marks whose height above mean sea level is accurately determined. The Geodetic parties will be engaged in such practical scientific fields as triangulation, precise levelling, exploratory astronomic positions, measurement of base lines and precise astronomy.

The parties will operate in areas from Newfoundland to the Yukon and the Arctic islands. The program provides for considerable work in the Province of Newfoundland and in the Quebec-Labrador iron areas. Parties will be assigned to precise levelling in the Mont Laurier-Noranda mining area of northern Quebec, and to triangulation work in co-operation with survey officers of Ontario as part of a long term program designed to complete the mapping of a wide area across the Province extending to the northerly railroad line. Several parties will conduct astronomic control work in the Northwest Territories. Beginning in the vicinity of Yellowknife, transported and aided by the Royal Canadian Air Force, they will work northerly to Great Bear Lake, thence northeasterly to Boothia Peninsula, Victoria Island and other Arctic islands.