

currency. I told them at that time it was at a 5 per cent premium. Well, we went to the Hotel Association and to the banks, and conferred with the Bank of Canada officials as to how it might be done, and put in our booklet, "How to enter Canada", a little slip, and advised them to go and exchange their currency for Canadian dollars. By and large, there were some unfortunate incidents. There was a little difficulty and a little bit of trouble for us. As you know, I speak as an old newspaper man, and if there is a story which creates trouble we probably give it a little more headline than the story which makes everybody calm, peaceful and tranquil. So we went further, we wrote to some 10,000 people. We sent them a questionnaire of the Bureau and asked them, "When were you in Canada this year?"; and asked them definitely, "How did this exchange situation affect you?" Well, it was amazing, but of all the complaints, fifty-one of these people wrote and said, "Oh, it was terrible—awful thing to have done to the American people", and "all of us were agents of England, and doing this for the British government", but, imagine, it was only .5 per cent of all replies. Well, 240, (.2 per cent.) who replied to our questionnaire were modest, and rather surprised, to find their Yankee dollar was not as good as ours; and about 182 people wrote and said, "We didn't care; it was very nice", and even several of them wrote me and said they were glad to come to Canada to find a place where there was a good, solid dollar.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Mr. DOLAN: One or two of them said it was just another reason why they were going to vote against the Truman administration, because it brought this upon them. One or two said it was nice to get 97 per cent for their dollar, because it was only worth 42 per cent in New York and Illinois. This surprised us.

Hon. Mr. ISNOR: Those were all American cases?

Mr. DOLAN: Oh, yes. I was not interested in, say, Baltimore and New York. I want to make Americans happy in Canada, and I am too busy to find out what Canadians are doing and where they are going. By and large, we did not have more than about 4.7 per cent of all people we wrote, and we had a pretty good return, something like an 8 per cent return, on that questionnaire. We Canadians were restraining ourselves, I think, in the most admirable manner. I know one or two instances where a man wrote to me in a most violent way; he was a travel director. We ran down his letter, and we replied, and finally he wrote and apologised saying he had no idea how cheap he was, and asking for 2 and 3 per cent when we had been paying about 10 per cent.

The late Dr. Clark had me in one day, and we drafted a joint letter. He was assigned by his minister to deal with a problem—a very important man; and we pointed out that Canadians all these years had paid a premium on American dollars in the United States, and in that letter we pointed out that we realized how difficult it was to charge us the premium and we were suffering the same indignity ourselves at this time. By and large, we got along pretty well with most of the people who wrote to us.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES: Did you reply to all of them?

Mr. DOLAN: Yes, every one of them. I felt it was good public relations, Senator Davies, to write them personal letters, not circular letters, but personal letters to everyone that complained, because I think that is the best bit of public relations that can be done.

Hon. Mr. ISNOR: Did you get any letters from Canadian operators?

Mr. DOLAN: We had some letters from Canadian operators who were a little bit disturbed at first; they did not know what to do. When it was