

that the disadvantages are more than outweighed by the advantages:

We feel that the broadest possible discussion will take place on this whole question at the conference on the freedom of the press. Competent delegates will attend that conference and the agenda is such that all these matters may be discussed fully at that time.

I should like to give my full support to the resolution that was passed yesterday in the first committee. I shall vote against the Yugoslav resolution which is before us -- I am sorry that it was not withdrawn. When the French resolution and various amendments come up for discussion, we will give them our consideration.

## GENEVA TARIFF PACTS

**WIDE SERIES CONCLUDED:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced Oct. 29 that Canada had successfully concluded at Geneva negotiations respecting tariffs and preferences with the United States of America; Belgium-Luxembourg and the Netherlands (comprising the new Customs Union of "Benelux"); Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway and Syria-Lebanon; as well as with the United Kingdom, South Africa, India and Ceylon; and that the Government has authorized L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, to sign, on behalf of the Government of Canada, the multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Protocol of Provisional Application.

In thus making formal announcement of the completion of the Geneva negotiations, the Prime Minister said that many of these could not have been brought to a successful conclusion had it not been for the co-operative attitude adopted by those countries of the British Commonwealth with which Canada had trade agreements, notably the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the British West Indies.

The Prime Minister stated further that full details of the multilateral Agreement to which Canada is party would be made public in the relatively near future and that it was the expectation of the Government that, under the Protocol, the provisions of the Agreement would come provisionally into force on January 1st next.

(For main provisions of the new trade Charter see Canadian Weekly Bulletin Oct. 10, P. 7-8).

**PREFERENCES NOT THROWN AWAY:** Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, said Oct. 29 that the Imperial preference system "has not been thrown away" at the international trade conference just concluded at Geneva.

Speaking at a British Empire Chamber of Commerce luncheon in New York, he said: "We were determined that there should be an acceptable quid pro quo before any decisions about lowering the preference were taken."

An agreement has now been reached "which by its breadth will surprise many".

"I think that the Commonwealth countries will benefit by the new agreement and I am quite certain that the agreement will give some stimulation, however slight, towards restoring the normal movement of trade. All therefore should benefit."

**DELEGATES TO ICAO:** The Department of External Affairs announces the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the Conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, commencing November 3.

The Canadian Delegation will be headed by J.R. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet, while the other members will be: A.C. McKim, Vice-President of Trans-Canada Airlines and former Council Member for Canada on ICAO, and O.G. Stoner of the Department of External Affairs.

All member states of ICAO will attend this Conference during the course of which an attempt will be made to draft a Multilateral Agreement on Commercial Rights in the Air.

**DIPLOMATIC CHANGES:** The Department of External Affairs announced Oct. 30 that J.W. Holmes, First Secretary at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, has been posted to the Canadian Embassy at Moscow as Charge d'Affaires, replacing R.A.D. Ford who has been transferred to the High Commissioner's office in London as First Secretary.

**INCIDENT OF POLISH GIRLS:** The attention of the Department of External Affairs has been drawn to the possibility that an employee of the Polish Legation in Ottawa was responsible for the decision of two Polish girls who came to Canada from displaced persons camps in Germany to leave their employment in Ottawa in order to take up positions in Toronto.

As such an action by an employee of a diplomatic or consular mission in Canada would be improper, particularly as one of the girls was engaged in a category of employment to which the Canadian Government is attempting to direct immigrant labour, the Department called this matter to the attention of Dr. Z.R. Bielski, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Polish Legation in Ottawa.

Dr. Bielski stated immediately that this was the first he had heard of the alleged activity of an employee of the Polish Legation. If the allegation were true, he agreed that the action of the employee was reprehensible and he would take steps to ensure that activities of this kind should not recur. He said that he would investigate the allegation at once.

Dr. Bielski looked into this matter and established to his satisfaction that, although a member of his staff had, in fact, visited

the Polish girls, it was for an altogether different purpose from that alleged, and that at no time did his employee urge the girls to leave their present employment. The employee had heard that a Polish girl was in Ottawa and went to visit her to discover whether she could be of any assistance to the newly arrived girl. The two Polish girls had already decided to leave Ottawa for Toronto where jobs were being arranged, possibly by a Polish-Canadian association and this decision could not therefore have been the responsibility of the Legation employee.

Dr. Bielski has advised his employee that, in view of the public criticism which had been occasioned by this incident, actions of this sort should not be repeated. He added that he thought that part of the misunderstanding might have arisen because of language difficulties.

## NEW DEAL IN THE NORTH

**FILMS AND RADIO FOR CHILDREN:** School children and adults, both native and white, of Canada's vast Northwest Territories are getting a new deal in education. "We are reaching the point where we can say that we actually have an educational system in the Territories" stated H.L. Keenleyside, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, at a recent meeting of the council which is responsible for the government of these northern areas, "Given the same attention, assistance and interest over the next couple of years and we shall have something to speak of with pride."

The Commissioner's remarks concluded a review of the significant changes which have taken place in relation to education in the Territories. The most modern facilities are being employed in solving the problem of bringing to the widely scattered population the benefits of both academic and vocational training.

Films and radio are being added to the usual means of transmitting learning to northern residents. As a result of a co-operative arrangement between the Northwest Territories Administration, the Department of Mines and Resources and the National Film Board, educational films will be provided monthly on a co-ordinated film circuit embracing seven of the major settlements in the Mackenzie District. These settlements include Aklavik, on the Mackenzie River well within the Arctic Circle, Simpson, Providence, Yellowknife, Hay River, Resolution and Fort Smith. The last is located just north of the boundary between the Territories and the Province of Alberta.

The films will be shown at schools in connection with the regular classroom work, and will also be available for showings as part of an adult education programme. The Northwest Territories Council has already arranged to pay half the cost of all audio-visual equipment purchased by any school in the Territories.

Battery radio-receiving sets have been purchased by the Northwest Territories Administration for installation in schools of the District and these are being delivered free of charge by the Canadian Pacific Airlines. Final arrangements are now being made with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to obtain recordings of a selection of national school broadcast programmes and these will be re-broadcast at Aklavik over CHAK through the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. The provision of these radio sets will enable schools in the southern part of the Territories to receive educational programmes broadcast by stations in the bordering provinces, and the services of the Aklavik station to more northerly settlements will enable all schools to participate in these valuable educational programmes.

School children in the Northwest Territories are of Indian, mixed-blood and white ancestry, and generally attend day or residential schools operated by church missions under the supervision of the Northwest Territories Administration. At Yellowknife, a modern public school building is nearing completion. Its erection has been made possible by a grant of \$150,000 by the Northwest Territories Council to the Yellowknife School Board. The new school will provide, in addition to the usual public and high school grades of instruction, a measure of vocational training for students from the various settlements in Mackenzie District.

Other means of extending educational facilities are under constant study by J.W. McKinnon, Superintendent of Education for the Northwest Territories, and other departmental officers. Further improvements in equipment, accommodation and services will be provided as the present programme develops.

## CANADA'S NATIONAL INCOME

**\$9,464 MILLION IN 1946:** Estimates of gross national product as revised to date are \$11,417 million in 1946 and \$5,141 million in 1938, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on national accounts, income and expenditure, 1938-1946, containing revised figures of national income and gross national product and expenditure as well as a number of new series not before published. Previous estimates of gross national product for the two years were \$11,129 million in 1946 and \$5,075 million in 1938. Changes from one year to another in the above and following figures, the report points out, reflect changes in prices as well as in the physical volume of production of goods and services.

National income is now estimated at \$9,464 million in 1946 and \$3,972 million in 1938. Salaries, wages and supplementary labour income were \$5,113 million, or 54 per cent of total national income in 1946. In 1938 the figure was \$2,476 million, or 62 per cent of the total. The industrial distribution of salaries