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LIMIT OATS SHIPMENTS TO U.S.

co-operation of the Canadian Government in this matter. The President is most anxious that a solution be found which will cause the least possible damage to trade relations between our two countries.

Sincerely yours,

W. Bedell Smith,
Acting Secretary of State.

Ottawa, December 10, 1953.

The Honourable W.B. Smith,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Acting Secretary,

The Government of Canada has given careful consideration to your letter of December 7th regarding the urgent situation which is giving concern to your Government with respect to the marketing of oats. The Canadian Government attaches the greatest importance to the extension of mutually profitable trade between our two countries and to avoidance of restrictions which would interfere with such trade. However, in a desire to meet President Eisenhower's request for co-operation in a solution to this urgent problem, the Canadian Government has decided, as a temporary measure, and without obligation, to take all practicable steps to limit shipments of Canadian oats to the United States to the extent and for the period suggested in your letter. In taking this action, the Canadian Government is aware of the fact that your Government is now reviewing its agricultural policies with a view to finding longer-term solutions of a constructive nature.

The Canadian Government takes note of the information in your letter, that Canada supplies almost the whole of the United States imports of oats and only small quantities come from other countries. The Canadian Government wishes to make clear that it will reconsider the decision set forth in this letter in the event that substantial quantities of oats are imported into the United States from other countries during the period in question. The Canadian Government assumes that in this event the Government of the United States will itself also wish to review the situation.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Martin,
Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Canada's pulp and paper industry employed 57,803 persons in 1952, 512 more than in 1951.

EUROPEAN, CANADIAN ARCHITECTS: Architects and architectural students from Europe and Canada have been invited to participate in an international competition for the Canadian home of tomorrow, sponsored by McGill University's School of Architecture in Montreal, Canada. The competition is open to architects in Great Britain and the continental nations west of the iron curtain as well as to architects and students in Canada.

An International Award and \$5,000 will be given for the design judged the best of all entries. Separate awards and \$2,500 each will be given to the best designs from Europe and from Canada, exclusive of the international selection. There are also ten honourable mention awards with a \$200 prize each. The competition is not open to architects from the United States or South America.

The invitation to European architects to participate in this competition for a Canadian home has been extended because of a desire to make available to Canadians, both architects and public, some of the cultural development of the older countries of Europe.

APPRECIATIONS TO U.S.: In a colourful ceremony in Washington, D.C., on December 16, Major-General F.F. Worthington, C.B., M.C., M.M., E.D., Canadian Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, returned to United States Civil Defence authorities the elaborate "On Guard Canada" display which the Canadian civil defence organization has had on loan for the past year.

Speaking on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, General Worthington thanked Governor Val Peterson, U.S. Civil Defence Administrator, for the generous action of the United States. He presented Governor Peterson with an illuminated scroll attesting to this appreciation.

The display, carried in seven giant blue-and-gold tractor trailers, had travelled over a 15,000-mile convoy route from Atlantic to Pacific in a three-month operation that made Canadian highway transport history.

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS PEAK: Factory shipments of products manufactured by establishments comprising the electrical apparatus and supplies industry reached an all-time peak value of \$715,873,000 in 1952, according to the Bureau's annual industry report. This compares with 1951's approximate value of \$676,009,000. Cost of materials used was down to \$313,713,000 from \$316,561,000, employees were up in number to 69,200 from 67,600, and their salaries and wages were higher at \$217,565,000 as compared with \$194,749,000.

Canada produced over half (54%) of the world newsprint output in 1952, supplied over four-fifths (83%) of world exports.