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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

IDEAL SEEDING CONDITIONS: Temperatures over the Prairie Provinces during the past week have ranged from nine to 12 degrees above normal and the warm weather, combined with clear skies and drying winds, has made for near ideal seeding conditions in all three provinces, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Excellent progress has been made in seeding, particularly in southern areas. Early-seeded crops are germinating well and growth is rapid. Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, wire worm damage to early seeded crops is becoming noticeable in some areas.

With ideal weather conditions throughout Manitoba good progress has been made in seeding during the past week. In most southern sections wheat seeding is almost complete and about half of the oats and barley acreages have been planted. Some flax is also in the ground. Exceptions are the flooded areas along the Assiniboine River and a limited section extending from Morris to Emerson on both sides of the Red River. Progress has been slower in the northern sections of the province as seeding was generally held up until about a week ago. Moisture reserves are excellent and following the extreme heat of last week early seeded grain is well above the ground. Grass is growing rapidly and a good hay crop is in prospect. No insect damage of importance is indicated as yet.

Above-normal temperatures and drying winds

in Saskatchewan during the week resulted in rapid progress in seeding. To date, 30 to 50 per cent of the wheat has been seeded as compared with 83 per cent at the same time last year. Between 15 and 20 per cent of the coarse grains has been sown and about 10 per cent of the flaxseed. Warm weather and ample moisture is promoting rapid germination and growth; wheat is showing above ground one week after seeding. The condition of fall rye and pastures is good throughout the province. Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch and wire worm damage to early seeded crops is becoming noticeable.

Favourable weather has prevailed generally in Alberta during the past week. The land is drying rapidly although considerable water is still lying in low areas. Except for a few sections of the province wheat seeding was general by May 25. Southern and eastern districts are well ahead, but in the west and north seeding has been hampered by excess moisture. In the Peace River district, about 40 per cent of the seeding has been completed. Pastures throughout the province are generally good and live stock have come through the winter in fair condition. In the south of the province it is reported that, while no damage from pale western cutworm has occurred to date, it may become evident during the next two weeks. There is some trace of grasshopper hatching but up till now insect problems generally are normal.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES UP: Featured by further gains in sales to the United States and in shipments of bacon and hams, wood pulp, aluminum, nickel and other non-ferrous metals, Canadian merchandise exports in April were valued at \$212,300,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the total of \$190,900,000 for April last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value of exports for the four months ended April amounted to \$884,400,000 compared with \$788,000,000 last year, an advance of 12 per cent.

Exports to the United States in April were nearly 24 per cent higher in value than in April last year, amounting to \$109,219,000 compared with \$88,291,000, the gain of \$20,928,000 being nearly equal to the total dollar gain in the month's exports. The percentage rise compares with increases in earlier months this year ranging from 32 to 37 per cent. Total exports to the United States in the four months this year were valued at \$421,553,000 as against \$320,237,000 in the similar period of 1947, an advance of more than 31 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased slightly in April to \$44,353,000 compared with \$43,070,000 last year, showing a smaller gain than in the preceding three months. Aggregate to the end of April was \$220,143,000 compared with \$185,963,000 in the first four months of 1947.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE

In contrast with the downward trend of the first quarter of the year, exports to European countries as a whole rose fractionally in April to \$17,875,000 compared with \$17,286,000 last year, bringing the aggregate for the four months to \$90,228,000 against \$93,391,000 in 1947. Shipments to the Latin American group of countries, however, continued their earlier decline, being valued at \$8,889,000 in April compared with \$9,663,000 a year earlier, the aggregate for the four months amounting to \$35,052,000 against \$44,876,000 last year.

Exports to leading Canadian markets in April, next to the United States and United Kingdom, with figures for April last year in brackets, were as follows in order of April values (thousands omitted): Union of South Africa, \$7,920 (\$6,295); France, \$4,003 (\$2,723); Newfoundland, \$3,921 (\$2,263); Netherlands, \$2,656 (\$2,644); Australia, \$2,499 (\$5,852); India, \$2,173 (\$1,214 for India and Pakistan); Belgium, \$1,904 (\$1,575); Italy, \$1,795 (\$2,519); China, \$1,742 (\$2,014); Mexico, \$1,447 (\$1,178); Brazil, \$1,406 (\$1,490); Venezuela, \$1,348 (\$1,083).

Increases were spread through eight of the nine commodity groups in April, with largest gains recorded for non-ferrous metals and products and for animals and animal products. The agricultural and vegetable products group was lower.

Continuing its marked gains in earlier months, the non-ferrous group increased in

April to \$28,800,000 compared with \$18,700,000 last year, aluminum and products, nickel and zinc leading in degree of increase. The animals and animal products group was next in absolute gain, rising to \$28,909,000 as compared with \$20,404,000 in April 1947. Increase in this group was due chiefly to a sharp advance in bacon and hams and substantial but smaller gains in cattle and other living animals.

The wood and wood products group was moderately higher at \$74,202,000 against \$73,040,000, a large increase in wood pulp being largely offset by declines in planks and boards and other unmanufactured wood. The iron group increased to \$23,200,000 compared with \$20,200,000, farm machinery and implements, other machinery, ferro-alloys and rolling-mill products being higher and automobiles lower. Agricultural and vegetable products declined to \$32,500,000 compared with \$37,400,000, mainly as the result of lower figures for wheat and wheat flour.

Among the remaining groups, fibres, textiles and products rose to \$3,400,000 compared with \$3,200,000; non-metallic minerals and products to \$7,300,000 against \$5,500,000; chemicals and allied products to \$7,200,000 compared with \$6,500,000; and miscellaneous commodities to \$6,800,000 compared with \$5,800,000.

AIR TRANSPORT: Air carriers transported 62,081 revenue passengers during December to register a gain of four per cent over the revised figure of 60,519 for the same month of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Traffic on scheduled Canadian lines was off slightly but other Canadian carriers increased from 2,650 to 8,566. Passengers on international routes served by Canadian companies rose by about 100 to 7,148, but foreign line traffic to and from Canada dropped from 14,592 to 10,947 passengers. Canadian carriers reported passenger revenues of \$1,119,135 against \$836,046, reflecting increased traffic and the 10 per cent rise in fares inaugurated in April, 1947.

NEW DWELLING UNITS: There were approximately 76,700 new dwelling units completed in Canada in 1947, an increase of 9,400 or 14 per cent over the total for 1946. There were 71,400 dwelling units or 93.1 per cent resulting from new construction, 5,300 dwelling units or 6.9 per cent from conversions in 1947, as compared with 60,600 dwelling units or 90 per cent by new construction and 6,700 or 10 per cent by conversions, in 1946. Completions in 1947 which resulted from new construction alone increased by 18 per cent over the preceding year.

While new dwelling unit completions in metropolitan areas increased by over 10 per cent, from 22,797 in 1946 to 25,179 in 1947, these represent only 32.8 per cent of the

total for 1947 as against 33.9 per cent of completions in 1946. Completions in other urban areas, however, reflect a marked upward trend, totalling 31,295 in 1947, an increase of over 20 per cent, and represent 40.8 per cent of the completions in 1947 as compared with 38.6 per cent for 1946.

Of the total dwelling units completed in 1947, 58,282 or 76 per cent were created by the construction of single dwellings.

COAL PRODUCTION: Coal production in April amounted to 1,579,857 tons, making a total of 5,752,324 tons for the first four months of this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During April last year, production was reduced to 850,887 tons as a result of the strikes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Imports during the month totalled 1,035,388 tons as against 1,550,355 a year ago, and in the four months, 4,445,945 tons compared with 5,282,014.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on May 13 amounted to 64,603,631 bushels compared with 69,416,269 on May 6 and 87,793,896 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces totalled 1,223,879 bushels compared with 739,274 in the preceding week.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending May 13 totalled 3,676,372 bushels compared with 5,347,416 in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period August 1 - May 13 to 99,147,624 bushels compared with 111,568,335 in the similar period of 1946-47.

CAR LOADINGS: Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ending May 15 aggregated 77,458 cars, an increase of 2,120 cars over the preceding week but 442 cars or 0.6 per cent below the same week last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the eastern division, loadings totalled 53,640 cars, an improvement of 2,453 cars over the same week last year. The western division, however, was off 2,895 cars, due principally to decreased loadings of grain and flood conditions in some sections. Cars received from foreign connections continued to decline and were 33,276 cars compared with 36,639.

LOWER EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENT: The educational requirement for enlistment into the Canadian armed forces has been lowered slightly to embrace a large group of young Canadians previously ineligible for entry, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, announced May 25.

The standard has previously been junior matriculation "or its equivalent", with exceptions in the case of certain veterans. The equivalent has been recognized as a high school leaving certificate or a commercial, technical or vocational certificate - a standard established because most technical, radio and clerical trades in the armed forces required that recruits possess that much formal education to undertake successfully the training required.

In addition, and apart from education, candidates are required to possess other qualifications in regard to age, character, nationality, physical and mental fitness.

It has now been shown that civilian trade experience and learning ability can compensate for slight deficiencies in formal education. Improvement in training methods and facilities and the younger ages at which recruits are entering the forces have made it practicable in certain trades fields to accept men with less than junior matriculation.

Generally speaking, applicants with one or two years less than junior matriculation are now considered for enlistment provided they are suitable prospects and meet other requirements.

Educational facilities of the navy, army and air force provide means for men within the services to advance to the educational level required in the trades field to which they have been allocated.

CHFC FORT CHURCHILL: The fourth military broadcasting station in the Canadian far north -- and the most northerly one covering the eastern arctic -- has been opened by the Army at Fort Churchill, Man. It began operating May 1, eight hours daily, as radio station CHFC.

Already the new station has proven very popular with both white and native populations and servicemen stationed at the camp are ready to bet that the Eskimos in the region soon will be trading in their gramophones for radio sets. Some have already done so. Army radio announcers at Whitehorse, Aklavik and Dawson all report that both Indian and Eskimo tastes in radio programmes run to recordings of cowboy laments -- and the sadder the better.

CHFC is owned and operated by the Regimental Institutes of Fort Churchill and receives its technical advice and assistance from the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Fourth in a series of Army broadcasting stations licensed by the Department of Transport, it provides entertainment for Churchill and vicinity and all northern outposts within range. It carries local talent, news, major CBC network programmes, and American Armed Forces radio service programmes.

The station is operated on a voluntary basis by service personnel and is now planning a theatre group organized by Canadian and American residents of the camp.

At least one more link in the northern chain of broadcasting stations is planned. This, it is hoped, will be opened in the near future at Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River.

NWT EDUCATION: Welfare teachers who will give special leadership in community activities in addition to carrying on regular school duties are being introduced into the educational system in the Northwest Territories.

This new development was announced May 20 by Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, at a meeting of the Territorial Council held at Ottawa.

The Commissioner pointed out that teachers in this classification will receive added remuneration, in return for which they will be expected to take a particular interest in all matters affecting the social welfare and improvement of the community, and to remain throughout the year at the settlements in which they are stationed.

The emphasis being placed on community life was indicated by Dr. Keenleyside's further announcement that all new schools planned for erection in the Territories are designed to function not only as school plants but as community centres.

The whole educational programme is being planned so that the adult population may share in special radio programmes, film showings, sport activities, handicrafts, clubs of various types, and night school instruction. Special provision is also being made to extend the use of correspondence courses throughout the Territories.

SEEK FULL EMPLOYMENT: In an effort towards the achievement of full employment in Canada, the National Employment Service of the Labour Department is currently making special efforts in regard to youth, older workers and veterans, and the physically handicapped says a Labour Department release. Briefly, these efforts embrace:

- (1) Counselling and placement of youth, including high school and university graduates, in full-time employment of a nature suited to their personal qualifications, adaptabilities and interests.
- (2) Placement in remunerative employment of senior workers whose age has been an obstacle in finding work.
- (3) Placement of older veterans, as members of the Canadian Corps of Commissioners, in positions of confidence and trust.
- (4) Placement of handicapped workers in employment of a nature best adapted to full use of their capacities and their special skills and training.

Officers of our National Employment Service are confident that much of Canada's employment problem can be solved by satisfactory placement of youth in those vocations best suited to

their individual tastes and talents where, in all likelihood, they will find their permanent niche in life. By such action, it is hoped to avoid many of the pitfalls and frustrations of the trial and error method of the past. With the benefit of vocational guidance, young persons are less likely to become square pegs in round holes. They are less likely to enter the job with the highest initial pay, which so frequently turns out to be a dead end.

Youth Guidance Councils have been established in many centres to co-ordinate the work of the employment office with schools and other agencies. The personnel acting on these Councils are from educational institutions, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, religious institutions, welfare agencies, etc. Their services are given voluntarily.

Youth Centres, viz., employment offices exclusively for young people, have been established at Montreal, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

Counselling is available to young people entering the field of work. The prospects in various occupations and young people's qualifications and aptitudes for these occupations are considered by trained officials who assist the young person in making a decision as to the vocation to be chosen.

SURPLUS AIRCRAFT: Surplus Fairchild Cornell aircraft are being offered on the open market by War Assets Corporation, and the Aircraft Sales Division of the Corporation, at Montreal, will sell to an individual, a flying club or a business organization at \$375 each, a figure termed a "new low price".

This group is the last lot of Fairchild Cornells in possession of the Corporation. It is stated that all the aircraft will require overhaul or modifications before becoming eligible for a certificate of airworthiness in accordance with the Canadian Department of Transport standards. They will also need servicing before ferrying permits to overhaul bases may be obtained. The planes are stored at stations in the Prairies, in Saskatchewan at Esteban, Mossbank and Swift Current; in Alberta at Lethbridge.

ARMY EXPERTS' VISIT: Eight British Army experts in anti-aircraft artillery, headed by Maj.-Gen. W.J. Eldridge, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, will come to Ottawa Sunday, May 30, from Washington, D.C., and will spend the following four days visiting Canadian Army installations here and at Quebec, Picton and Toronto.

Other members of the party will be Brig. B.P. Hughes, CBE, Brig. A.P. Lambooy, OBE, Lt.-Col. J. French, Lt.-Col. R.H. Keenleyside, DSO, Major D. Tittensor and Major I.H. Hope, all from the United Kingdom, and Col. B. Wilson of the British Joint Services Mission in Washington.

The British experts have been attending a conference in Washington. Their Canadian tour

is being sponsored by Brig. G.P. Morrison, director of Design and Development at Army Headquarters here.

HONORARY COMMANDANT: Major-General F.F. Worthington, CB, MC, MM, (retired) of Vancouver, has been appointed Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Canadian Rangers, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, announced May 21.

Mr. Claxton said the honorary appointment recognizes and is a tribute to Gen. Worthington's great interest in and support of the wartime counterpart of the present Ranger corps, the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers. During the last year of the war, Gen. Worthington was responsible for Pacific Coast defences and at all times encouraged the loosely-knit Ranger organization, placing great faith in their value to the regular Services in the event of attack through the rugged Pacific terrain.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS: Employment in the major industrial divisions showed continued curtailment at the first of April, according to the preliminary tabulations of returns for that date by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On the base 1926 average as 100, the advance index in the eight leading industries was 186.5 as compared with 188.9 at March 1 and 180.7 at April 1, 1947.

Substantial reductions in employment as compared with a month earlier were reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, in which there were important seasonal contractions in logging operations. On the whole, there were moderate increases in the four Western provinces. The changes in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were slight.

Partly due to losses in working time during the Easter holidays, and partly as a result of declining employment, there was a falling-off in the index of payrolls at April 1, when the advance figure was 2.4 per cent below that at March 1, 1948, although it was higher by 12.8 per cent than at April 1, 1947. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners employed by leading establishments amounted to \$39.03 at April 1 as compared with \$39.49 at March 1, 1948, and \$35.73 at April 1, 1947.

In manufacturing, the advance index of employment, at 201.8, was lower by 0.4 per cent than at March 1, but exceeded by 3.4 per cent the figure recorded at April 1 last year. The loss in employment in the former comparison was accompanied by a relatively greater reduction in the salaries and wages, largely due to the observance of the Easter holidays; the advance payroll index showed a decline of 1.9 per cent in the month, but was higher by 14 per cent than at April 1, 1947. The advance

per capita earnings in manufacturing stood at \$39.58 as compared with \$40.23 at March 1 and \$35.98 at April 1, 1947. The two most recent figures are the highest in the record.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS: Gross factory selling value of products turned out by the manufacturing industries of Canada which used non-metallic minerals as their principal materials amounted to \$442,085,000, an increase of nine per cent over the 1945 value of \$405,736,000, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A gain of \$22 million in the petroleum products industry accounted for a large part of the advance.

Eleven of the industries in this group showed increases in output values in 1946 as compared with 1945, and four showed declines. The percentage gains were as follows: asbestos products, 12.9; cement products, 55.8; cement, 40.9; products from Canadian clays, 37.0; products from imported clays, 32.8; stone products, 74.3; gypsum products, 53.2; lime, 8.8; sand-lime brick, 11.1; petroleum products, 10.8; and the miscellaneous group, 7.3. Output from the artificial abrasives industry was about 0.2 per cent less than in 1945; the coke and gas industry was down 15.0 per cent; glass, 2.4 per cent; and salt, 8.0.

Imports into Canada of non-metallic minerals and their products totalled \$332,611,000 as compared with \$265,405,000 in 1945, while exports of Canadian produce were appraised at \$57,361,000 as against \$59,555,000.

NON-FERROUS METALS: Production in Canada of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures was valued at \$719,191,000 in 1946, a decline of eight per cent from the preceding year's total of \$779,385,000, according to final figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports of non-ferrous metals and their products were valued at \$120,281,000 in 1946 compared with \$99,120,000 in 1945, and exports of Canadian-made goods of this class were appraised at \$247,810,000 as against \$352,546,000.

Four of the industries in this group showed increases in production in 1946 compared with 1945 and three showed decreases. The losses were as follows: miscellaneous industry, 3.7 per cent to \$6,609,941; brass and copper products, 31.5 per cent to \$72,056,922; and non-ferrous smelting and refining of primary metals, 14.3 per cent to \$304,718,524. The electrical apparatus industry advanced 1.7 per cent to \$234,572,653; jewellery and electroplated ware increased 33.1 per cent to \$41,528,678; white metal alloys increased 12.5 per cent to \$6,128,907, and the aluminum products industry gained 25.6 per cent to \$33,575,481.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION: Following is the text of the statement on the Czechoslovak question made by General A.G.L. McNaughton, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the United Nations, in the Security Council, on May 21;--

"I should like warmly to uphold your ruling that the Council's decision on this resolution is a procedural matter and should, therefore, be regarded as having been adopted.

"As has already been stated in this debate, Article 29 of the Charter is quite specific on the question of setting up a sub-committee of the Council to aid the Council in examining the case; it reads 'The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions'. This Article, in other words, which comes under a sub-division of Chapter V entitled 'Procedure', provides for precisely the kind of procedure proposed in the resolution submitted by the distinguished representative of Chile.

"If any additional argument is required to this clear provision of the Charter, an important precedent taken by the Council in a similar situation has already been quoted by the distinguished representative of the United States when he cited the Corfu case. On that occasion the Council agreed on a resolution to set up a committee of the Council, this decision deemed to be a procedural decision.

FOUR-POWER STATEMENT

"Reference has been made to the Four-Power Statement made at San Francisco on 7 June 1945. In the view of the Canadian delegation, this document was of importance for the purpose of clarifying the view of the sponsoring governments at the San Francisco Conference. In fact, as has been pointed out a number of times, it was on the clear understanding on the part of the sponsoring governments that they would not use their veto 'willfully to obstruct the operation of the council' that the other Members of the United Nations acquiesced in the voting procedure proposed, which, otherwise, would have been far from satisfactory to them.

"The question of procedure, as I have said, in our opinion is completely covered by Article 29. The decision involved is clearly procedural and not substantive. As the Charter's provision in this case is specific and clear, the Four-Power Statement, in our view, is therefore irrelevant. Supposing, however, that the Four-Power Statement were applicable in this case, then this Statement, in our opinion, should like other documents be considered as a whole and not merely applied in regard to those paragraphs which suit a particular argument. Paragraph 8 in Part I of this Statement is just as applicable as Part II paragraph 2. It is stated in paragraph 8 'It

is not to be assumed, however, that the Permanent Members any more than the Non-Permanent Members will use their veto power willfully to obstruct the operation of the Council'. This portion of the Statement has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance by one of the Permanent Members of the Council. Where one portion of this statement has been violated as in this case, the validity of the document as a whole is certainly brought into question.

"The representative of the Argentine gave us a timely reminder at the last meeting on this question, that fifty-three Members of the United Nations are not bound in any sense by the provisions of the Four-Power Statement. For our part, the Canadian Government certainly does not consider itself bound by this Statement.

PROCEDURAL MATTER

"I think that I have said enough, Mr. President, to show that I share the view of those who maintain that the Four-Power Statement is not applicable in the case before us. As the proposal to establish a sub-committee, as suggested in the resolution of the hon. representative of Chile, was clearly under Article 29 of the Charter, there is no doubt in my mind that this matter should be deemed procedural and should be decided by an affirmative vote of any seven Members. Perhaps as an additional argument I might refer the attention of the Permanent Members to the provisions of Article 103 which states that 'In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.' If the Four-Power statement is regarded by the Permanent Members as in some sense constituting an international agreement, then surely the obligations under the Charter of the Permanent Members of the United Nations shall, as stated in Article 103, prevail over any obligations assumed under the Four-Power statement or 'any other international agreement.' "

PALESTINE STATEMENT: Following is the text of the statement made by General McNaughton in the Security Council, May 20, in the course of the debate on Palestine:--

"The issue before the Council, Mr. President, is a grave one and I agree that the Council should take prompt measures which would meet this most serious situation. It is of the first importance that whatever measures we take should be appropriate and effective.

"It has been urged that the Council should determine 'that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to the peace and a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter'. No one disputes that, as the

distinguished representative of the United States has said, 'a condition of warfare' is actually in existence in Palestine. This is not at all in question in our minds but what must be decided by us is the practicable method which the Council should pursue to bring peace and order to the Holy Land.

"So far, the Council has sought to bring an end to the hostilities in the Holy Land by way of a truce, standstill agreement and negotiation through the Truce Commission which has been set up by the Council as a body of conciliation. It is now proposed in the draft resolution submitted by the distinguished representative of the United States that the Council should issue an order to all concerned in Palestine to 'desist from any hostile military action.' This is a serious step for the Council to contemplate. If this procedure is adopted, it means that the Council would now take action under Chapter 7. In other words, that the Council might attempt to proceed by war of coercion instead of by the procedures of pacific settlement which we have followed heretofore.

"The order proposed in the draft resolution of the United States must, of course, if adopted, be regarded as mandatory upon those to whom it is addressed. It would be hoped that such an order would be obeyed, for neglect in obedience for any reason would be defiance of the Charter.

"The grave question arises, therefore, - what is the Council to do if the order is rejected and defied by one or other of the parties or by both? The Charter envisages, in Chapter 7, various coercive measures which it would be within the discretion of the Council to impose to give effect to its decision. But we all know, Mr. President, that any action under Chapter 7 requires the concurring votes of all permanent members to enable the Council to reach a decision.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT

"I submit, therefore, Mr. President, that before the Council embarks upon a course of action under Chapter 7, there needs to be consultation between the permanent members of the Council with a view to establishing a basis of agreement which at present evidently does not exist, as to what consecutive steps, in the way of diplomatic, economic or even military pressure, might follow should an order of the Council to cease military action in Palestine fail to be obeyed. In this way the Council would be apprised in advance and have an opportunity of considering in advance as to what obligations and responsibilities it might incur if it were to take the initial step of issuing an order which also contemplates measures of coercion, under Chapter 7, to give effect to its decision.

"In the meantime, we have, from the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom, a proposal to amend the United States draft resolution. This proposal, like the one

submitted by the United States representative, would call upon all parties to cease hostile military action. But, unlike the proposal of the United States delegation this is, as I see it, a continuation of the efforts of the Security Council to provide an opportunity to both parties to arrive at a just and lasting settlement in Palestine by means of negotiation. It does not involve measures of coercion by the Council. And so I think this is a useful step which we should take now.

"But, whether the Council proceeds on the basis of the approach proposed in the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the United States or continues along the lines suggested by the United Kingdom delegate, surely it must be realized that in the end only a negotiated settlement will lead to a just and lasting peace in Palestine. And it is for this reason, Mr. President, that I continue to lay the greatest emphasis on the full organization of the Truce Commission and on the appointment of the mediator as called for by the General Assembly."

AGRICULTURE DEPT. APPOINTMENT: Appointment of Harry Stoneman Gutteridge, M.Sc., B.Sc.A., by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to the position of Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Poultry Division, Experimental Farms Service, was announced May 26. Mr. Gutteridge has been Acting Dominion Poultry Husbandman since January, 1947.

HEALTH AND WELFARE APPOINTMENT: J.R. Menzies of Montreal has been promoted by the Civil Service Commission to head the public health engineering division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Announcement of the Promotion was made here May 27 by Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare. Formerly supervising engineer, Atlantic region, Mr. Menzies has been acting chief of the division since the retirement of G.H. Ferguson of Ottawa last October.

Since 1930 Mr. Menzies has been in charge of the public health engineering division's work from Brockville, Ont., to the Atlantic coast. This involved examination of food and water supplies used on railways, ships and airplanes, sanitary services in national parks, camps of the Department of National Defence and federally-financed housing projects, and sanitary surveys connected with the shellfish industry.

"ATHABASKAN" SAILING: Two men who served in the original "Athabaskan", Canadian Tribal class destroyer which was torpedoed and sunk in a bitter English Channel engagement April 29, 1944, were on board the second ship of the name when she sailed from Halifax May 19 for her future operational base at Esquimalt, B.C.

REPORTING PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

BUDGET DEBATE CONCLUDED: The House of Commons Thursday night gave approval in principle to the Budget. CCF and Progressive Conservative amendments were defeated by votes of 122 to 30 and 72 to 54 respectively. The Budget had been presented on May 18. The conclusion of the Budget Debate at this date was considered to make probable the prorogation of Parliament toward the end of June.

The main Budget amendment, moved by J.M. Macdonnell, (PC-Muskoka-Ontario) would have had the House declare: "This House is of the opinion that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country."

The sub-amendment, moved by M.J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, called upon the House to express regret that the Government "has failed to relieve the excessive burden of taxation on the low-income groups of the Canadian people:-

- (a) By failing to increase the amounts of exemption from income tax from the present levels to \$1,250 for single and \$2,500 for married persons, and
(b) By failing to remove or substantially reduce the burden of sales and excise taxes which bear most heavily on those suffering from low income and the present high cost of living.

"And further, the Government has failed to establish a public investment board to assure the channelling of capital investment into socially desirable projects as a means of maintaining full employment, increasing production and raising the standard of living of the Canadian people. . . ."

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

On Wednesday the Prime Minister gave Parliament a list of the new legislation yet to be presented. In addition to the measures already appearing on the order paper and the approval to be given the international wheat agreement, Mr. King gave the following as the measures still to be introduced:-

A bill respecting Canadian National Railway financing and guarantee; re-introduction of the Income Tax Act; a bill to amend the Criminal Code; a bill to amend the Judges Act; a bill to amend the Lord's Day Act; a bill to amend the Government Annuities Act; a resolution and bill to amend the W.P.A. Act; a resolution and bill respecting the Northwest Territories commission; a bill to amend the Land Titles Act; a bill to amend the Manitoba Natural Resources Act; a bill to amend the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act; a resolution and bill to amend the Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act; a bill to amend the Board of Transport Commissioners Act; bills respecting a tax convention between Canada and France and Canada and New Zealand; a bill to amend the National Battlefield Commission Act.

There were still other possible measures.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. RALSTON: Members from all corners of the House of Commons, and Senator Ian Mackenzie in the Senate, paid tribute this week to the late Honourable J.L. Ralston. The Prime Minister issued the following statement to the Press:-

"Words cannot begin to express the sense of national loss which will be felt throughout Canada at the passing of the Honourable Layton Ralston. The sense of personal loss to all his friends and associates will be deep indeed.

"I first came to know Colonel Ralston in 1908, at which time we were both Liberal candidates in the general elections. Looking back over the forty years that have since elapsed, I would say that Colonel Ralston's public life was actuated throughout by the noblest patriotism and the highest sense of public duty. Devotion to duty was indeed Colonel Ralston's outstanding characteristic. He served with distinction in the First Great War. In the recent war his services as Minister of Defence were tireless and unceasing. The terrible strain of the years of war undoubtedly contributed to his sudden passing.

"I shall never cease to feel the deepest gratitude for Colonel Ralston's many years of close co-operation as a colleague in the administration of Canada's affairs. As a soldier, as a Minister of the Crown and as a War leader Colonel Ralston's services to the allied forces in two World Wars were of the highest distinction. The best years of his life were given in the most unselfish, devoted and self-sacrificing measure to the service of our country and to the cause of freedom."

HOUSING FOR ARMED FORCES: A \$20 million nation-wide housing programme to provide new accommodation for over two thousand married members of the Armed Forces was announced May 27 in the House of Commons by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

The programme will be a direct contribution to relief of housing shortages in civilian communities. In moving into service married quarters, service families will make housing available for civilian families.

This year's programme - one of the largest housing projects undertaken in Canada - calls for completion of 2,350 new houses for serving personnel in the Navy, Army, R.C.A.F. and Defence Research Board, mostly in remote areas. While this figure is a target, the actual numbers completed in each locality depending on supplies of materials and labour, progress so far made shows that a substantial number of the houses will be ready for occupancy before next winter.

A thorough study has been made of the housing problem for Armed Forces personnel in both congested urban areas and remote localities. This year's programme is part of a comprehensive plan to provide accommodation where civil-

ian accommodation is not likely to be provided, and where the needs of those with large families and inadequate living space must be met as soon as possible. Allotment of these homes will be made irrespective of rank solely on the basis of the size of the family and the need existing, but rental rates will be the normal quarters allowance according to rank or position.

Houses to be constructed will vary in size from four to six rooms and in cost from approximately \$6,500 to \$8,000 each, apart from the costs of services. They will be permanent structures built of durable materials and designed to provide maximum comfort within the price range.

First construction contracts were let and building materials assembled early in the year to take advantage of the building season. Of the 2,350, no less than 1,179 new units were under construction at April 1, 1948.

EDUCATION FOR COMMISSIONS: Details of a plan whereby other ranks may be upgraded for commissions in the Army and Air Force and in technical branches of the Navy were announced May 28 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. This plan involves attendance of candidates, at public expense, at either of the two Canadian Services Colleges or Canadian universities.

All such candidates must have a minimum of nine months satisfactory service in the regular force and educational qualifications of senior matriculation or its equivalent. Courses have been arranged so that these educational standards can be obtained within the services.

For the present year, all candidates for university training must be under 25 years of age as of June 30, 1948, but it is planned to reduce this limit annually by one year until it reaches a maximum age of 23 on June 30 in the year concerned. For entrance to the Canadian Services Colleges, candidates must be unmarried and under 21 years of age on January 1, 1948. This age limit will be reduced by one year in 1949.

FULL TRAINING

If selected for university training, candidates will be classed as sergeants (or equivalent) for purposes of pay. Those selected for one of the Canadian Services Colleges will be given the status of service cadet and will receive the pay of a private or equivalent. In each case candidates will be required to take the full training of the Canadian Officer's Training Corps, University Naval Training Division or University Air Training Plan, including a 16-weeks practical training period each summer. During the summer training period candidates will be given officer status and paid as second lieutenants or equivalent.

Tuition and other university expenses, including text books, will be paid at public expense throughout the course, while those

attending the Canadian Services Colleges will have their fees paid by the Department of National Defence, including cost of uniforms, books, laundry and other expenses.

Normally, candidates will attend the university nearest the unit in which they last served or the one nearest their place of enlistment, whichever is the more convenient. Those who fail while at university during summer practical training will be returned to their original units and reinstated in their previous ranks, or they may have the option of taking a discharge from the service.

All candidates selected for either university training or the Canadian Services Colleges must agree to serve until the completion of their training and to accept a permanent commission if their services are required. Candidates entering a Canadian Services College must accept the rank of service cadet and the terms of such financial arrangements as are prescribed for service cadets. The latter undertaking is intended to cover the allotment of spending money so that all cadets may be on an equal basis. Regular pay will be placed to the credit of the Service cadet concerned.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:

Table with columns for May 20, 1948; May 13, 1948; April 22, 1948. Rows include Investors' Price Index (100 Common Stocks, 76 Industrials, 16 Utilities, 8 Banks) and Mining Stock Price Index (30 Stocks, 25 Golds, 5 Base Metals). Base year 1935-39=100.

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCING: Financing of motor vehicle sales continued upward in April when 16,344 units were financed for \$14,954,100 compared with 10,892 units financed for \$9,745,485 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 5,246 new vehicles financed, while the number of used vehicles totalled 11,098. Increases over April 1947 amounted to 26 per cent for new and 65 per cent for used vehicles.

New passenger car financing was up 18 per cent and commercial vehicles recorded an increase of 35 per cent. There were 2,639 passenger models financed in April this year compared with 2,237. The number of commercial vehicles was 2,607 units compared with 1,925. In the used vehicle field there were 8,880 passenger models financed compared with 1,095, and 2,218 commercial vehicles compared with 1,635.

NATIONAL HARBOURS REPORT: An increase of fourteen per cent in aggregate cargo tonnage at national harbours in 1947, and higher operating revenues and expenditures, are disclosed by the twelfth annual report of the National Harbours Board, presented to Parliament May 26 by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport.

The aggregate cargo tonnage in 1947 was 31,163,000 as compared with 27,172,000 in 1946. The increase over the previous year was 3,991,000 tons, or 14 per cent. Every harbour had a greater volume of traffic than in the previous year. Domestic traffic increased by 19 per cent and foreign by 12 per cent.

Vessel arrivals in 1947 numbered 42,876, with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 29,856,000. In 1946 the figures were 39,823 vessels, tonnage 26,878,000.

Operating revenues of the Board amounted to \$11,830,000, showing an increase of \$309,000, or 3 per cent over 1946. Consequent upon the greater volume of traffic, revenues derived from the use of wharves and sheds were \$317,000 higher than in the previous year, and increased amounts were also received from other sources, including harbour dues, terminal railways, cold storage warehouses and toll bridges. On the other hand, there was a further substantial decline in receipts from grain elevators, amounting to \$242,000. Revenues from miscellaneous services, including floating and shore equipment, also declined.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses, including administration and maintenance expenses, in 1947 were \$7,010,000, showing an increase of \$544,000 or 8 per cent over the previous year. Of the latter amount, \$331,000 is accounted for by additional outlay on maintenance of properties. After charging interest and reserve for replacements, operations for 1947 resulted in a net income deficit of \$2,410,000. This compares with a deficit of \$4,558,000 in 1946. The deficit decreased therefore by \$2,148,000. The improved showing is due to the reduction of the interest rate on loans from the Dominion Government to 2½ per cent from February 1, 1947.

The report states that since 1938, due largely to greater traffic, revenues have increased by about \$2,600,000 annually and, based upon 1947 figures, the costs of operation and maintenance have increased by approximately the same amount.

In 1947, \$494,000 was expended on capital account, including replacement of properties. For all purposes, including capital, the Board drew a total of \$896,000 from the Dominion Government. Its payments to the Government, including \$2,825,000 for interest on advances, were \$3,240,000.

RESEARCH COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS: Scholarships have been granted by the National Research Council of Canada to 169 graduates to enable them to pursue postgraduate studies during the academic year 1948-49. There are twenty-five fellowships at \$900, sixty-three student-ships at \$750, seventy-five bursaries at \$450 tenable at Canadian universities, and ten special scholarships ranging in value from \$500 to \$1000 awarded for study abroad. The nominal value of all scholarships for the year is \$107,900. Last year 145 scholarships having a nominal value of \$99,250 were held. The amount actually expended by Council on scholarships account during the year was \$99,111.90.

Many scientists who received part of their training through National Research Council scholarships now hold important posts in educational institutions and industrial establishments where their services to the nation are repaying many times over the aid given them during their university careers.

Recipients of scholarships this year represent 73 Canadian municipalities in eight provinces. By provinces of origin, winners of scholarships this year were distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 9; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 53; Ontario, 44; Manitoba, 12; Saskatchewan, 15; Alberta, 7; British Columbia, 25.

THIRTY DEPARTMENTS

Thirty departments of science were represented in the applications approved this year. Chemistry in its several branches was represented by 65, and physics by 62. The remaining awards were widely distributed in the other sciences as follows: agricultural bacteriology, 1; anatomy, 3; applied mathematics, 1; biology, 2; communications engineering, 2; dental bacteriology, 1; entomology, 1; experimental medicine, 1; genetics, 1; geology, 6; mathematics, 4; mathematical statistics, 3; medical research, 1; metallurgy, 1; mineralogy, 2; physiology, 3; physical metallurgy, 1; plant pathology, 1; and zoology, 7.

Classified by universities or colleges of graduation, grantees included 28 from McGill, 25 from British Columbia, 18 from Saskatchewan, 16 from Queen's, 13 from Manitoba, 10 from Alberta, 10 from Western Ontario, 8 each from Toronto, Dalhousie and Université de Montréal. The remainder were distributed as follows: Laval, 5; New Brunswick, 5; McMaster, 3; St. Joseph, 2; and one each from Mount Allison, Acadia, Bishop's, Sir George Williams, University College (London), St. Hyacinthe, Lévis, Quebec Seminary, Ontario Agricultural College, and St. Francis Xavier.