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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED: The Prime Minister announced at an Ottawa Press conference yesterday that Parliament will meet Dec. 5 to discuss, among other important matters, the Geneva trade agreements. (P. 8)

Twenty-three countries, including Canada, signed a multilateral agreement in Geneva yesterday, the final act of the Geneva Trade Conference. The agreement was drawn up after six months of negotiation. Max Suetens, Belgium, chairman of the preparatory commission, who presided at yesterday's Geneva ceremony, described the agreement as a landmark in the economic development of the world, as unique in its character, scope and application.

Subsequent to the Press Conference, Mr. Mackenzie King left Ottawa for London to attend the Royal Wedding. During his absence, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, will be acting Prime Minister.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANTS: Six new Parliamentary assistants have been appointed. They are:

Ralph Maybank, Liberal M.P. for South Winnipeg, to assist Health Minister Martin;
Walter E. Harris, Liberal M.P. for Grey Bruce, as External Affairs Minister St. Laurent's assistant;

Paul Emile Cote, Liberal M.P. for Montreal Verdun, assistant to Labour Minister Mitchell;
Robert McCubbin, Liberal M.P. for Middlesex,

as Agriculture Minister Gardiner's assistant;
Robert H. Winters, Liberal M.P. for Queens Lunenburg, as Revenue Minister McCann's assistant;

Gleason Belzile, Liberal M.P. for Rimouski, as Finance Minister Abbott's second assistant.

UNITED NATIONS: The Assembly Political Committee, on a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution presented jointly by Canada, France and Australia urging active propaganda for peace. (P. 7-8). In the Social Committee, Canada, with Britain and South Africa, defended the Press freedom of Western democracies. (P. 7-8). In the Political Committee on the issue of Korean independence, J.A. Bradette M.P. for the Canadian delegation supported the U.S., as against the Russian Proposal. The U.S. proposal calls for the early general election of a Korean national assembly and the formation of a Korean national government, then withdrawal of all occupation forces. All subject to U.N. supervision. The U.S.S.R. proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces by the beginning of 1948 "to enable the Korean people to establish a government of their own."

Mr. Bradette held a premature withdrawal of occupation forces would serve only to precipitate chaos and disunity, especially in view of the political and economic division imposed on Korea during the occupation.

COMMERCIAL RENTALS TO BE DECONTROLLED: Announcing the decontrol of rentals of commercial accommodation effective March 8, 1948, Honourable D.C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, said to-day: "On June 19th I advised the House of Commons that it was not the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for power to continue the control of rentals of commercial accommodation after the expiration of the Continuation of the Transitional Measures Act.

"The time has now come to implement the Government's intention by an appropriate Order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board so that landlords and tenants may safely and legally make forward-contracts and commitments in anticipation of the conditions which will prevail after the control on commercial accommodation has been lifted.

"An Order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has accordingly been made which revokes all the regulations controlling the rentals and tenures of commercial accommodation with effect March 8, 1948.

"The timing of this revocation will enable any landlord, who is entitled under provincial law to give his tenant a month's notice to vacate, to give or serve such notice at any time after March 7th but no earlier."

RY STRIKE AVERTED

AGREEMENT REACHED: Threat of a nation-wide strike by 125,000 railway workers was removed when the railways and their employees' unions reached an agreement October 25 on the question of paid vacations.

A brief statement issued jointly on behalf of the major railway lines and the brotherhoods disclosed that recommendations made by a conciliation board last June, rejected then by the companies but accepted by the unions, were the basis for the agreement.

The statement said:

"The question of increased vacations with pay for railway employees has been settled on the basis outlined by the report of the board of conciliation. . . .

"Details of the application to the various classes of employees will be a matter of negotiation between the respective organizations and the railways."

Advised in Ottawa of the settlement, Labour Minister Mitchell said, "I never really expected there would be a strike in our railways."

"For years I have been intimately acquainted with the leaders of the railway organization and the officers of the companies, and I never lost hope that an amicable settlement of the differences would be reached."

Under the agreement, employees with one year's service will receive six paid holidays a year; employees with three years will receive nine days, and employees with five years will receive 12.

The railway had contended such a scheme would cost them \$5,000,000 a year and, while

approving the plan in principle, had rejected it because of the cost.

The old holiday arrangement granted paid vacations to many classes of employees, ranging from five days to 18 days, depending upon seniority.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP: Department store sales rose sharply in September, reaching 40 per cent above the August volume and exceeding sales in September a year ago by 20 per cent. The latter increase was the largest for any month of this year, and exceeds by five per cent the average increase for the first nine months of this year over the like period of 1946. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 287.9 for September, compared with 205.0 for the previous month, and 239.1 for September last year.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS

SLIGHT RECESSION: Canada's export trade showed a further slight recession in September from the record levels of May and June, but was substantially higher than in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's total was \$218,600,000 compared with \$221,300,000 in August, and \$169,800,000 in September, 1946. The total for the nine months ended September rose to \$2,004,900,000, or 20.5 per cent higher than in the similar period of 1946.

In the nine months ended September, exports to countries of the British Empire were valued at \$845,518,000 compared with \$653,594,000 in the similar period of 1946, an advance of 29.4 per cent, while shipments to foreign countries during the same period had a value of \$1,159,365,000 compared with \$1,010,350,000, an increase of 14.7 per cent. In September, British Empire countries took Canadian goods to the value of \$88,701,000 compared with \$76,452,000, and foreign countries \$129,852,000 compared with \$93,328,000.

An outstanding feature of the month's trade was a sharp advance in shipments to the United States, which rose to \$87,458,000 from \$69,598,000 a year ago, bringing the nine-month total to \$732,979,000 as against \$615,760,000 a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom showed comparatively little change, amounting to \$54,499,000 compared with \$54,258,000 in September 1946; in the nine-month period, however, the total rose to \$542,626,000 from \$432,596,000.

Exports to Latin American countries as a group continue to advance, being valued at \$12,252,000 in September compared with \$5,056,000, and in the nine months, \$94,318,000 compared with \$62,711,000. September exports to the Union of South Africa were reduced, amounting to \$4,750,000 compared with \$6,034,000 a year ago, but the nine-month total rose from \$48,367,000 to \$52,963,000.

Trade with European countries moved up sharply in September to \$23,221,000 from \$12,079,000 a year ago, but the nine-month aggregate showed little over-all change at \$259,701,000 compared with \$257,461,000. In the nine months, exports to Belgium were valued at \$36,881,000 compared with \$54,904,000; France \$55,957,000 compared with \$54,871,000; Italy \$25,744,000 compared with \$17,845,000; Netherlands \$45,544,000 compared with \$25,392,000; Norway \$16,566,000 compared with \$14,461,000, and Sweden \$13,722,000 compared with \$6,567,000.

Exports to Newfoundland in September were valued at \$5,053,000 compared with \$3,354,000 a year ago, and in the nine months, \$35,930,000 compared with \$27,147,000. September exports to India were recorded at \$5,693,000 compared with \$1,248,000, and in the cumulative period, \$32,271,000 compared with \$39,273,000. Shipments to Australia in the month were valued at \$4,192,000 compared with \$3,291,000, and in the nine months, \$44,640,000 compared with \$26,509,000.

FIVE MILLIONS EMPLOYED

RECORD LABOUR FORCE: Employment in Canada exceeded 5,000,000 for the first time on record in the week ending August 16, when there were 3,880,000 employed men and 1,128,000 employed women. The total of 5,008,000 was about 187,000 higher than the previous recorded high for the last week of May and nearly 150,000 greater than for a comparable period in August last year, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Unemployment in the same week fell to 73,000, down 18,000 since the end of May and 44,000 less than at the end of August, 1946. The number out of work was close to the low level reached during the war, when thousands of men and women were in uniform.

Agricultural employment increased even beyond the high level reached at the end of May to 1,301,000 but was slightly lower than the August figure for last year of 1,317,000. The increase in agricultural employment between the end of May and mid-August was greatest in the Prairie Provinces, amounting to slightly more than 50,000. Ontario and Quebec showed equal increases of roughly 35,000, while there was a gain of 13,000 in the Maritimes and no change in British Columbia.

Employment in industries except agriculture increased by about 30,000 between the end of May and the middle of August. Non-agricultural employment fell by small amounts totalling less than 10,000 in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, outweighed by gains of about 25,000 in both Ontario and British Columbia and about 10,000 in the Maritime Provinces.

Continuing decline in female employment is one of the most striking developments in the Canadian labour markets since 1945. There is a growing number of women engaged in keeping house with a tendency to withdraw from the labour market, perhaps after a short period of employment.

ISLAND PIER FOR SALE: The list of unusual and strange items of surplus grows daily and just now War Assets Corporation through the Lands and Buildings Department has for disposal a sturdy pier, useful in wartime, but no longer required because the gun battery it was built to serve has been dismantled and is silent.

The pier is located on McNutt Island at the entrance to Shelburne Harbour, N.S. This island faces the Atlantic and a gun battery was erected at the sea end, while at the inner point a boom afforded further protection to the harbour.

On one side of the island the waterway is known as False Passage indicating that it is not the proper entrance to Shelburne Harbour.

The pier was built at the inner end of the island in 1941 to allow supplies to be landed for the use of the garrison manning defense artillery. It measures 100 feet by 20 feet wide, is decked with 4-inch British Columbia fir, and offers an advantageous approach to the island in all weathers.

ARCTIC BROADCAST

PROGRAMMES FOR SCHOOLS: CHAK, the Canadian Army radio station at Aklavik, has undertaken, at the request of the Department of Mines and Resources, to broadcast a series of CBC educational programmes for the benefit of schools and children for whom no schools are available in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, the Department of National Defence announced today.

Regular classroom broadcasts are already being made daily by radio stations CKUA at Edmonton, Alta., and CBK at Watrous, Sask., and under ideal conditions these can be picked up by schools in the southern part of the Mackenzie District but cannot normally be heard at Aklavik, Port Brabant and Fort McPherson. There are also a good many Eskimo and Indian children in the northern district who do not attend school because of the nomadic type of life followed by their parents.

The CHAK broadcasts will therefore not only assist teachers in existing schools but may result in a desirable increased interest in education by native children who for various reasons are not attending school. Although cut off from the outside world in many ways, the majority of Eskimo families possess a radio receiver.

The Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs of the Department of Mines and Resources, responsible for education facilities in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, is also providing a number of battery-powered radio receivers to schools not already in possession of such sets, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is providing recordings of any educational broadcasts required by this administration.

A number of 15 and 30 minute recordings has already been selected for the series by J.W.

McKinnon, Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie District, and they will be shipped to Aklavik by air express as soon as transport can be arranged. These recordings will include well-known Canadian legends such as The Bell of Caughnawaga, The Witch Canoe and The White Crane; dramatized Canadian history; tales of adventure such as Moby Dick, David Copperfield and The Adventures of Tom Sawyer; and a number of programmes about the Canadian Parliament. Other series are known as: Adventures in Speech, Musical Playtime and Health and Physical Education.

Station CHAK is Canada's most northerly radio station and is operated by military personnel on the same voluntary service lines as the Army's broadcasting station CFWM in Whitehorse, Yukon. The broadcast transmitter was built in the spring of 1947, using the parts of a dismantled "ham" radio set, by Sergeant-Major R.A. MacLeod, formerly of Vancouver, and other military personnel of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio system stationed at Aklavik. Although originally conceived as a means to transmit emergency messages to the 1,800 native and white trappers in the area, CHAK made the most of its opportunity to relieve the monotony and isolation of northland life and began broadcasting both recorded and live programmes. Regular newscasts are also featured by the station and personal messages are transmitted from townfolk to their kin who could not be reached normally without many days travel by dog team.

CHAK also broadcasts amateur shows, quiz programmes and church services, with new ideas and features being added as the service grows. The addition of the educational broadcasts is another forward step.

ORGANIZE AIR LIAISON GROUP: An Air Liaison Group of the Canadian Army Reserve Force, known as No. 2 ALG, with sections operating at various RCAF Auxiliary stations across the Dominion, is now being organized, the Minister of National Defence announces.

No. 2 Air Liaison Group is the Reserve Force counterpart of No. 1 Air Liaison Group, at present functioning with the Canadian Army Active Force, and serves as a link between the Reserve Force of the Army and the RCAF Auxiliaries. Sections of No. 2 ALG will attend the same training parades as the RCAF Auxiliary squadrons to which they are attached, and will keep the squadrons advised upon military matters. They will also lecture the RCAF Auxiliary on Army - Air co-operation and air support work.

During the initial stages of organization it is the aim of No. 2 ALG to enlist as many war-experienced air liaison officers as possible so that they may train newcomers, but courses will be available later for members of the group at the Joint Air School at Rivers, Man., during the summer months. It is anticipated that all sections of the group will undergo the authorized 30 days annual training plus 15 days specialist training, common to all Reserve Force units.

INDIAN HEALTH SURVEY

IN REMOTE NORTHLAND: More than 700 Indians in the James Bay area of Ontario and Quebec have been given complete physical examinations and about 500 have been X-rayed for tuberculosis in the first phase of an intensive study of Indian life in the remote sections of the Canadian northland. Announcement of the completion of the first part of the project is made by Mr. Paul Martin, minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. J.A. Glen, minister of Mines and Resources, and Dr. R.P. Vivian on behalf of a group of university scientists.

The survey is being sponsored by a committee from the Canadian universities, headed by Dr. Vivian, professor of health and social medicine at McGill University, Montreal, and is financed jointly by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, the Department of Mines and Resources and the Indian health services of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Heading the medical group was Dr. F.F. Tisdall, professor of paediatrics at the University of Toronto. Doing special scientific studies were Dr. W.H. Sebrell, Washington, D.C., a nutritionist with the United States Public Health Services; Dr. P.E. Moore, Ottawa, director of Indian health services, Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. Elizabeth Chant Robertson of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto; Dr. Charles MacMillan of the department of health and social medicine, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. William C. McIntosh of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto; Gordon Stockley, Toronto, an X-ray technician loaned by the tuberculosis prevention division of the Ontario Department of Health; Dr. G. Gordon Brown, professor of anthropology at the University of Toronto, and Michel Sym of Winnipeg, scientific photographer. They were assisted by Dr. T.J. Orford, Indian health services resident doctor at Moose Factory, Ont., and by three departmental nurses, Misses M. Crowe, Minnie Halkett and Patricia Leuty.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES

Two anthropologists, Bruce Kerr of the University of Toronto, and Dr. John J. Honigsmann, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., are remaining at Attawapiskat and Rupert's House where they will obtain further data on Indian life by living with a band during the winter months. Their reports, as well as the medical records, will be studied by university and government officials with a view to finding a pattern for future studies, both for Indians and for others.

In addition to general physical examinations the scientists took careful records of the nutritional status and physical condition of the Indians at Rupert's House, Moose Factory, Attawapiskat and Albany River. They studied the Indians' eating habits in relation to his economic status. More than 700 Indians were given complete dental examinations, and a large number of scientific pictures of oral conditions were obtained.

The party's X-ray plant with its portable

generating apparatus was used more than 500 times. The X-ray plates are being interpreted under the supervision of Dr. G.C. Brink, Toronto, director of the Ontario Department of Health's tuberculosis prevention division.

Transportation was by train, chartered plane and boat. The group was caught in one of the worst storms on record in James Bay and missed shipwreck by a narrow margin. They were held up by storms for several days in the mouth of the Albany River but were able to land and examine 153 Indians who were camped there.

The studies planned by the committee, which may have far-reaching effects on the future economic and health status of Canadian Indians, were endorsed by the Parliamentary committee appointed to study revision of the Indian Act.

SHIFTING MAGNETIC POLE

DAILY MOVEMENT: Confirmation of an earlier announcement by the Department of Mines and Resources regarding the position of the Magnetic North Pole was made today by R. Glenn Madill, Chief of the Magnetic Division of the Dominion Observatories, who stated that the Pole is located on northern Prince of Wales Island. (Canadian Weekly Bulletin September 19.)

The Pole shifts its position continuously, Mr. Madill said, moving about daily in an area whose diameter, under normal conditions, is fifty miles. During periods of magnetic disturbance, however, this diameter may be twice as great.

From observations taken in the environs of Prince of Wales Island, it was found that the Pole normally moves from its maximum southerly position to its maximum northerly position between noon and midnight, reversing its direction in the remaining twelve hours of the day.

Mr. Madill pointed out that these conclusions are based on studies so far made of the findings of Dominion Observatory officials, whose return to Ottawa September 10 from an airborne expedition to the area of the Magnetic North Pole created such wide public interest. Supporting their findings are those of Cameron Cumming who journeyed north on the United States ice-breaker "Edisto" which transported supplies to meteorological stations in the Arctic.

Commenting on the recent announcement of the United States Army Air Corps that there are secondary poles on Bathurst Island and Boothia Peninsula, Mr. Madill said that precise and complete observations made on the ground on Bathurst Island by Cumming, and on Boothia Peninsula by Serson and Clark, produced no evidence to support this claim.

Mr. Madill said, however, that the findings of the United States party were of scientific interest since they demonstrated that valuable magnetic observations could be made from the air through use of the best type of navigation instruments.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED: For the seventh consecutive year the pulp and paper industry of Canada showed gains in 1946 over the previous year, establishing new records in all manufacturing phases of the industry, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross value of products reached a new peak of \$527,814,916 as compared with \$398,804,515 in 1945, an increase of 32.3 per cent, while the net value of products, at \$258,164,578, was 43.1 per cent greater. Cost of materials and supplies used amounted to \$223,448,338, a gain of 24.6 per cent. Salaries and wages paid totalled \$101,364,636, an increase of 26 per cent, and average employees at 44,967 showed a gain of 12.4 per cent.

One hundred and thirteen mills operated in 1946, an increase of four over the previous year. The 87 mills manufacturing pulp produced 6,615,410 tons valued at \$287,624,227, as compared with 5,600,814 tons valued at \$231,873,122 in 1945, representing increases in quantity and value of 18.1 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively. Of this 1946 total, 74.4 per cent, or 4,921,967 tons valued at \$156,881,969, was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making, equal to increases of 24.4 per cent in tonnage and 34.8 per cent in value over the 1945 figures. Close to 21.5 per cent of the total pulp production was made for export, with tonnage 0.3 per cent and value 11.8 per cent higher than in 1945. The remainder, about four per cent of the total production, was made for sale in Canada and showed increases both in quantity and value of about 19.7 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively.

Groundwood pulp formed 60.5 per cent of the total quantity of pulp made in Canada in 1946. Unbleached sulphite accounted for 18.3 per cent, more than three-fourths consisting of "news" grade and the remainder of "strong" pulp. Bleached sulphite made up 9.3 per cent, of which about three-fifths was paper pulp and two-fifths dissolving pulp, the latter used in the production of rayon, celanese, cellophane and pulp-based plastics. Sulphate pulp represented 8.5 per cent of the total, mechanical screenings one per cent, chemical screenings one per cent, defibrated and exploded fibre 0.7 per cent and all other pulp 9.6 per cent.

The province of Quebec leads in the manufacture of pulp with 52.3 per cent of the total for 1946, and Ontario second with 27.8 per cent. New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba follow in that order, British Columbia accounting for 7.9 per cent and the three other provinces for 12 per cent.

The 82 mills making paper in 1946 produced 5,347,118 tons of paper and paper boards valued at \$396,956,390 as compared with 4,359,576 tons valued at \$282,837,614 in 1945, representing increases of 22.7 per cent in tonnage and 40.3 per cent in value. Increases in the quantity of paper produced were shown

in all provinces concerned: Quebec and Ontario showed increases of 25.1 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively; the group of provinces, comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba registered a gain of 13.8 per cent; in British Columbia the increase was 10.9 per cent.

Newsprint made up 77.8 per cent of the total tonnage of paper manufactured in 1946. Newsprint production amounted to 4,162,158 tons with a value of \$280,807,610 as compared with 3,324,033 tons valued at \$189,023,736 in 1945, representing increases of 25.2 per cent in quantity and 48.6 per cent in value. Production of all other kinds of paper also increased both in volume and value.

RECORD TOURIST TRAFFIC: With all provinces sharing in the advance, the number of tourist cars entering Canada continued to rise in September when 198,865 passed through ports of entry as compared with 181,734 in the corresponding month last year. It is evident that new records will be established in the number of entries during 1947. To the end of Sept. a total of 1,431,604 touring permits had been issued compared with 1,492,106 during the twelve months of 1946. A comparison with the first nine months of last year indicates a percentage increase of over 12½ per cent or 159,300 cars to the end of September.

\$100 MILLION IN SAVINGS BONDS

PAYROLL PLAN SUCCESS: Sales of Canada Savings Bonds to October 24 notched the hundred million dollar mark with reported totals of \$100,562,700 for 341,532 applications. Sales under the Payroll Savings Plan showed no signs of slackening, and accounted for nearly half the dollar amount for a figure of \$48,319,550, and for more than two thirds the number of applications at 246,911. Substantial portions of Payroll Savings Plan sales were represented by purchases of \$614,900 by the Armed Forces, \$3,334,800 by the Civil Service, and \$6,058,500 by railway employees.

The high average purchase under the Payroll Savings Plan continues to be a feature of returns to date. Up to October 24th, this average stood at \$195.70, as compared with an average purchase of \$183.72 last October. The average purchase for all types of sale to date of \$539.13 is also running ahead of the comparable figure of last October of \$409.76, despite the limitation of \$1000 on holdings in any one name.

ALL-TIME LOW IN CHILD MORTALITY: Deaths of infants under one year and of mothers who died as a result of childbirth reached an all-time low in Canada last year. Dr. Ernest Couture, chief of the child and maternal health division of the Department of National Health and Wel-

fare, reports in an article in the current issue of "Canada's Health and Welfare."

In a review of preliminary figures for 1946, recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Couture notes that the infant mortality rate fell from 51 deaths per thousand live births in 1945 to 47 last year. Twenty years ago the figure stood at 94 and 10 years ago at 76.

The stillbirth rate fell by 4.3 per cent in 1946 as compared with the previous year.

P.E.I. GENERAL ELECTIONS: General elections for the Prince Edward Island Legislature are to be held December 11. The present Liberal government of P.E.I. was returned Sept. 15, 1945. Present party standing: Liberals 20; Progressive Conservatives, 10. Vacancies, none.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Oct. 23, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	Oct. 23	Oct. 16	Sept. 25
			(1935-39=100)

INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX

(100 Common Stocks)...	106.3	105.7	102.8
74 Industrials.....	99.9	99.4	95.9
18 Utilities.....	117.4	117.9	115.0
8 Banks.....	128.0	124.8	127.4

MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX

(27 Stocks).....	88.8	87.4	87.7
23 Golds.....	79.5	79.1	79.8
4 Base Metals.....	105.0	101.8	101.1

SILVER, LEAD, ZINC PRODUCTION: Production of primary silver, lead and zinc was lower in August and in the first eight months of this year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's output of silver amounted to 1,062,360 fine ounces compared with 1,155,447 a year ago, lead 13,612 tons compared with 14,901, and zinc 16,709 tons compared with 19,424. Cumulative output of silver totalled 7,670,069 fine ounces compared with 8,893,136 in the similar period of 1946, lead 107,410 tons compared with 123,501, and zinc 139,294 tons compared with 161,171.

Exports of refined silver in August were at their highest point for the year, amounting to 1,082,564 fine ounces, bringing the eight-month total to 6,012,721 ounces. August exports of lead in pigs totalled 7,487 tons, the eight-month figure standing at 81,824 tons. Zinc spelter exports for the month, at 10,478 tons, were about the same as in June and July; in the eight months ended August, 94,550 tons were exported.

A UNANIMOUS VICTORY: A resolution, initiated by Canada, which condemned war-mongering and urged "peace-mongering" instead, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly Political and Security Committee Oct. 27. The vote, 56 to 0, came after Russia had backed down on her war-mongering charges against the United States, Turkey and Greece. Haiti was absent from the committee.

The resolution brought five days of debate to an end. It was presented jointly by Canada, France and Australia but it was the Canadian delegation which began the moves and pressed for the final compromise proposal.

Russian support for the resolution created evident surprise in the committee especially as an anti-war-mongering resolution, proposed earlier by Russia, had been turned down paragraph by paragraph. Mr. Vyshinsky, chief Russian delegate, had further stated that the USSR did not associate itself with the Australian-Canadian-French resolution, stating that the authors had not considered it necessary to consult the Soviet delegation as could have been done. Mr. Ilsley replied that no discourtesy had been intended. The "very uncompromising way" in which the Soviet resolution had been presented had, Mr. Ilsley stated, made the authors of the joint resolution consider that it would be useless to try to get Russian agreement to a joint product.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The joint resolution, as adopted by the committee on a unanimous vote, reads: "Whereas in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the source of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; and

"Whereas the Charter also calls for the promotion of and observance of, fundamental freedoms which include freedom of expression, all members having pledged themselves in Article 56 to take joint and separate action for such observance of fundamental freedoms, The General Assembly

1. Condemns all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, or act of aggression.
2. Requests the Government of each member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits;
 - (a) To promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter; and
 - (b) To encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to

- the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace.
3. Directs that this resolution be communicated to the forthcoming conference on freedom of information."

PRESS FREEDOM DEFENDED: In the Social Committee, Oct. 28, Britain, Canada and South Africa defended the press freedom of Western democracies against violent attacks by the Soviet bloc. Speaking on a Yugoslav resolution aimed to prevent dissemination of slanderous information, Ernest Davies, British Labour M.P., said the Moscow press had been guilty of unscrupulous and malicious travesty of the truth.

We all condemn slander and malicious and tendentious reports, but we cannot permit those who are equally guilty in this respect to clothe themselves in white sheets and point the finger of accusation against others, Mr. Davies added.

He called for rejection of the Yugoslav resolution, describing it as "a resolution which is introduced here with a view to discrediting certain nations for falsely directing accusations against others of sins of which they themselves are guilty".

Rene Beaudoin M.P., for the Canadian delegation, said:

Our delegation represents a country in which the freedom of the press and freedom of speech are fundamental. We would therefore refuse to accept any proposal which would ask the government to judge and punish its people for the views they have expressed. The remedy, to our mind, is not to impose restrictions but to guarantee the right to reply to falsehood by truth.

I was not impressed by the interpretation of the delegate from the U.S.S.R. According to the delegates from the Soviet and the Ukraine (and I do not wish to offend them, as I certainly have nothing against their people), their country alone is in possession of virtue and only they enjoy true freedom of speech.

In a free press all sorts of quotations can be chosen and it is just because of this that the delegate from the Ukraine could find opinions championing his cause. But the same press could produce arguments to the contrary which would have destroyed all the points which he made.

The delegate from Belgium raised the question as to how you define what is false and tendentious. Despite the efforts of the delegate of Poland, I was not convinced by his explanation nor could I follow the explanation of the delegate from the Ukraine. Some people have complained here that certain newspapers have misrepresented their statements or have not given them enough space. This is admittedly one of the drawbacks in a country where there is freedom of the press. We feel, however,

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

and wages indicates that the percentage of total labour income originating in manufacturing increased from 29 per cent in 1938 to 34 per cent in 1946. Military pay and allowances declined from \$1,132 million in 1945 to \$315 million in 1946. In 1938 the figure was \$9 million.

Investment income rose from \$687 million or 17 per cent of total national income in 1938 to \$1,885 million or 20 per cent of the total in 1946. Corporate profits before tax and before deduction of dividends to non-residents increased from \$467 million in 1938 to \$1,379 million in 1946, while corporate profits before tax but after deduction of dividends to non-residents advanced from \$292 million in 1938 to \$1,174 million in 1946. Other private investment income increased from \$448 million in 1938 to \$751 million in 1946.

Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business was \$800 million in 1938 and \$2,151 million in 1946. The industrial distribution shows that the percentage of this total originating in agriculture increased from 46 per cent in 1938 to 58 per cent in 1946.

COMPONENTS OF EXPENDITURE

Turning to the components of gross national expenditure, in 1938 personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was \$3,714 million or 72 per cent of gross national expenditure. In 1946 the figure was \$7,495 million or 66 per cent of gross national expenditure. Expenditure on food increased from \$917 million in 1938 to \$1,948 million in 1946, on clothing from \$419 million in 1938 to \$1,032 million in 1946, and on tobacco and alcoholic beverages from \$264 million in 1938 to \$803 million in 1946. Expenditure on household operation and utilities increased from \$717 million in 1938 to \$903 million in 1946.

Government expenditure was \$721 million in 1938 or 14 per cent of gross national expenditure; in 1946 the figure was \$1,833 million or 16 per cent of gross national expenditure. The 1946 figures reflect a substantial decline from 1944 when government expenditure was \$5,105 million or 43 per cent of gross national expenditure.

Exports of goods and services were maintained in 1946 at the high level of \$3,170 million, while imports of goods and services were \$2,850 million. In 1938 the figures were \$1,359 million and \$1,257 million, respectively.

Personal income increased from \$4,031 million in 1938 to \$9,383 million in 1946. A substantial rise occurred in government transfer payments to persons from \$263 million in 1938 to \$1,103 million in 1946. War service gratuities, re-establishment credits and rehabilitation benefits together accounted for 45 per cent of total government transfer payments in 1946, while family allowances accounted for 22 per cent.

In 1938, \$125 million of personal income or three per cent was paid in direct taxes,

\$3,714 million or 92 per cent on consumer goods and services and \$192 million or five per cent was saved (including net changes in farm inventories). In 1946, \$781 million or eight per cent was paid in direct taxes, \$7,495 million or 80 per cent was spent on consumer goods and services and \$1,107 million or 12 per cent was saved. The percentage of personal income saved in 1946 marks a decline from 19 per cent saved in the war years 1943 and 1944.

MANPOWER PICTURE: Jobs available at National Employment Service offices currently outnumber applicants for work by about 10,000, it was shown by the monthly report on manpower issued today by the Minister of Labour. This situation prevails despite the fact that labour demand now is starting to slacken as seasonal activity tapers off in the food processing, agriculture, trade, and service industries. This is a normal development since the yearly peak of employment usually comes at the beginning of October.

FISH LANDINGS: Total landings of fish and shellfish in the sea fisheries during Sept., at 131,653,000 pounds, decreased two per cent from the August total and five per cent from that of September 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Overall landings on both coasts during the first nine months of 1947 totalled approximately 800,000,000 pounds, a decrease of almost 12 per cent from last year's corresponding catch of 907,000,000.

APPOINTED CONSUL GENERAL: The Department of External Affairs announced yesterday the appointment of Edmond Turcotte of Montreal as Consul General of Canada with headquarters in Chicago. This appointment marks the first step in the expansion of the Canadian Consular Service in the United States which was recently announced by the Department. Offices of the new Consulate General have been established in the Chicago Daily News Building at 800 West Madison Street, Chicago, and business will be transacted from that address on and after Monday, November 3rd, 1947.

Mr. Turcotte will be assisted by Mr. O.W. Dier of the Department of External Affairs whose appointment as Vice-Consul was concurrently announced. Mr. Chris West at present Vice-Consul in New York City will act temporarily as Consul in Chicago during the early weeks of the establishment.

Mr. Turcotte is a former editor-in-chief of Le Canada, Montreal daily morning newspaper. He has been a member of the National Film Board of Canada since 1939. In this connection he went to Paris (October-November, 1944) on a mission to the French Government. Mr. Turcotte was a member of the Canadian delegation to the UNESCO conferences in London, Nov. 1945, and in Paris, Nov. 1946.