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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

ATOMIC ENERGY STATEMENT: The following is partial text of the statement concerning Atomic Energy made by the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Acting Leader of the Canadian Delegation, in the First Committee of the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, October 18:

"...In its criticism of the majority resolution, and of the approach to the problem of atomic energy which is embodied in it, the USSR continually misrepresents this resolution by failing to take account of its positive character. They say that the majority resolution closes the door to further progress towards the international control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons. This description of the majority resolution is false. It will remain false no matter how many times it is repeated and no matter how violently this view may be expressed by the representative of the Soviet Union. The truth is that the majority resolution contains an affirmation of a workable and practical procedure by which the world can rid itself of the menace of atomic warfare and gain for itself freedom to reap the full benefits of atomic energy in its many and varied applications in the peaceful arts and sciences.

"It is of the utmost importance that delegations here should realize these facts clearly and precisely. The existence of grave dangers on the one hand and important benefits on the other should not be blurred by the

repetition, couched in elusive language, by the USSR of their proposals. These proposals have been considered time and again, and have been given a most careful, painstaking and time-consuming analysis. They have always been found to be deceptive and to offer no real basis of agreement. It is the majority proposal alone which holds out to the world a real chance to free for peaceful uses the development of atomic energy on a co-operative basis and which offers a real hope that atomic warfare may be eliminated and the people of the world safeguarded against this dreadful possibility. In the firm and confident belief that this assertion is true, and that it will be judged true in history, the Canadian delegation supports the majority resolution.

"The first general statement made in this resolution is an affirmation of support for the principles which have been defined in the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission for the control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons. When the Atomic Energy Commission began its work, no one knew whether or not it would be possible even for two states to agree upon principles for this purpose. After the most careful and expert process of consideration, to which fourteen states have given their concurrence, it has been found that an international system for control and development of atomic energy and the elimination of atomic warfare is indeed possible. Only those individuals who have

REAPPOINTMENT APPROVED: The Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced October 13 that an Order-in-Council had been passed approving the action of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada in appointing Mr. Graham F. Towers to a third term of office as Governor of the Bank of Canada. Mr. Towers has served as Governor from the time organization of the Bank was commenced in 1934. The present appointment, which is for a further period of seven years from October 23rd, is made by the Board of Directors of the Bank. Under the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act, the appointment by the Directors requires the approval of the Governor-in-Council and this has been given in the Order-in-Council announced by the Minister.

GENERAL WORTHINGTON APPOINTMENT: Major-General F.F. (Fighting Frank) Worthington, of Vancouver, one of Canada's outstanding veteran soldiers, has been given the job of coordinating Canada's civilian defence planning as special adviser to the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Mr. Claxton, in announcing the new appointment, pointed out that Gen. Worthington's job would be first to plan the coordination of the various federal government departments concerned, including Defence, Health and Welfare, and Justice. Then there would be the coordination with provincial and municipal authorities so as to plan the organization to meet any emergency, although so far it has been decided not to try to set up local committees at this time.

"We are fortunate to have a man of Gen. Worthington's proven qualities to undertake this important job," Mr. Claxton said. "During his career as a soldier he displayed great qualities of leadership in addition to high administrative capacity. In each of his commands he was highly successful in gaining maximum civilian support. As Commissioner for the Red Cross he played a major part in dealing with the Fraser Valley flood situation. He knows every part of Canada and is liked just as well as he is known."

KING'S COMMENDATION AWARD: Warrant Officer Alfred William Leslie Watson, son of Mrs. Hanna Morton of Souris, Man., has been awarded the King's Commendation for Brave Conduct, it was announced by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Sergeant-Major Watson is a member of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps and is presently stationed at Fredericton on the administrative and training staff at Headquarters, New Brunswick Area.

The citation accompanying the award reads as follows:

"While Warrant Officer Watson was in charge of the throwing bay at the grenade range, Camp Utopia, New Brunswick, on July 8, 1948, a man

under his instructional supervision threw a live grenade which rolled back into the bay. Warrant Officer Watson, with great presence of mind, and at great personal risk, calmly recovered the grenade and hurled it to a position, where, when it exploded, no injuries were sustained by any personnel."

R.C. MACINNES APPOINTMENT: The Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, on October 15 announced the appointment of R.C. MacInnes as Acting Director of Public Relations for the Department of National Defence to coordinate the public relations activities of the three armed forces.

Mr. MacInnes will be on loan from the Public Relations Department of Canadian National Railways and Trans-Canada Air Lines. His appointment, Mr. Claxton said, would be temporary pending appointment of a permanent Director of Public Relations (National Defence), and he would return to C.N.R. when the work of re-organization had been completed.

Luring the war Mr. MacInnes was Director of Overseas Public Relations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, and following his discharge from the service was chief information officer for the Canadian Information Service at New York City. He joined the public relations staff of the Canadian National Railways in February 1946.

DANISH BUTTER ARRIVES: Three million pounds of Danish butter landed in Montreal October 16, the first shipment of the fifteen million pounds imported by the Canadian Government from Denmark, Australia, and New Zealand, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce has announced.

The Canadian Government is paying an average price of 70.1 cents per pound, f.o.b. country of origin, for the butter which will be imported during the next four months to carry consumers over the period of seasonal shortage.

Mr. Howe emphasized that the Canadian Government is making no profit whatsoever on this transaction and, in fact, is absorbing a small loss so that the imported butter may sell at Canadian retail price ceilings.

The Canadian Commercial Corporation, in co-operation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has completed arrangements for distribution in Canada. Allocations have been made in sufficient quantities to meet requirements until the end of December, and the balance will be distributed in the new year.

As announced earlier, some eleven million pounds will be coming from Denmark and two million pounds each from Australia and New Zealand. The total quantity should be landed in Canada by the end of January.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE: Canada's shipping and shipbuilding industry is being spotlighted

in Ottawa this week, according to an announcement by J.V. Clyne, Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission. At its first meeting since its formation the National Advisory Committee to the Commission was in session for three days; October 18, 19 and 20.

This National Advisory Committee is made up of representatives from Canadian ship-owners and shipbuilders, the seafaring and shipyard personnel employed by these industries, and representatives of Canadian manufacturers, primary producers, exporters and importers who use shipping services.

"It is a historic meeting for Canada's shipping and shipbuilding industry", said Mr. Clyne, "because it is the first time Canada has had every phase of these industries assembled around the conference table".

"The regional sub-committees for the past few months have been dealing with the particular problems concerning their individual industries", said Mr. Clyne, "and are now anxious to have their representatives meet with the Commission to discuss the general work of these regional sub-committees. These representatives together, form the National Advisory Committee."

When he was first appointed Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, Mr. Clyne said that the future of the Canadian merchant fleet would be influenced by international economic consideration. "That influence still prevails" he said. "Fundamentally, of course, the subject resolves itself into questions of supply and demand for tonnage, effectiveness of ship management and labour, and the need for the maintenance of our shipbuilding industry and the provision of up-to-date ships."

Mr. Clyne summed up his remarks by saying that this first session of the National Advisory Committee had been convened by the Canadian Maritime Commission in order to discuss individual and general problems faced by the Canadian shipping and shipbuilding industries and to promote the modernization of the Canadian fleet.

NAVY WEEK: Naval Divisions across Canada will demonstrate on Saturday, October 23 -- the final day of Navy Week -- where they fit and what they are doing in the preparedness program being undertaken by Canada's defence forces.

As the climax to a week of activities sponsored by the Navy League of Canada and accorded the full co-operation of the Royal Canadian Navy, the divisions will "open house" to the citizens of their respective communities.

Eighteen of the shorebound "ships" will be opened to the public. The other two -- at Halifax and Esquimalt -- have alternative events planned.

For those divisions holding "open house", the affair will amount to far more than an opportunity to "get acquainted". Visitors will see for themselves how the citizen-sailors of

the R.C.N. (Reserve) are building a strong, efficient reserve force, ready for instant call in the event of an emergency.

On display will be the extensive facilities and splendid, modern equipment with which the divisions are fitted -- asdic, radar and loran sets, wireless and radio equipment, depth-finding machines, torpedo and anti-submarine weapons, twin-mounted four-inch guns, anti-aircraft armament and seamanship gear of all sorts.

All this, and more, is standard equipment of the divisions. These are not showpieces, but are put to practical use in training men whose interest in the Navy and awareness of the need for strong defence forces have led to their enlistment in the R.C.N. (Reserve).

LIMIT IMPORTS OF U.S. STEEL: The Canadian Government has agreed to limit its imports of iron and steel from the United States to 20,000 tons during the fourth quarter of 1948, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced October 18.

For some time the United States has been compelled to limit the amount of iron and steel exported to other countries. No control, however, has been exercised over shipments to Canada.

In view of the general stringency of the steel situation Canada has undertaken to limit imports of iron and steel from the United States to 20,000 tons for the fourth quarter of 1948. This is a reduction of 22 per cent from the average quarterly level in 1947 and 18 per cent from the average quarterly level of the first half of 1948.

To facilitate the program, the following import levels have been agreed upon for the fourth quarter for certain categories of iron and steel products:

- (a) Structural -- 34,000 tons -- 34% below 1947
38% below the first half of 1948
- (b) Plates -- 17,000 tons -- 26% below 1947
1% below the first half of 1948
- (c) Galvanized sheets -- 2,500 tons -- 24% below 1947
34% below the first half of 1948
- (d) Pipe, tubes & skelp -- 30,000 tons -- 11% below 1947
10% below the first half of 1948
- (e) Wire -- 8,000 tons -- 3% below 1947
23% below the first half of 1948

Canada has also agreed to cooperate with the United States in maintaining and exchanging data on steel; and if necessary to apply promptly whatever further controls may be

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required to implement the program upon which agreement has been reached.

It is understood that in view of seasonal fluctuations, the existence of certain contracts already on the books and the desire of both countries to avoid any unnecessary development of controls, the import levels will be subject to reasonable margins of tolerance.

Steel needed for any special projects that may be agreed upon between the two governments will be added to the quantities indicated above.

Appropriate adjustments will be made for Newfoundland requirements when they have to be met out of Canada's total program.

In cases where steel is sent to Canada for processing and is then reshipped to the United States as semi-finished or finished steel corresponding deductions will be made from the recorded data of Canadian imports.

ON BOARD H.M.C.S. "ONTARIO", OCTOBER 16:

Warmer skies mark the midpoint as the Canadian task force steams its great circle course to the Hawaiian Islands and white tropical uniforms are now the dress of the day.

Today the cruiser "Ontario", the destroyers "Cayuga", "Athabaskan" and "Crescent" and the frigate "Antigonish" will have covered 1,500 of the 2,360 miles to Pearl Harbour. On board this 9,000-ton cruiser 97 young Canadians of the 600 crew members are settling down to their first cruise on board a warship. They came straight to the ship after completing their new entry training in H.M.C.S. "Naden".

Since departing from the Esquimalt base, the ships have carried out constant daily exercises and an exercise each night. Friday "Ontario" conducted tactical manoeuvres with the destroyer division and internal organization drills were carried on throughout the ship. The cruiser also refuelled "Cayuga", "Athabaskan" and "Crescent" while under way.

POTATO EXPORTS: Canada exported fresh fruit and vegetables to the value of \$54,000,000 to the United States during the last five years, whereas her imports from that country were valued at \$290,000,000 in the same period. This information was made known by the Right Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in commenting on statements in the United States to the effect that the potato markets in that country were being flooded with the Canadian product.

It was pointed out by the Minister that the movement of Canadian potatoes to the United States at this time of year was normal, and that the amount of table stock potatoes entering the United States under the low tariff rate was limited to one million bushels. The bulk of Canadian potato exports to the United States consists of certified seed potatoes, which are in demand by United States growers because of their high quality standards and

freedom from disease.

Although Canadian potatoes entering the United States are subject to a tariff of from 37½ to 75 cents per hundredweight, United States potatoes may enter Canada duty free except during a six-week period -- June 15 to July 31, when imports are subject to a duty of 37½ cents per hundredweight.

TRADE BALANCE WITH U.S.: Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States showed a further decline in August, dropping to \$20,300,000 as compared with \$28,600,000 in July and \$71,600,000 in August last year, according to the import and total trade figures for the month released by the Bureau of Statistics. The month's deficit was the smallest since December, 1945. For the eight months ending August, the deficit in trade with the United States totalled \$277,100,000, down sharply from \$644,500,000 for the like 1947 period.

The reduced adverse balance in August was the combined result of a further decline in imports and the expansion of exports to the United States over last year. Imports fell off to \$136,100,000 compared with \$155,300,000 in August last year, while exports as reported earlier rose to \$114,000,000 as against \$81,400,000. Imports aggregated \$1,170,000,000 in the eight months ending August this year compared with \$1,305,200,000 last year, while exports totalled \$878,900,000 against \$645,500,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom in August maintained the gains of previous months over 1947, amounting to \$24,700,000 compared with \$15,100,000 in August last year, and bringing the total for the year to \$193,200,000 compared with \$117,400,000. The increase in imports, combined with the reduction in value of August exports to \$52,500,000 compared with \$66,000,000 in August, 1947, lowered the favourable visible trade balance with the United Kingdom to \$27,900,000 as against \$51,100,000 a year ago. For the eight months this year the credit balance amounted to \$276,000,000 -- almost equivalent to the deficit with the United States -- as compared with \$372,100,000 last year.

Merchandise imports from all countries totalled \$206,500,000 in August, up slightly over last year's August total of \$204,600,000. Domestic exports during the month amounted to \$224,100,000 compared with \$221,300,000. With foreign exports included, total trade for the month stood at \$433,000,000 as against \$429,400,000 in 1947. For the eight months, total trade rose moderately to \$3,600,500,000 compared with \$3,497,800,000, while the overall balance of trade increased to \$197,200,000 as against \$121,600,000 last year.

Merchandise imports from Latin America in August continued the trend of preceding months, rising to \$20,375,000 as compared with \$14,641,000 a year earlier. Purchases from Venezuela were sharply higher at \$9,068,000 com-

pared with \$4,777,000, with smaller gains in imports from Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and San Domingo more than offsetting decreases in purchases from Argentina, Cuba and Guatemala.

Among British Countries, imports from Newfoundland were valued at \$1,596,000 compared with \$1,820,000, Jamaica \$1,022,000 compared with \$926,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$1,159,000 (\$317,000), British Guiana \$1,102,000 (\$793,000), Gold Coast \$1,030,000 (\$86,000), Nigeria \$1,152,000 (\$243,000), British East Africa \$1,100,000 (\$426,000), India and Pakistan \$1,844,000 (\$3,106,000), British Malaya \$2,424,000 (\$1,188,000), Australia \$3,136,000 (\$763,000), and New Zealand \$240,000 (\$2,385,000).

Imports from Europe increased slightly in August to \$4,660,000 compared with \$4,117,000, purchases from France rising to \$1,082,000 compared with \$431,000, and from Belgium declining to \$638,000 as against \$1,002,000.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 7 amounted to 169,472,000 bushels, up 8,625,000 bushels from the September 30 total and 39,584,000 bushels in advance of last year's corresponding visible, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Visible stocks in the western division were up sharply from a year ago, totalling 152,930,000 bushels compared with 108,289,000. Stocks at eastern lake ports fell from 16,829,000 bushels a year ago to 8,308,000, but at eastern seaboard ports the stocks rose from 917,000 bushels to 2,840,000, in lake transit from 3,611,000 bushels to 4,301,000, and in rail transit in the eastern division from 241,000 to 472,000 bushels.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending October 7 amounted to 14,008,086 bushels compared with 17,847,118 in the preceding week. Marketings of oats totalled 3,723,158 bushels compared with 3,828,914 a week earlier; barley, 3,256,399 bushels compared with 3,720,697; rye, 349,603 bushels compared with 440,604; and flaxseed, 2,117,162 bushels compared with 1,835,630.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending October 7 amounted to 2,123,293 bushels compared with 2,030,057 a year ago.

MAN-HOURS, HOURLY EARNINGS: Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading manufacturers at August 1 amounted to \$39.07, the highest in the record of 46 months, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. This was 30 cents higher than the July 1 average figure of \$38.77, and \$4.52 in advance of the August 1, 1947 average of \$34.55. This year's August 1 average showed an increase of 13.1 per cent as compared with last year, and 29.8 per cent in the two-year comparison.

The wage-earners for whom man-hours are reported by leading manufacturers worked an average of 42.1 hours in the week of August 1 compared with 42 hours at July 1 and 42.5 a year earlier. The aggregate hours worked by the hourly-rated wage earners in the week of August 1 decreased 0.8 per cent, when the number of wage-earners for whom data were reported declined by 0.1 per cent as compared with a month earlier. Industrial disputes in the automotive parts industry and the seasonal slackening of operations in the textile and certain other industries were largely responsible for this decrease.

The average hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom statistics were available at August 1 stood at 92.8 cents. This was the peak figure in the record of 46 months. The July 1 average, previously the maximum, was 92.3 cents, and at August 1 last year, 81.3 cents. This year's August 1 figure showed an increase of 14.1 per cent as compared with a year earlier, and 32.6 per cent in the 24 months' comparison.

LABOUR INCOME: Canadian labour income in July is estimated at \$596,000,000, increasing \$11,000,000 over the June figure and \$64,000,000 over that of July last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the first seven months of this year stands at \$3,887,000,000 compared with \$3,405,000,000 in the like period of 1947.

The increased total in July reflected greater aggregates of earnings in construction, transportation and agriculture. Although average weekly earnings in construction were slightly lower, large increases in the number of workers employed on highway construction and, to a lesser extent, on building construction raised the total of wages and salaries \$7,000,000. Agricultural employment was seasonally higher and average income of farm labour rose from \$83.26 per month, including board, at May 15 to a corresponding \$86.79 at August 15.

In transportation, there was also an increase in employment due to seasonal influences. Larger totals of salaries and wages in this industry for July do not reflect the 17 cents per hour increase granted to employees of steam railways. Payments of increased rates on a current basis were put into effect on August 1, and no cheques covering the retroactive pay were distributed until September. There was virtually no change in labour income payments in other industries.

RESIDENTIAL RENTS: Excluding farm dwellings, the average rent for all types of dwelling units in Canada was \$27.43 in February last, it is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data collected from a large sample of households in the course of its regular quarterly labour force survey.

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One-family detached dwellings had the lowest average rent at \$24.27 and apartments and flats the highest at \$30.27. For dwelling units in rows or terraces the average rent was \$26.09 and for two-family detached dwellings \$26.28.

Rents for all types of dwellings built since 1941 show progressive increases with succeeding years of construction over the average rents for dwellings built in 1941 and earlier, according to a breakdown of the Bureau data. From \$27.06 for the latter, the average rent increased to \$29.01 for those constructed in 1942 and 1943, to \$30.81 for dwellings built in 1944 and 1945, and more sharply to \$36.17 for 1946 and 1947 construction.

Sharpest advance in rents for dwellings of recent construction were for apartments and flats, the average for those built in 1946 and 1947 being \$52.43 as compared with \$29.90 for units built in 1941 and earlier. Next in degree of advance were rows or terraces with an average of \$42.52 as against \$25.09, followed by one-family detached dwellings at \$33.40 compared with \$23.45, and two-family detached units at \$34.29 compared with \$26.22.

MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES: A further slight rise is indicated in the values of inventories held by manufacturing industries in August, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Consumers' goods inventories appear to have remained at approximately the same level, while the values of inventories of capital goods and producers' materials are above the July levels. Construction materials inventories appear to be higher than in July.

In the non-durable consumers' goods group, seasonal declines in inventory values continued in the slaughtering and meat packing, brewing, tobacco, malt and malt products' industries. Inventory values are, however, well above last year's levels in these industries. There was also a seasonal decline of industries held in the sugar refining industry, but in this case stocks are below the level of August, 1947. Inventories in the feed and flour industry began their seasonal increase. Dairy stocks continued to rise, although the increase was less proportionately than the rise a year ago, and the present level of stocks is below last year's. Semi-durable consumers' goods' inventories, consisting mainly of textile products and leather and rubber footwear, appear to have declined slightly in value. Inventories of durable consumers' goods have risen in value, the July decline in the automobile industry having been reversed.

The two-month fall in the value of capital goods' inventories has also been reversed. The fall had been caused to a large extent by a decline in the value of shipbuilding inventories, and these rose considerably in August. The agricultural implements industry added to the increase by beginning its seasonal rise in stocks, and inventories held in the railway-

rolling stock and equipment industry continued to show a comparatively large rise in value. Stocks in the aircraft industry continued to drop.

The majority of industries in the producers' goods' group again showed increases in inventory values. Largest rises were in the primary iron and steel, non-ferrous metals smelting and refining, and white metal alloys industries. There was also a large seasonal rise in the coke and gas products industry. The sheet metals products and brass and copper products industries were the only big industries in this group showing large declines in values of inventory during August.

LABOUR STANDARDS BULLETIN: The Department of Labour announced October 19 that a statement had been prepared comparing Provincial Labour Standards concerning child labour, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, and other matters pertaining to labour laws and regulations for all provinces. This statement of comparisons is available to all who wish to apply to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Comparisons of a similar nature have been prepared in previous years to fill the requirements of industrialists, labour organizations, and others concerned.

This year a new section has been added regarding weekly rest-day legislation in seven provinces. The bulletin sets out in tabular form the legislative standards governing child labour, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, weekly rest-day and workmen's compensation benefits.

Important changes since August, 1947, include new weekly minimum rates in New Brunswick for women in shops, hotels and restaurants, and a general increase in all minimum wage orders in Nova Scotia, where three zones have been established to replace the two previous ones which comprised places of over 17,000 and those with a smaller population. The minimum age for employment underground in coal mines in British Columbia has been lowered from 18 to 17. Higher benefits affected by 1948 amendments in Workmen's Compensation laws are indicated.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES IMPORTS: The Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, on October 19, announced a number of relaxations in the emergency exchange restrictions on imports of fresh fruits and vegetables during the coming winter.

Effective November 1 open general permits will be authorized for imports of lettuce and tomatoes from any country. Later in the winter similar general permits will be authorized for cabbage, carrots, celery and spinach. In accordance with the statements made by the Minister in Parliament in February and June, these relaxations will be timed so as not to prejudice the normal marketing of Canadian

produce. Imports of each of these commodities will be authorized only when advancing prices or short supplies indicate depleted domestic stocks.

Effective for the fourth quarter of 1948 quotas for imports of citrus fruits and fruit juices and other items in the same quota group are being increased from the present fifty per cent to seventy per cent of imports during the base year, July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Also commencing with the last quarter of 1948 permits will be issued for the importation of grapes on a basis of seventy per cent of the dollar value of each importer's base year imports. Applications for such permits should be made on E.C. 1 application forms, obtainable from any Collector of Customs, and should be mailed to the Emergency Import Control Division, 490 Sussex Street, Ottawa.

All produce imported under these arrangements will be subject to maximum mark-up controls under the Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations.

In commenting on these relaxations Mr. Abbott said they were made possible by the continued improvement in the Canadian dollar reserve position.

VEHICLE ENTRIES: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in September totalled 253,564, an increase of 27.5 per cent over the same month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The increase was due to a heavy inflow of cars for the Labour Day holiday, and more than made up for a small decrease recorded in August. Traffic was heavier than last year through ports of entry in all provinces except Nova Scotia.

During the first nine months of this year the number of vehicles entering Canada on permits was 1,573,434, an increase of 9.9 per cent over the same period of 1947, and more than the total number of vehicles entering in the whole of the year 1946.

Ontario had the heaviest inflow of tourist cars in September at 161,913 compared with 119,889 a year earlier, followed by Quebec with 48,695 compared with 38,902, British Columbia 22,200 (21,596), New Brunswick 11,925 (11,092), Manitoba 3,598 (3,287), Alberta 2,841 (2,215), Saskatchewan 1,680 (1,255), Yukon Territory 368 (194), Nova Scotia 344 (435).

COAL PRODUCTION: Coal production in Canada during September amounted to 1,546,100 tons, close to the September, 1947 output of 1,546,177 tons, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative production for the nine months ending September rose to 12,789,810 tons as against 10,617,689 last year.

IMMIGRATION INCREASE: During the eight months ended August 31, a total of 79,336 immigrants entered Canada as compared to 32,808 during the corresponding period of 1947, it was announced October 20 by the Department of Mines and Resources.

RCAF TRAINING PROGRAMME: Announcement of a one-year training programme for selected aircrew members of the RCAF's Auxiliary Squadrons was made October 20 from Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, following a two-day conference of Auxiliary Squadron Officers from across Canada. The meeting was the first such gathering of senior Auxiliary officers since the peacetime re-organization of the Air Force, and was attended by officers representing squadrons in Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

Under the new training plan selected Auxiliary Squadron members will be given a year's instruction at the RCAF's Flying Training School, Centralia, Ont., and will receive pilot's wings and commissions as flying officers upon completion of the course. They will then return to civilian life, but in the capacity of Auxiliary Squadron aircrew they will proceed with further training on the operational aircraft available at each squadron.

Seventeen Auxiliary members will commence training shortly and have been chosen from airmen now members of the Auxiliary Squadrons and from civilians joining the Auxiliary. The embryo pilots will first be posted to the RCAF's School of Aviation Medicine in Toronto for medical tests and for a course in Service procedure.

INCOME TAX RULING: The Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Revenue jointly issued a statement October 20 regarding the income tax status of clergymen. For the past year or two, clergymen have not been required to pay tax on the value of a manse or parsonage provided for them by the church. It is doubtful, the Ministers said, if the present law will bear this interpretation. However, in view of the extent to which the manse or parsonage in a community is used for the general benefit of the congregation, for meetings, gatherings of various kinds, consultations and other parish activities, the Ministers accept the view that clergymen should not be required to include the rental value of this property in income for tax purposes. It was stated that pending the introduction of an appropriate amendment to the law and consideration thereof by Parliament at the time of the next Budget, the exemption would continue to apply.

STATEMENTS ISSUED BY FRENCH EMBASSY AND ACTING PRIME MINISTER: The following statements were issued October 19 by the French Embassy and the Acting Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe:

Text of press statement issued by the French Embassy:

"The Ambassador of France called this morning, on Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Acting Prime Minister, and discussed with him the question, recently raised by the press, of French persons accused of collaboration with the enemy and now in Canada as refugees.

"The Ambassador pointed out that the persons in question, who have been condemned in absentia, were tried by French courts according to correct legal procedures and found guilty of major crimes. He further stressed that their concern for their honour should prompt these Frenchmen to go and appear before the courts of their country, where every opportunity of defending themselves would be given to them.

"The French Ambassador recalled that since the end of the war the French Government has not presented to the Canadian Government any request for extradition."

At the same time, the Acting Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, issued the following statement:

"I have seen the communique of His Excellency the Ambassador of France. I am able to confirm that at no time since the end of hostilities has the French Government presented any request for extradition to the Canadian Government, nor would I wish to question the Ambassador's assurance that the trials in absentia were conducted according to correct legal procedure."

IMPORT PERMITS FOR STEEL: All importations from the United States of certain types of structural iron and steel will require import permits under the provisions of the Export and Import Permits Act, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced October 21. The new regulation comes into effect on October 25.

The Minister explained that this step is taken by the Canadian Government in connection with the agreement reached with the United States to limit imports of iron and steel to a maximum of 200,000 tons for the last quarter of this year.

The new import control regulation applies to types of structural iron and steel classified for entry into Canada under tariff items 388, 388a, 388b, 388c, and 388d. These include various iron and steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, tees, zees, used chiefly in the construction of large buildings and in heavy manufacturing.

Arrangements are being made to issue import permits which provide for the importation, during the balance of 1948, of specific tonnages of steel where a manufacturer or importer

has a standard pattern of importations, while specific or spot importations will be the subject of individual permits.

According to Mr. Howe, import permits issued, or which may be issued, under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, will be honored in connection with the importation of the items covered by the new regulation. All structural steel or iron covered by the regulation which was in continuous transit to Canada on or before October 24, as well as steel from countries other than the United States, will not require an import permit.

Applications for new permits will be handled by the Import Permit Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Importers who require specific or spot supplies of structural steel will be able to obtain the necessary forms from a local Customs office.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE: "A much better perspective of the needs of Canada's merchant marine is the result of the frank and open discussions which took place during the past three-day meeting of the National Advisory Committee." So stated John V. Clyne, Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission at whose call the committee gathered in Ottawa.

After the concluding session October 20, Mr. Clyne said that "delegates had expressed satisfaction at the opportunity of attending the meetings. There was a general feeling that the conference had enabled them to clear up a number of problems. The delegates also expressed the view that they now have a better appreciation of the overall needs of the dual industries of shipping and shipbuilding."

Mr. Clyne further stated that the gathering marked the first time that representatives of the ship owners, shipbuilders, and the shipyard personnel, besides the producers, exporters and importers met in one group and were able to discuss their respective problems together.

"As a result of this historic gathering," he continued, "the need of the closest co-operation to maintain Canada's standing among the trading nations of the world is more apparent. From the frank discussions the Canadian Maritime Commission is now in a position to qualify submissions which have already been made and which are contemplated by the regional advisory sub-committees."

"The task which now befalls the Canadian Maritime Commission is to study the views expressed during the three day conference and, where feasible, make recommendations to the Government."

PRODUCTION OF WIRE NAILS: Production of iron and steel wire nails increased in August over the preceding month and was well in advance of August last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The month's output totalled 7,662 tons compared with 6,482 in July and 5,789 in August, 1947.

taken part in the long and difficult task of working out this plan fully realize how great an achievement in human co-operation this represents. Everyone knows that the plan is of necessity complicated. Everyone also knows that it will involve considerations of national sovereignty, and that activities heretofore regarded as being within the national sphere will in future have to be exercised through international association. It is most surprising to hear this project for the co-operative international development of one of the world's great potential resources being attacked, in the interests of safe-guarding the private rights of one nation, by a state such as the USSR which claims to be inspired by principles of action for the general good.

SOVIET RESOLUTION

"In place of the majority resolution, the representative of the USSR proposes a programme of specious and deceptive simplicity. The Soviet resolution calls for the signing of simultaneous conventions prohibiting atomic warfare and establishing international control of atomic energy. What the USSR fails to state is that the process of producing the materials which release atomic energy is practically complete before the first step is taken towards assembling an atomic bomb. What they are asking us to do is to start by controlling the last simple detail of the process, before they have given us any adequate assurance that they will co-operate with us in controlling the earlier essential steps. On the contrary, through the long debates which have taken place in the Atomic Energy Commission, in which every effort has been made to secure their assurances on this point, they have demonstrated clearly time and again that they have no present intention of co-operating in any reasonable plan for controlling the production, refining, and further processing of uranium and thorium, without which the control of its assembly into a bomb is without meaning.

"This is the deception that lies in the Soviet resolution. It is deception which, as I have said, is repeated and reiterated time after time and which must be denied every time it is put forward. Let me say again, Mr. Chairman, that it is only by co-operating fully in the control of the production of uranium and thorium and of their processing from the time these substances are taken from the ground to the time that they are used up by the release of their energy for peaceful purposes that the USSR can really contribute to the solution of this problem. The facts of atomic energy are such that nothing short of a complete solution is any solution at all. The only answer lies in a co-operative association which is universal, and which the work of the Atomic Energy Commission has shown to be technically feasible and possible...."

"The second way in which the majority resolution before us is positive is in its reference to the reasons for the deadlock which has occurred in the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. The third report of the Atomic Energy Commission contains an analysis of the present situation in the work of that body. This analysis makes clear beyond question of doubt why it is not possible to make progress until agreement has been reached on the principles which have already been enunciated.

"It is idle for the delegation of the Soviet Union to come to this Assembly with a specious offer to accept the international control of atomic energy when they have repeatedly in the meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission refused to accept the only basis on which it will be possible to work out that control and make it effective. This point is made clear in the third report of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Canadian Delegation is glad, Mr. Chairman, that it has been possible to include in the majority resolution a reference to this report, so that it may be specially drawn to the attention of the nations of the world. It is most important that the Assembly should accept this provision so that it may show clearly the way that leads to progress.

FUTURE ACTIVITY

"I come finally to the third part of the majority resolution which deals with the future activity of the Atomic Energy Commission. Here again the resolution is positive, and points the way to future progress...."

"The proposal that is made in the Indian resolution is that the Atomic Energy Commission should be instructed to continue its work in spite of the fact that the USSR has refused to give its agreement to the principles which must be accepted before the work can go forward. I fully realize that this proposal has been put forward as an attempt at conciliation between those who support the New Zealand position as it has now been incorporated in this resolution and the contention of the USSR that, in some vague way, agreement may yet be reached in the Atomic Energy Commission in spite of the intransigence which that Government regularly has shown as regards the discussions of the Commission. I am sure, however, that it is more expedient to seek reconciliation in a body which can deal with the basic political issue which divides the USSR from the rest of us. For this task, technicians and the experts who serve on the Atomic Energy Commission are not appropriate authorities.

"It is the political leaders such as those who originally sponsored the setting up of the Commission, who alone can solve this issue. Until that political issue has been cleared out of the way, there is no point in proceeding, by majority decisions in the Atomic Energy Commission, with the technical aspects...."

work in spite of the objections of the USSR. It is our earnest and serious belief that to force the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its sessions in present circumstances is not the path of progress. There is no use attempting to continue a journey if the travellers in the vehicle are not agreed as to which road they shall take. That is, before we can go further, we must have agreement on political principles. This is intended to be brought about by the majority resolution. The Atomic Energy Commission is to be kept in being; it is to meet immediately when the six sponsoring powers find that they are in agreement about the next stage of the journey. In the meantime, the efficient and able secretariat of the Commission will continue to collect, collate and publish the information on this continuously developing subject, which will be necessary when discussions are resumed. This staff must also give preliminary study to the topics which the Commission has already decided must be taken up in detail.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL

"This is a sensible, a positive, a constructive proposal. In the long run it will get us further in our journey than immediate attempts to hold meetings when there is no common ground for discussion. Let us not be fooled, Mr. Chairman, by propaganda assertions from the USSR; which has never contributed to any of the progress made thus far in the Atomic

Energy Commission, that we are closing doors; to the contrary, we are leaving them open. I cannot assert too firmly the willingness of the Canadian Government to go forward with its commitment the moment there is any possibility that the obligations which must be accepted by all if the control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons are to be accomplished, have some chance of general and equal acceptance...."

LATE ANNOUNCEMENTS: The Minister of Finance, Hon. Douglas Abbott, announced today the continuation of rental control of housing accommodation for a further 12 month period past next March 31, with certain revisions.... The second report on sales of Canada Savings Bonds Series Three through the Payroll Savings Plan shows total sales of \$27,868,950 to date as compared with total sales of \$23,669,300 on the same day of the campaign last year.... The Minister of Finance announced today that arrangements have been completed for the redemption or refunding of three issues of securities of the Government which are maturing or have been called for payment in the next three months. The aggregate principal amount is \$680,954,600.... The Government has named delegates to the second session of the Committee on the Textiles Industry of the International Labour Organization, which meets at Geneva October 27 to November 6.