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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

PANDIT NEHRU'S ADDRESS: The following is the partial text of the address delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to the Parliament of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa, on October 24:

"....In particular, I should like to refer to the spirit of understanding shown by your Government and your representative at the meeting of Dominion Prime Ministers, held in London last April, in the determination of our future relationship with the Commonwealth. That spirit is in the great tradition of your leaders, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfred Laurier, and your last Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, who is still happily with us. That tradition has been one of association with the Commonwealth in complete freedom, unfettered by any outside control.

"Canada has been a pioneer in the evolution of this relationship and, as such, one of the builders of the Commonwealth as an association of free and equal nations. India, as you know, will soon become a Republic, but will remain a member of the Commonwealth. Our past co-operation will not, therefore, cease or alter with the change in our status. On the contrary, it will have the greater strength that common endeavour derives from a sense that it is inspired and sustained by the free will of free peoples. I am convinced that this development in the history of the Commonwealth, without parallel elsewhere or at any other

time, is a significant step towards peace and co-operation in the world.

"Of even greater significance, is the manner of its achievement. Only a few years ago Indian nationalism was in conflict with British Imperialism, and that conflict brought in its train ill-will, suspicion and bitterness, although, because of the teaching of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, there was far less ill-will than in any other nationalist struggle against foreign domination. Who would have thought then that suspicion and bitterness would largely fade away so rapidly, giving place to friendly co-operation between free and equal nations? That is an achievement for which all those who are concerned with this can take legitimate credit. It is an outstanding example of the peaceful solution of difficult problems, and a solution which is a real one because it does not lead to other problems. The rest of the world might well pay heed to this example.

"Canada is a vast country and its extent is continental. She faces Europe across the Atlantic and Asia across the Pacific. Past history explains your preoccupation thus far with European affairs. Past history also as well as geography explain the depth and intimacy of our interest in Asia. But in the world of today, neither you nor we can afford to be purely national or even continental in our outlook: the world has become too small

REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED: Provincial Governments and interested national organizations have been invited by the federal Government to participate in a conference on rehabilitation of the handicapped to be held in Ottawa shortly after the close of the fall session of Parliament, it was announced on October 21 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell. Dates for the conference have not yet been fixed definitely.

Mr. Mitchell explained that during the war, when demands for labour were extremely urgent, handicapped persons proved their value as workers in helping to keep the industrial machine humming, and since the end of the war, the National Employment Service had made special efforts in placing people in this category in suitable employment. A fair measure of success had been achieved, the Minister said, but experience in this placement field had indicated that it was necessary to make available to the civilian handicapped, an effective rehabilitation scheme before a thorough employment job could be done for them. Experience in the re-establishment of the physically handicapped veteran had proven the value of a well organized rehabilitation programme. It was hoped that a national conference would go far towards ironing out any problems which may exist, and clearing the way for such a programme.

The Minister said that much had been done by provincial Governments and organizations outside the Government towards the rehabilitation of those who became handicapped as a result of industrial accidents. Rehabilitation services for the Canadian war casualties had produced excellent results. However, there remained many gaps suggesting the need for an over-all rehabilitation programme.

Mr. Mitchell said that an interdepartmental committee, representing the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as the Department of Labour, was in charge of plans for the conference. Letters of invitation had been sent to all provincial Governments as well as to a dozen or more interested organizations. It was expected that at least 80 delegates would attend.

WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: The gross value of production of the woollen textile industries of Canada in 1947 amounted to \$125,039,169, showing an increase of \$17,499,916 or 16.3 per cent over the preceding year. There were 206 establishments in operation during the year, providing employment for 18,593 persons as compared with 208 plants with 17,620 employees in 1946. Salaries and wages paid increased 20.3 per cent, amounting to \$29,371,352 as against \$24,418,748, while the cost of materials at \$67,236,086, was up 11.6 per cent over 1946, the Bureau of Statistics reports. Woven suitings, dress goods, overcoatings

and cloakings (wool or containing wool), which together represent the industry's most important item of production, were produced to the extent of 26,022,348 yards in 1947, slightly lower than the 1946 total of 26,243,390 yards. A comparison of the value of the production, however, shows that the 1947 figure of \$53,185,146 is higher than 1946 by \$6,554,428, this increase accounting for 37 per cent of the gain reported for the whole industry. Greater quantities of carpets, mats, rugs and other floor coverings were produced, the value of production being \$8,687,766 compared with \$6,376,236 a year ago. In 1947, the output of felt of all kinds was valued at \$8,889,631, an increase of \$1,398,195 over 1946.

Accompanying the enlarged value of domestic production in 1947 was a notable increase in the imports of raw wool, yarns and warps, piece goods, etc., (excluding wearing apparel), the value of which jumped from \$61,451,933 in 1946 to \$77,923,947 in 1947. Piece goods consisting very largely of worsted and serges with the remainder comprised of flannels, overcoating, tweeds, etc. recorded substantial gains in value during the year. Carpets and rugs increased from 8,416,184 square feet worth \$4,551,160 in 1946 to 14,911,745 square feet worth \$9,032,717 in 1947. The value of raw and unmanufactured wool imported in 1947 amounted to \$30,069,562, slightly above 1946 when imports to the value of \$29,824,538 were recorded. The physical quantity, however, which stood at 52,083,030 pounds in 1947, was 13,329,355 pounds below the 65,412,385 pounds imported a year earlier.

The value of exports continued to decline in 1947, with raw wool, carpets, fabrics, etc. (not including wearing apparel) exported to the extent of \$5,317,000 compared with \$3,772,240 in 1946.

RCAF APPOINTMENTS: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, has announced new appointments for three senior officers of the RCAF. Air Vice Marshal C.R. Dunlap, CBE, now head of the Air Planning Division at Air Force Headquarters, is to assume command of North West Air Command, with headquarters at Edmonton. Air Vice Marshal A.L. James, CBE, at present in charge of the Technical Services Division at AFHC, will take over the headquarters post vacated by AVM Dunlap. The new head of the Technical Services Division at AFHQ will be Air Commodore D.M. Smith, CBE. The changes become effective November 1.

"PROVINCIAL LABOUR STANDARDS": The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, announced on October 20 that the 1949 revision of the bulletin, Provincial Labour Standards, which had been issued annually by the Legislation Branch of the Department since 1944, was now available.

PROTECT SEALS AS FOOD: Regulations introduced for the first time for the preservation of seals as a food supply for Eskimos in northern Canada have been announced by the federal Department of Fisheries.

Under the regulations no person except a resident shall kill any seals in Canadian waters and territories north of 60° north latitude, and the waters of Ungava Bay, Hudson Bay and James Bay.

The resident, a person residing continuously in the defined area during a period of not less than twelve months, may kill seals for food for himself, his family, and his dogs. The only others authorized to kill seals in the defined area are persons engaged in scientific research.

No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of seal meat to anyone except to travellers or other residents for food for themselves or their families or their dogs.

The regulations do not affect sealing operations outside of the defined area such as those conducted off Canada's east coast, and those on the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, north and west of Alaska.

WHOLESALE SALES UP: Dollar sales of wholesalers moved higher in August, standing 11 per cent above July, and seven per cent in advance of August last year. Cumulative sales for the first eight months of this year were five per cent in excess of sales in the corresponding period last year. The general unadjusted index of sales, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 316.9 for August, 284.9 for July and 296.7 for August, 1948.

Gains in August over the corresponding month last year were recorded for all regions of the country, ranging from 11 per cent for the Prairie Provinces, through six per cent for British Columbia and Ontario, to four per cent for Quebec, and three per cent for the Maritime Provinces, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER: Canadian labour income in July is estimated at \$651,000,000, showing an increase of \$8,000,000 over the preceding month, and a gain of \$44,000,000 or seven per cent over July last year. This raised the cumulative total for the first seven months of this year to \$4,338,000,000 from \$3,963,000,000 in the like period of 1948, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Labour income in construction showed an increase of \$4,000,000 in the month due to continued high employment in the building and highway construction fields. There were also advances in agriculture, transportation, communications and storage, and services. These increases were of seasonal nature, particularly in agriculture where both the numbers of hired workers and the rates of pay increased. Partly

counterbalancing these gains were losses which occurred in manufacturing and forestry.

Another factor contributing to a higher level of labour income was the decrease in man-days lost through strikes and lockouts. According to preliminary figures of the Department of Labour, 57,744 man-days were lost in July as compared with 141,084 in June. A major strike in the asbestos mining industry was settled, reflecting increased labour income in mining.

N.D. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS: William H. Dumsday, 40-year-old Ontario News Editor of The Canadian Press at the news agency's Toronto headquarters, has been appointed Director of Public Relations for the Department of National Defence, it was announced on October 21 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton. He will assume his new duties here November 1.

RETAIL SALES VALUE: Sales volume of Canada's retail stores was down three per cent in August from July but, at \$645,000,000, was 7.5 per cent higher than a year ago. The margin of gain over last year has been stabilized at between five and eight per cent for the greater part of this year. In the first eight months of 1949, sales reached a total of \$4,859,000,000, seven per cent greater than the 1948 total of \$4,536,000,000 for the same period.

FEWER CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP: There were fewer cattle, horses, and sheep on Canadian farms on June 1 this year than last, according to estimates by the Bureau of Statistics. Cattle number were down to 9,081,300 from 9,475,900, sheep to 2,075,400 from 2,246,800 and horses to 1,796,200 from 1,904,300. The number of hogs, reported in the Bureau's release of October 9, was 5,162,900 compared with 4,463,100.

A decrease in cattle occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan showing the greatest percentage decline. While the overall decrease in the number of cattle in Canada amounted to about 4.2 per cent, milk cow numbers decreased only 2.2 per cent. There were fewer horses in all provinces than at June 1, 1948, and sheep numbers declined in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

NORTHERN ROAD BUILDING: The fiscal year ending March 31, 1949, was a busy and highly successful one for Canadian Army engineers employed on the maintenance and improvement of the all-important Northwest Highway System linking British Columbia with the Yukon and Alaska.

Working the year round, frequently in temperatures as low as 50 degrees below zero,

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY'S NEW RECORDS

Active Force soldiers and civilian employees laid 100,000 yards of gravel along the 1,221.5 miles of the Canadian portion of the highway; constructed 30,300 yards of new surface; cleared 125,000 yards of slide areas and out-banks and removed more than 6,000 yards of rock obstructions. In addition they repaired some 10,000 yards of road damaged by washouts and relocated 69,800 yards of new roads around dangerous areas. A thousand new highway signs were erected.

The work was spread out over the highway proper; the 159 miles of the Canadian portion of the Haines cut-off connecting the main highway with the Pacific port of Haines, Alaska, and along the 230 miles of minor roads leading to airfields bordering the N.W.H.S. It involved, 90,600 man hours and 66,400 machine hours.

COL. MORRES' APPOINTMENT: The Department of National Defence is changing its representative on the United Kingdom Ordnance Board. The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced, on October 24, the appointment of Col. S.E.E. Morres, 42, of Ottawa, as Canadian representative, succeeding W/C R.M. Trites, MBE, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who returned to Canada on Friday, October 21.

Col. and Mrs. Morres and son Michael plan to sail for the United Kingdom early in December.

Col. Morres is the present Director of Weapons and Development in the Branch of the General Staff at Army Headquarters.

NAVAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE: Administrative and operational chiefs of the Royal Canadian Navy will meet at Naval Headquarters here November 2 to 4, for the annual senior officers' conference, it was announced on October 26.

Matters of broad naval policy and future plans will be discussed at the three-day meeting, which will be presided over by Vice-Admiral H.T.W. Grant, Chief of the Naval staff.

APPOINTED C.N.R. DIRECTOR: Appointment of William James Parker of Winnipeg, President of the Manitoba Pool Elevators and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway Company for a three year term, was announced on October 24 by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier. Mr. Parker replaces E.J. Young of Dummer, Sask., effective November 1.

Besides being President of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Mr. Parker is connected with the Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers, the Pool Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Pool Agencies Ltd. He is also Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ILO: The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, on October 24, paid tribute to the International Labour Organization as a force working for peace through social justice.

Mr. Mitchell made his remarks on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the ILO, which is being observed this month.

International organizations established for the best of purposes, had fallen victim to changing world conditions, said the Minister, but the ILO had continued to work and increase its usefulness through the world depression and World War II. On such a solid basis had the Organization been set up that it was the only part of the League of Nations which had survived intact to take its place as a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Mr. Mitchell said that Canada could take pride in the fact that it had been a member of the ILO since its inception and, because of its industrial importance, held one of the eight permanent seats on the Governing Body of the Organization. During the last war, Canada had played host to the working centre of the ILO and recently Canada's importance in labour matters had been recognized by the establishment in this country of a permanent ILO Branch Office.

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

The founding of ILO is usually dated from October 29, 1919, when its first General Conference opened at Washington, D.C.

In the 30 years since the Washington session, the General Conference has met 32 times. The Conferences have drawn up 98 International Labour Conventions and 90 Recommendations setting forth international minimum standards for working and living conditions. Fifty-six of the International Conventions have entered into force, and 1,030 individual ratifications of the Conventions have been deposited by member Governments.

In 1946, ILO became a specialized agency of the United Nations after the UN General Assembly and the ILO General Conference had approved an agreement defining the relationship between the two organizations.

In that year, also, ILO added to its basic Constitution the Declaration of Philadelphia which re-defined, in the light of a quarter-century of experience, the aims and purposes of the organization. The Declaration reaffirmed the basic ILO principle that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, and it reiterated these convictions: that labour is not a commodity, that freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress, that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere, and that the war against want must be carried on within each nation and through concerted international effort.

\$825,858,000 IN 1948: The pulp and paper industry of Canada surpassed in 1948 the many records it had established the previous year, recording the ninth consecutive year of increase. The gross factory value of the products of the industry reached \$825,858,000 in 1948, showing an advance of 16.8 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$706,972,000, while the net value of products, at \$412,700,000, was 16.9 per cent higher.

The industry paid out \$151,663,000 in the form of salaries and wages to 51,924 employees compared with \$129,478,000 paid to 49,946 employees in the preceding year. Materials and supplies valued at \$349,244,000 were used as against \$295,444,000. The cost of purchased fuel was \$41,366,000 against \$31,834,000; and purchased electricity totalled \$22,477,000 against \$23,609,000.

One hundred and seventeen mills operated in 1948, an increase of two over the preceding year. One pulp mill ceased operations in Nova Scotia and a pulp mill resumed production in New Brunswick. Ontario had one new pulp mill. British Columbia had one new pulp mill and a paper mill.

The 91 mills manufacturing pulp produced 7,675,000 tons valued at \$485,966,000, as compared with 7,254,000 tons valued at \$403,853,000 in 1947, increases in quantity and value of 5.8 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively. Of the 1948 total, 72.2 per cent, or 5,543,000 tons valued at \$242,690,000, was produced by combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in paper-making. Over 23 per cent of the total pulp production was made for

export, with tonnage 8.3 per cent and value 22.3 per cent higher than in 1947. The remainder, about four per cent of the total production, was made for sale in Canada and showed a decrease in quantity of 2.8 per cent but an increase in value of 18.3 per cent.

Groundwood pulp formed 57.5 per cent of the total quantity of pulp made in Canada in 1948. Unbleached sulphite accounted for 18.3 per cent, about four-fifths consisting of "news" grade. Bleached sulphite made up 9.5 per cent, of which about a half was paper pulp and the balance dissolving pulp, the latter used in the production of rayon, celanese, cellophane and pulp-based plastics. Sulphate pulp represented 10.6 per cent of the total, mechanical screenings 0.9 per cent, chemical screenings 1.1 per cent, defibrated and exploded fibre 0.9 per cent and all other pulp 1.2 per cent.

The 88 mills making paper in 1948 produced 6,064,000 tons of paper and paper boards valued at \$582,347,000, as compared with 5,775,000 tons valued at \$507,101,000 in 1947, increases of five per cent in tonnage and 14.8 per cent in value.

Newsprint made up 76.5 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1948. Newsprint production amounted to 4,640,000 tons with a value of \$402,100,000 as compared with 4,474,000 tons valued at \$355,541,000 in 1947, representing increases of 3.7 per cent in quantity and 13.1 per cent in value. Production of all other kinds of paper also increased both in volume and in value.

MR. MARTIN'S NEW YORK SPEECH: In addressing the American Public Health Association in New York City on October 25, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, concluded as follows:

"...Opportunity for good health is a fundamental human right. Government has no higher responsibility than to guard it. Because of our understanding of the problem and because of the action that we are taking to solve it, we need have no fear for the future of public health on this continent. But, this right should be the heritage of all peoples. Let us lift up our eyes beyond our frontiers to the health horizons of the world.

"In united world effort the strong nations should lend of their strength and the fortunate share their good fortune. Nations like ours that have built sound systems of public health and that enjoy high health levels should extend aid -- and ideas -- to countries less advanced in their health plans or less capable of carrying them out. Certainly, no part of the United Nations programme holds more hope for humanity than what is done by such agencies

as the World Health Organization -- through which much of the important purpose of President Truman's Fourth Point can be translated into effective action.

"For everyone who works in the field of public health the half-century ahead is a time for great advances. Special effort, special vision will be called for. Let us face up to the magnitude and the complexity of our task. Least of all mankind's problems, can health be narrowly defined; everything that affects human welfare affects health; disease respects no distinction of class or of country.

"By strengthening our defences against disease, by encouraging dynamic programmes for positive good health, by bringing all our people within the reach of good health care, we can continue to play our significant part in shaping on this continent an incomparable way of life.

"In our democracies any neglect of the citizen's right to health opportunity dishonours the concept on which our countries were founded -- that we should organize our

society for the good of all. Any failure to do our part to help other peoples to good health weakens world citizenship. Recent progress gives us confidence that within the limits of this century we can achieve a new measure of freedom from disease in our countries while helping to unite the world in search of good health."

WORK STOPPAGES: Time loss due to work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during September, 1949, was higher than the preceding month but considerably lower than September, 1948, according to the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for September, issued on October 25 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Three work stoppages accounted for 75 per cent of the total time loss. These were lithographers at London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal; carpenters and building trades workers at St. John's, Nfld., and salmon fishermen, tendermen, etc., in British Columbia.

Preliminary figures for September, 1949, showed 22 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 8,211 workers, with a time loss of 66,580 man-working days, as compared with 19 in August, 1949, with 4,541 workers involved and a time loss of 35,451 man-working days. In September, 1948, there were 31 strikes involving 11,619 workers with a time loss of 112,759 days.

13 ARRESTED IN BOGUS BILLS CASE: Less than two months after the first appearance of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes, R.C.M.P. authorities have been able to report the arrest of 13 persons and the sentencing of four on various charges connected with the counterfeit issue. In addition, warrants have been issued for the arrest of an undisclosed number of identified suspects, it is announced by the Bank of Canada.

Arrests have been made in Vancouver, B.C., Brockville, Welland, Guelph and Niagara Falls, Ont. Convictions have been obtained in all four cases which have come to trial, resulting in sentences totalling more than nine years imprisonment.

CANADIANS HELP "DEFEND" NEW YORK: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, said on October 25 that preliminary reports of Operation Metropolis, the joint RCAF-USAF Reserve exercise in which New York City was "defended" against an "enemy" bombing attack during the weekend, were most satisfactory. Mr. Claxton stated that although the exercise itself was on a small scale, it was heartening to see the Reserve forces of the two countries operating smoothly and successfully in this manner. The text of Mr. Claxton's statement follows:

"The Reserve air force units of Canada and the United States were able to operate together very successfully in Operation Metropolis. As a Military operation the exercise was on a small scale, and as far as Canada was concerned, involved only the RCAF Reserve units from a single city, Montreal. As an indication of the way in which we are able to work together, however, it was significant and heartening. I hope that we shall have more of these joint exercises, for their value in bringing together the members of our citizen forces merits wholehearted encouragement. The officers and airmen who took part deserve hearty congratulations".

Operation Metropolis, carried out on Saturday, October 22, was a simulated air defence of New York City against enemy bombing attack. Acting in the role of attackers were American B-26 bombers, while RCAF Reserve units joined forces with US National Guard squadrons to knock down the attackers. Nos. 401 and 438 Reserve Squadrons, flying Vampire jet fighters, and No. 1 Radar and Communication Unit, a reserve mobile radar group, formed the Canadian contingent in the exercise. All are from Montreal.

LT.-GEN. CANTLIE'S VISIT: Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Cantlie, KBE, CB, MC, FRCS, Director-General of the British Army Medical Services and an Honorary Physician to His Majesty the King, will be a visitor to Canada early next month, the Defence Department announced on October 25.

Gen. Cantlie will come to Montreal from Washington on November 1 and to Ottawa on Thursday, November 3. He will stay overnight in Ottawa and proceed the next day to Kingston and to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps School at Camp Borden.

Brig. W.L. Coke, OBE, Director-General of Medical Services for the Canadian Army, and other officials of National Defence Headquarters will confer with Gen. Cantlie during his visit and will also accompany him to Kingston and Borden. He is expected to return to the United States on November 7.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS SALES: Sales of Canada Savings Bonds are running more than double the amount recorded in the first reports of last year's campaign the Bank of Canada announced on October 25. Sales through the Payroll Savings Plan covering the first five days of the campaign stand at \$35,537,000 as compared to sales last year of \$15,380,100. Sales to the general public for the first five days this year total \$24,446,500 as compared to \$11,819,850 last year.

The grand total for both groups is \$59,983,500. The grand total for approximately the same period last year was \$27,199,950.

for that. If we do not all co-operate and live at peace with each other, we stumble on one another and clutch at each other's throats.

"We talk of the East and West, of the Orient and the Occident, and yet these divisions have little reality. In fact the so-called east is geographically the west for you. During the last two or three hundred years some European nations developed an industrial civilization and thus became different in many ways from the East which was still primarily agricultural. The new strength that technical advance gave them added to their wealth and power and an era of colonialism and imperialism began during which the greater part of Asia was dominated over by some countries of Europe. In the long perspective of history this was a brief period and already we are seeing the end of it. The imperialism which was at its height during the last century and a half has largely faded away and only lingers in a few countries today. There can be little doubt that it will end in these remaining countries also, and the sooner it ends the better for the peace and security of the world.

ASIA RENASCENT

"Asia, the mother of continents and the cradle of history's major civilizations, is renaissant today. The dawn of its newly acquired freedom is turbulent because during these past two centuries its growth was arrested, frustration was widespread, and new forces grew up. These forces were essentially nationalist, seeking political freedom, but behind them was the vital economic urge for bettering the economic condition of the masses of the people. Where nationalism was thwarted there was conflict, as there is conflict today where it is being thwarted, for example in South-East Asia. To regard the present unsettled state of South-East Asia as a result or as part of an ideological conflict would be a dangerous error. The troubles and discontents of this part of the world and indeed of the greater part of Asia, are the result of obstructed freedom and dire poverty. The remedy is to accelerate the advent of freedom and to remove want. If this is achieved Asia will become a powerful factor in stability and peace. The philosophy of Asia has been and is a philosophy of peace.

"There is another facet of this Asian situation to which reference must be made. The so-called revolt of Asia is a striving of the legitimate pride of ancient peoples against the arrogance of certain Western nations. Racial discrimination is still in evidence in some countries and there is still not enough realization of the importance of Asia in the councils of the world.

"India's championship of freedom and racial equality in Asia, as well as in Africa, is a natural urge of the facts of geography and history, India desires no leadership or dominion or authority over any other country. But we are compelled by circumstances to play our part in Asia and in the world because we are

convinced that unless these basic problems of Asia are solved, there can be no world peace. Canada, with her traditions of democracy her sense of justice and her love of fair play, should understand our purpose and our motives and should use her growing wealth and power to extend the horizons of freedom, to promote order and liberty, to remove want, and thus to ensure lasting peace.

"India is an old nation and yet today she has something of the spirit and dynamic quality of youth in her. Some of the vital impulses which gave strength to India in past ages inspire us still, and at the same time we have learnt much from the West in social and political values, in sciences and technology. We have still much to learn and much to do, especially in the application of science to problems of social well-being. We have gained political freedom and the urgent task before us today is to improve rapidly the economic conditions of our people, and to fight relentlessly against poverty and social ills. We are determined to apply ourselves to these problems and to achieve success. We have the will and the natural resources and the human material to do so and our immediate task is to harness them for human betterment. For this purpose it is essential for us to have a period of peaceful development and co-operation with other nations.

CONTRACTING WORLD

"The peace of one country cannot be assured unless there is peace elsewhere also. In this narrow and contracting world, war and peace and freedom are becoming indivisible. Therefore it is not enough for any one country to secure peace within its own borders, but it is necessary also that it should endeavour to its utmost capacity to help in the maintenance of peace all over the world.

"The world is full of tension and conflict today. Behind this tension lies an ever-growing fear, which is the parent of so many ills. There are also economic causes which can only be remedied by economic means. There can be no security or real peace if vast numbers of people in various parts of the world live in poverty and misery. Nor indeed can there be a balanced economy for the world as a whole if the undeveloped parts continue to upset that balance and to drag down even the more prosperous nations. Both for economic and political reasons, therefore, it has become essential to develop these undeveloped regions and to raise the standards of the people there. Technical advance and industrialization of these regions will not mean any injury to those countries which are already highly industrialized. International trade grows as more and more countries produce more goods and supply the wants of mankind. Our industrialization has a predominantly social aim to meet the pressing wants of the great majority of our own people.

"This age we live in has been called the atomic age. Vast new sources of energy are being tapped but instead of thinking of them in terms of service and betterment of mankind, men's thoughts turn to destructive purposes. Destruction by these new and terrible weapons of war can only lead to unparalleled disaster for all concerned, and yet people lightly talk of war and bend their energies to prepare for it. A very distinguished American said the other day that the use of the atom bomb might well be likened to setting a house on fire in order to rid it of some insects and termites.

"Dangers undoubtedly threaten us and we must be on our guard against them and take all necessary precautions. But we must always remember that the way to serve or protect mankind is not to destroy the house in which it lives and all that it contains.

"The problem of maintaining world peace and of diverting our minds and energies to that end thus becomes one of paramount importance. All of us talk of peace and the desirability of it, but do we all serve it faithfully and earnestly? Even in our struggle for freedom, our great leader taught us the path of peace. In the larger context of the world we must inevitably follow that path to the best of our ability. I am convinced that Canada, like India, is earnestly desirous of maintaining peace and freedom. Both our respective countries believe in democracy and the democratic method and in individual and national freedom. In international affairs, therefore, our objectives are similar and we have found no difficulty thus far in co-operating for the achievement of these aims. I am here to assure the Government and people of Canada of our earnest desire to work for these ends in co-operation with them. The differences that have existed in our minds about East and West have little substance today and we are all partners in the same great undertaking. I have little doubt that in spite of the dangers that beset this world today, the forces of constructive and co-operative effort for human betterment will succeed and the spirit of Man will triumph again...."

EXPORTS DOWN IN SEPTEMBER: Canada's domestic exports in September were valued at \$228,400,000, down nine per cent from the August total of \$251,700,000 and 19 per cent below the exceptionally high value of \$283,000,000 in September last year, according to trade returns released by the Bureau of Statistics. September exports a year ago rose to an unusually high level due mainly to the removal of export controls on shipments of cattle and meat to the United States and to sales of ships.

Although contrasting with this marked upward trend a year ago, the drop last month was in keeping with the movement in 1947 and 1946.

While some of the declines in exports in September from earlier months this year arise from irregular factors affecting supply and shipments, others appear directly to reflect reduced demands.

As a result of the decline of \$54,600,000 from September a year ago, the cumulative total for the nine months ending September this year fell slightly below last year's corresponding period, amounting to \$2,146,000,000 compared with \$2,158,200,000.

Shipments to the United States were down \$48,300,000 in September from a year earlier, accounting for most of the month's total decline, while total exports to other foreign countries were also \$8,300,000 lower. Overall exports to Commonwealth countries, on the other hand, showed a small increase of approximately \$1,900,000, which was mainly the result of an advance of \$9,000,000 in sales to the United Kingdom that more than offset decreases in exports to the British West Indies and Commonwealth countries in Africa. In the nine-month period, the aggregate for Commonwealth countries was higher than last year, most regions sharing in the advance, while the aggregate for foreign countries was moderately lower owing to declines for the United States and European countries.

Outstanding features of the month's trade from the commodity angle were large decreases from September last year in the animals and animal products, and the wood and paper groups. Due largely to sharply reduced exports of cattle, bacons and hams, and other meats, the value of exports in the former group fell nearly one-half from \$57,300,000 to \$29,300,000, while smaller shipments of planks and boards, wood pulp and newsprint were largely responsible for a decline in the latter group from \$94,546,000 to \$68,226,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group, with wheat continuing its gains of earlier months over last year, rose about \$7,000,000, and the non-ferrous metals group maintained its previous advances with a moderate increase of nearly \$4,000,000. Gains in these two groups, however, were offset by decreases for the remaining five.

September exports to the United States were valued at \$113,700,000, down nearly 30 per cent as compared with the near-record high monthly value of \$162,000,000 for September last year but only slightly below the August value of \$115,400,000. Total for the nine months ending September was slightly below 1948 at \$1,024,300,000 compared with \$1,040,900,000.

Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in the month to \$56,948,000 compared with \$47,928,000 a year ago, raising the nine-month aggregate to \$526,000,000 as against \$516,200,000 in 1948. The September value, however, was below that for each of the previous five months.