



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 4 No. 21

April 1, 1949

INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

Merging of Radio Systems	2	New Immigration Office	6
Tuberculosis Control	2-3	Tariff Board Appointments.....	6
Manufacturing Inventories	3	Appointments	7
National Accounts	3	Industrial Employment	7
RCAF Silver Jubilee	4	1949 Handbook "Canada"	7
\$200,000,000 For Pipe Lines	5	Exports Down	7
Prime Ministers' Conference	5	Reported In Parliament Briefly	8
Bulgarian Nationals	6	Canada Welcomes Newfoundland	9-10
Leading Minerals	6	Late News	10

WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY: The House of Commons on March 28 voted practically unanimously for the motion of the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, calling for parliamentary approval of the draft terms of the North Atlantic Treaty. The vote was 149 to 2, dissenters being Messrs. Raymond and Hamel, Bloc Populaire members. The House applauded when the Prime Minister crossed the floor to shake the hand of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew, after the latter had expressed hope for unanimous approval.

Following are brief excerpts from the speeches of the Leaders in debate:

Mr. St. Laurent: "... This treaty is to be far more than an old-fashioned military alliance. It is based on the Common belief of the North Atlantic nations in the values and virtues of our Christian civilization. It is based on our common determination to strengthen our free institutions and to promote conditions of stability and well-being. It is based on the belief that we have in our collective manpower, in our collective natural resources, in our collective industrial potential and industrial know-how, that which would make us a very formidable enemy for any possible aggressor to attack.

"Of course it is not easy to venture forecasts, or to attempt to say what might have been in history; but one can wonder. The

purpose of the Treaty is to preserve the peace of the world by making it clear to any potential aggressor that, if he were so unwise as to embark on war he might very well finish up in the condition in which the Kaiser found himself after the first Great War. He might very well find himself in the position in which Hitler and Mussolini found themselves after the second terrible war. They were not told in advance what they would have to take on and overcome. I think it is fair, both to ourselves and to any possible aggressors, to tell them in advance that, if they attempt anything, they will have to overcome those who were great factors in preventing the realization of the hopes of the Kaiser and of Hitler and Mussolini.

"This is not a treaty to make war. It is intended by us, and intended by the others who participate in it, as the best possible insurance against war at the present time, in view of the inability of the United Nations to give us that insurance...."

Mr. Drew: "... As we acclaim this declaration of collective responsibility for the defence of freedom, let us remember that words in themselves offer little assurance of security through the years ahead. Far more important than anything stated by written words is the spirit behind those words and the extent

MERGING OF RADIO SYSTEMS: On the Union of Newfoundland with Canada the public broadcasting system of Newfoundland will be merged with the national system of Canada, it was announced on March 25 by A.D. Dinton, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland, which has a constitution quite similar to that of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, now operates stations at St. John's, Gander, and Corner Brook, and is preparing the establishment of a station at Grand Falls. Under the Terms of Union, the staff and facilities of the Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland will be taken over by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They will form the Newfoundland region of the national system of Canada.

Preparations are under way for the setting up of network connections between the Newfoundland stations and the rest of the system. The Trans-Canada network service of the CBC is at present carried by land line as far as Sydney, Nova Scotia. To link with Newfoundland it will be necessary to establish network service by Department of Transport radio relay across Cabot Strait to near Port aux Basques; and from there by telegraph land line via Corner Brook, Grand Falls, and Gander, to St. John's. Facilities for such service have not been available previously, but it is expected they will be ready for use by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at the time of Union.

NETWORK CONNECTIONS

Establishment of network connections will make it possible for national Trans-Canada service to be broadcast directly on Newfoundland stations, and for programs from Newfoundland to be carried to the rest of Canada. The network service will also provide a new regular connection between the stations within Newfoundland.

The geographical distribution of the Newfoundland population, many of whom live in small settlements, without other regular communication, gives broadcasting a special importance. It provides services especially of information, often in detailed form, which are not needed in other areas. The Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland has developed some broadcasting services which are of a kind to be especially valuable to Newfoundlanders.

It will be the policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to disturb as little as possible existing programs which are especially appreciated by them. The Newfoundland region of the system will have considerable latitude in meeting special needs and tastes of Newfoundlanders in broadcasting. At the same time, after Union the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation hopes to be able to add considerably to the broadcasting service available, particularly by network programs from the rest of

the country. Merging of the two systems will also mean that some programs from Newfoundland will be heard by listeners all across Canada. In this way it is hoped that broadcasting will help the mutual understanding between the people of Newfoundland and those of the other regions.

BRIG. MALONE TRANSFERRED: Brig. R.S. Malone, OBE, 39, of Winnipeg, has been transferred to the Supplementary Reserve on relinquishing command of the 16th Infantry Brigade, Reserve Force, Army Headquarters has announced.

No successor to Brig. Malone has yet been appointed but Lt.-Col. F.D. Adams, DSO, 41, present officer commanding the Fort Garry Horse (10th Armoured Regt.) has been detailed to command the brigade in a temporary capacity while retaining command of his own regiment.

Brig. Malone, a native of Owen Sound and former resident of Toronto, saw service in Sicily with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade and was severely wounded at Leone Forte when a mine exploded under his jeep. He was back in action for the Italy assault, this time as personal liaison officer to General (now Field Marshal) Montgomery.

During the winter campaign he took charge of Canadian Army Public Relations in the Italian theatre and founded the first edition of the Canadian Army newspaper, "The Maple Leaf." Subsequently he was recalled to the United Kingdom to organize public relations services for the campaign in Northwest Europe, and served through France, Belgium, Holland and into Germany. For his services he was awarded the O.B.E.

On his return to Canada he became Director of Public Relations at Army Headquarters and planned the P.R. services for the projected Pacific campaign against the Japanese, making a trip to the Phillipines for this purpose. When the Japs stopped fighting he proceeded to Japan and was aboard the USS Missouri when the surrender documents were signed.

In civil life Brig. Malone is an executive of the Sifton chain of newspapers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL: Eighteen more hospitals in Ontario will be provided with special x-ray equipment enabling them to check for tuberculosis every person admitted to hospital.

This was announced by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin who said that \$140,000 from the federal health grants had been allotted for this project.

Several months ago \$310,000 was allocated for the purchase of x-ray equipment for the province's larger hospitals. The additional amount will permit purchase of the required apparatus for all hospitals having 1,200 or more admissions annually.

Cost of the equipment will be charged against the \$740,751, allotted to Ontario under the federal health plan for the extension of tuberculosis control measures, Mr. Martin said.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDEX: A residential building materials price index has been developed by the Bureau of Statistics to meet the need for a more precise measurement of this important part of housing costs. This new index, which is on the 1935-39 base, measures the change in price levels of only those materials required in residential construction. It is an average measurement for Canada as a whole.

This new composite index reached a peak annual average figure of 217.5 for 1948, comparing with 180.4 in 1947, and 154.5 in 1946. At the same time the index number of rates of wages in the construction trades advanced to 182.2 from 160.2 in 1947 and 148.7 in 1946.

There are 90 price series in the new index and these have been classified into nine main groups. All nine groups advanced during 1948. The figure for cement, sand and gravel rose from 109.7 in 1947 to 122.3; brick, tile and stone from 133.4 to 143.1; lumber and its products from 242.0 to 305.8; lath, plaster and insulation from 107.3 to 116.7; roofing materials from 172.3 to 201.6; paint and glass from 169.6 to 183.1; plumbing and heating equipment from 145.2 to 168.3; electrical equipment and fixtures from 147.4 to 169.8; and other materials from 143.0 to 162.3.

MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES: Total value of inventories held by manufacturing industries at the end of January appears to be at approximately the same level as at the end of December, the preliminary index on the base 1947=100, standing at 128.3. Revised figures show a small rise during December instead of the slight decline indicated by preliminary returns published earlier, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

Of the main industry groupings, inventories in the consumers' goods industries appear to have decreased in value to a small extent. Inventories in the capital goods industries have increased, after a large drop in December, and the producers' goods inventories show a very slight rise. The construction goods industries appear to have experienced a four-point drop in the inventory value index.

A breakdown of the larger groupings show that, in the consumers' goods group, inventories of durable consumers' goods industries have fallen slightly. The index of stocks in the food industries fell by eight points, due to declines -- most of which follow seasonal trends -- in the fruit and vegetable preparations industry, sugar refineries, dairy factories, and in the fish curing and packing, and slaughtering and meat packing industries.

The tobacco and beverage industry shows a seasonal rise in inventory holdings, while stocks in the petroleum products industry and feed and flour mills have decreased. In the semi-durable consumers' goods groups, every large industry -- rubber, clothing, leather footwear, textiles and leather tanneries -- showed a slight rise in inventory values. The majority of industries in the durable consumers' goods group also show small increases, with the exception of the electrical apparatus and supplies industry, where a 10-point drop in the index is indicated.

In the capital goods industries, the rise in inventory holdings was due to comparatively large increases in the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, which more than offset a drop in the railway rolling stock industry. In the producers' goods the coke and gas industry showed a large fall in inventory values, but all other industries increased their holdings to some extent.

In the construction goods group, stocks held in the cement industry have increased seasonally, while in all other industries they appear to have decreased slightly.

COPPER AND NICKEL: Production of new primary copper in January showed a slight decline from the December total, but advanced over the figure for the corresponding month in 1948, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The month's output amounted to 20,805 tons as compared with 20,936 in December and 20,447 in January last year.

Nickel output in January showed a similar trend, amounting to, 11,180 tons as compared with 13,028 in the preceding month, and 10,774 in the same month a year earlier.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: The Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin giving the national accounts for the year 1948 on the detailed basis first published in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1938-1947" (November, 1948). The current publication contains revisions of earlier estimates for 1947 and 1948.

Table I of this publication gives the summary figures of national income, gross national product and expenditure, and their components. Tables II to V inclusive show transactions for the four main parts or sectors of the economy: the business sector, the personal sector, the government sector and the non-residents' (rest of the world) sector. The sources and disposition of investment income and private saving for all sectors combined as summarized in tables VI and VII.

Two tables have been included as appendices which show the distribution by provinces of salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, and of net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business, for the years 1938-47.

RCAF SILVER JUBILEE: April 1, 1949 marked the Silver Jubilee of Canada's youngest fighting Service. A tiny Force of somewhat over 300 when created on April, 1924; the RCAF flew its aircraft, flimsy by today's standards, the length and breadth of Canada, much of its work of a civilian nature, aimed at developing the North and aiding flying in general. Through the grim depression years its members struggled to maintain for Canada the nucleus of an air defence, should the need arise. Then, in the Second World War, the RCAF grew to a Force of 215,000, playing a major share in the air battle against the enemy.

Its 25th anniversary finds the RCAF working hard to build itself up to a highly-trained, compact Force, capable of providing immediate interceptor air defence of Canada, and able to expand rapidly for more general operations. Even before the RCAF as such was created, Canada's young men had won their spurs, having served by the thousands in the First World War, flying with the Royal Flying Corps, and with the Royal Naval Air Service, which amalgamated in 1918 as the Royal Air Force.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE, 1920

A Canadian Air Force came into being in 1920, as a non-permanent, non-professional body, under the Air Board formed the year before. Then, in 1924, a permanent Air Force--the RCAF--was created. Much of the Force's time was taken by photographic survey operations, anti-smuggling patrols, forest fire patrols, treaty money flights, fisheries patrols, and similar work, although as far as able the Force carried on normal military training. Activities steadily increased during the next seven years. New bases were opened, more modern aircraft were obtained, replacing the wartime planes which the British Government had given to Canada following the war's end, and military training increased, as did the number of civilian operations carried out. Included in these operations were experimental air mail runs. Total strength rose from under 350 to over 900, and appropriations from 1½ million dollars to nearly 7½ million.

Then came the depression years, and the RCAF suffered severe cuts. Nearly one-fifth of its personnel were released, and appropriations dropped drastically. The Service survived, however, and began to build up once again. The first Auxiliary Squadrons were formed in 1932, in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. More military training was carried out, and the Force was relieved of many civilian commitments.

By the latter 30's the RCAF was showing new life, with addition of new stations and more modern aircraft, and sharply increased appropriations. In 1938 the RCAF, for the first time, became an independent Service, directly under the Minister, with its own Chief of Air Staff. Before this it has been under the Army Chief of General Staff.

Outbreak of war found the RCAF with 4000 officers and men, and no one could have fore-

seen the tremendous part it was to play in the war against the enemy. Plans were made for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which opened in April, 1940, and it was decided that most of the Permanent RCAF would be needed at home to run it. However, one Army Co-operation Squadron No. 110 (City of Toronto), arrived in England February 25, 1940. Four months later two more squadrons arrived, No. 112 (City of Winnipeg) and No. 1 Fighter Squadron. The latter, flying Hurricanes, fought in the Battle of Britain.

The trickle of RCAF members arriving overseas soon became a flow, and more and more Canadian squadrons were formed. In January, 1943, the famed all-Canadian Bomber Group came into being. Canadian squadrons, doing many jobs and flying in different parts of the world, soon forged a magnificent record. Forty-eight RCAF squadrons flew overseas, while thousands of RCAF aircrew flew with the RAF.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION: Canadian production of wheat flour in February showed a marked decline of 18.5 per cent from the same month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The month's output amounted to 1,462,175 barrels as against 1,793,017. This brought the cumulative total for the seven months ending February to 12,348,298 barrels, down 17.2 per cent from the same period last year.

Wheat flour exports dropped to the low figure of 644,590 barrels in February, comparing with 1,104,327 in the corresponding month last year. From the commencement of the present crop year to the end of February, exports aggregated 7,093,672 barrels compared with 8,571,681 in the same period of the preceding crop year.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL: Canadian production of steel ingots in February increased eight per cent over the corresponding month last year, the month's output amounting to 249,000 tons as compared with 230,200, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Daily average for February rose 12 per cent, amounting to 8,894 tons as against 7,937 in the same month last year.

RCAF INVESTITURE: More than 70 serving and former members of the RCAF, and next-of-kin of deceased personnel, are expected to attend an investiture at Government House on Friday, April 1, when His Excellency the Governor-General will present honours and awards won during the last war.

His Excellency has set the investiture to coincide with the Silver Jubilee of the RCAF, which is being noted throughout the Service. Awards to be presented include six DSO's and a second bar to the DSO, winner of this being Air Commodore J.E. Fauquier, DSO, DFC, of Rockcliffe Park, Ont., and an outstanding Pathfinder flyer of the last war.

\$200,000,000 FOR PIPE LINES: The Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on March 28 introduced in the Senate a Bill to provide for government control of interprovincial and international oil and gas pipe lines. The Minister urged expediting the passage of the Bill so that five separate pipe line companies could proceed with their private bills of incorporation. "If these bills are approved by Parliament," the Minister said, "it will mean an expenditure in our country of between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000. I am informed that these companies are ready to proceed with construction immediately."

Mr. Chevrier took the view that "Parliament has jurisdiction over interprovincial and international pipe lines inasmuch as the B.N.A. Act clearly covers the case." He said that the Bill proposed that administration of the Act be placed under the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada which now exercises jurisdiction in respect to railways; telephone, telegraph and express companies; international bridges and tunnels; certain classes of ships and miscellaneous matters.

The five separate companies which have submitted petitions to Parliament, the location of their pipe lines, and the amount of money to be spent was given by the Minister as follows:-

EDMONTON TO REGINA

Interprovincial Pipe Lines, sponsored by Imperial Oil Limited and to be capitalized at \$200,000,000. This company proposes to build a pipe line from Edmonton to Regina at a cost of between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 as the first stage of its project, with between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to be spent this year. Eventually these lines will be expanded, with one line to a point on the international boundary.

Queont Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of three of the larger Canadian oil companies. This company proposes to build an interprovincial pipe line (location not given) at a cost of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The financing of this project would be largely, if not entirely, done in Canada.

Western Pipe Lines which withdrew its Private Bill from Parliament last session will introduce an amended Bill to provide for the construction of a pipe line for the transportation of natural gas from Calgary to Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The cost estimated in last year's bill was \$48,000,000.

Alberta Natural Gas Company proposes to build a gas pipe line from the Province of Alberta across the mountains to Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver, B.C., at a cost of approximately \$100,000,000 to be raised in the United States. About half of this amount will be spent in Canada.

West Coast Transmission Company proposes to build a pipe line for the transportation of

natural gas from Alberta to British Columbia and the State of Washington at a cost of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. This will be mainly United States capital and most of it will be spent in Canada.

PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE: A meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to be held in London, beginning April 21, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, on March 29.

It is proposed that the Secretary of State for External Affairs should represent the Government of Canada at the opening meetings and, if developments occur which make it desirable for the Prime Minister to go to London subsequently, he will endeavour to fly over at once.

Matters not fully discussed at the meetings of Prime Ministers held in October 1948, involving certain constitutional questions, will be considered at a short series of private meetings which are expected to last a week.

DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD: The retirement of three members of the Defence Research Board and the appointment of three new members were announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, on March 25.

Those retiring are: Colonel R.D. Harkness, DSO, MC, President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada Limited; Dr. C.H. Best, CBE, FRS, Head of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto; and Mr. W. Gordon Mills, CMG, former Deputy Minister of National Defence.

The resulting vacancies on the Board will be filled by Mr. H. Greville Smith, first Vice President of Canadian Industries Limited; Dr. R.F. Farquharson, Sir John and Lady Eaton Professor of Medicine and Head of Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, and Mr. Charles Mills Drury, CBE, DSO, Deputy Minister of National Defence.

EDUCATION IN THE NORTH: Announcing the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories with headquarters at Yellowknife, N.W.T., the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, stated on March 28 that, in northern Canada, his Department has a dual responsibility in the field of education. The Indian Affairs Branch must provide for education of the Indians, while the Northwest Territories Council is responsible for that of the white population, Eskimos and those of mixed blood.

A Sub-Committee of the Northwest Territories Council, composed of executive officers of the Council and Indian Affairs, meets regularly under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of

the Northwest Territories to consider all plans for education being put into effect in the north. Officials with a specialized knowledge of the problems under consideration, also attend in an advisory capacity.

BULGARIAN NATIONALS: It has come to the attention of the Department of External Affairs that a notice has been published in *Novo Vreme*, a Bulgarian-language weekly in Toronto, on behalf of the Legation of Bulgaria in London, England, to the effect that all Bulgarian citizens living in Canada must register with the Consular Section of the Bulgarian Legation in London. The notice said that this was in accordance with the decree No. 425 of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, published in issue No. 69 of the State Gazette of March 25, 1948, and the regulations applying to all Bulgarian citizens living outside the confines of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. All Bulgarian citizens living in Canada were requested to communicate their addresses to the Bulgarian Legation in London so that they might be supplied with forms and instructions.

The Canadian Government regards any registration of Bulgarian nationals under this decree to be entirely voluntary and recognizes no obligation on the part of any resident of Canada to register.

The Government hopes that the Bulgarians who are making their permanent home in Canada will seek Canadian citizenship, just as other immigrants from Europe have become Canadian citizens. The Canadian Citizenship Act gives assurance to anyone who comes to this country with the intention of making a permanent home here, that he may readily become a naturalized Canadian citizen and secure the rights and privileges which belong to natural-born Canadians.

DECLINE IN DIVORCES: Fewer divorces were granted in Canada last year than in 1947, lower totals being shown for all provinces except Prince Edward Island. The decline was the first interruption in a steady upward climb dating from 1940. Despite the decrease, the total for 1948 was almost three times as large as that for 1940.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, there were 6,881 divorces in 1948, down 16 per cent from the preceding year's total of 8,199, but a rise of no less than 290 per cent over 1940. The decline from 1947 lowered the rate per 100,000 population from 65.3 to 53.5. In 1940 the rate was 20.8.

Ontario led the provinces in 1948 with a total of 3,107 divorces -- 45 per cent of the all-Canada total -- as compared with 3,509 in 1947. British Columbia was again second with 1,683, down from 1,826 in 1947, Alberta had 651 compared with 881; Manitoba, 477 compared with 665; Saskatchewan, 333 (509); Quebec, 292

(348); New Brunswick, 211 (236); Nova Scotia, 78 (207); Prince Edward Island 49 (18).

British Columbia, although second to Ontario in the number of divorces granted, exceeded the rest of Canada by a wide margin in the rate of divorce per 100,000 population, with a figure of 155.5, which was down from 174.9 in 1947. Alberta was next with a rate of 77.0 (107.2 in 1947); Ontario, 72.3 (83.8); Manitoba, 63.0 (89.5); Prince Edward Island, 52.7 (19.1); New Brunswick, 41.9 (48.1), Saskatchewan, 39.0 (60.5); Nova Scotia, 12.3 (33.3); and Quebec, 7.7 (9.4).

Following are annual totals of divorces in Canada between 1939 and 1947: 1940, 2,369; 1941, 2,461; 1942, 3,089; 1943, 3,263; 1944, 3,788; 1945, 5,076; and 1946, 7,683.

LEADING MINERALS: The upward trend in the output of mineral products in Canada was continued in January, lead being the only one of the 16 leading items for which figures are available on a monthly basis to show a decline from January last year.

According to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics, output for January was as follows by items, totals for January last year being in brackets: asbestos, 48,872 (46,633) tons; cement, 622,621 (500,317) barrels; clay products, \$1,267,525 (\$982,187); coal, 1,853,131 (1,396,363) tons; copper, 41,611,545 (40,894,610) pounds; gold 308,989 (273,366) fine ounces; gypsum, 152,011 (138,534) tons.

Lead production amounted to 21,592,887 pounds (22,134,925 pounds in January, 1948); lime, 84,134 (77,412) tons; natural gas, 7,865,078 (6,096,765) M cubic feet; nickel, 22,358,071 (21,548,839) pounds; petroleum, 1,356,483 (777,583) barrels; salt, 61,041 (53,931) tons; silver, 975,434 (958,225) fine ounces; zinc, 43,895,475 (34,332,614) pounds.

NEW IMMIGRATION OFFICE: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, on March 29 announced that effective April 1, the Canadian Government Immigration Mission in Occupied Territory will open an office in Salzburg, Austria, to facilitate the examination of displaced persons in that country. The opening of this office will further enable the Mission to examine and grant visas to other admissible immigrants. The Officer-in-Charge of the Mission will be J.F.R. Robillard.

TARIFF BOARD APPOINTMENTS: The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott announced on March 29 that Mr. Francois Joseph Leduc, Montreal, Quebec, and Mr. William Wallace Buchanan, East Selkirk, Manitoba, have been appointed to fill the two vacancies which have existed on the Tariff Board. Mr. Leduc will be Vice-Chairman of the Board.

APPOINTMENTS: The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on March 30 the appointment of Mr. Warwick Fielding Chipman, K.C., as High Commissioner for Canada in India; Mr. Chipman has been Canadian Ambassador in Argentina since August, 1945.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs also announced the appointment of Mr. John Doherty Kearney, M.C., K.C., as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada in Argentina; since December, 1946, Mr. Kearney has been High Commissioner for Canada in India.

Mr. Chipman was born in Montreal and was educated at McGill University. He practised law in Montreal and served as Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal and Batonnier General of the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1942 and 1943. He was appointed Canadian Minister to Chile in 1943 becoming Ambassador in 1944 when the Canadian Legation there was raised to the rank of embassy.

Mr. Kearney was born in Montreal and was educated at Loyola College and McGill University. He was awarded the Military Cross in the first world war. He practised law in Montreal. He entered the Canadian diplomatic service and was appointed Canadian High Commissioner in Ireland in 1941. In 1945 he became Canadian Minister to Norway, being accredited also as Minister to Denmark in 1946.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: Following the usual seasonal pattern, industrial employment showed a further substantial contraction between January 1 and February 1, but was well above the level of a year ago. Curtailment as compared with a month earlier was reported in all provinces. There was little change in manufacturing as a whole, but substantial decreases were recorded in logging, construction and trade.

The advance index number of employment compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1926=100, stood at 191.3 -- highest in the record for midwinter -- compared with 196.0 at January 1, and 189.3 a year earlier.

Despite the falling-off in employment from the beginning of January, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting establishments at February 1 were 1.5 per cent greater than a month earlier. As compared with a year ago the gain was 11.8 per cent. The advance figure of weekly earnings in the eight major industrial groups at the beginning of February was \$42.77 as compared with \$41.10 at January 1, and \$38.63 at February 1, 1948.

The advance index of employment in manufacturing was 202.7, unchanged from the January 1 figure, but two points higher than last year's February index of 200.7. Weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger manufacturing establishments averaged \$44.11 -- highest in the record -- as compared with \$42.28 at January 1, and \$39.38 at February 1 last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT: Cumulative totals of revenue freight carried by Canadian railways during 1948 reached 154,732,409 tons compared with 152,705,372 tons in 1947, a gain of 2,027,037 tons, or 1.3 per cent; according to the monthly traffic report for December issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The volume originated in 1948 was the second highest on record, second only to the 1944 total of 154,845,277 tons.

Revenue freight carried during December, in contrast with the year's advance, declined to 12,345,498 tons as compared with 13,013,397 tons in the same month of 1947, a drop of 5.4 per cent. Loadings at Canadian stations receded from 9,300,226 to 9,079,612 tons, while receipts from foreign connections were down more sharply from 3,713,171 to 3,265,886 tons. Foreign freight destined to Canadian points was 1,735,940 tons compared with 1,955,242 tons, the principal decline being in bituminous coal imports.

1949 HANDBOOK, "CANADA": Publication is announced of the 1949 edition of the Official Handbook CANADA. Initiated 19 years ago to supplement the field of the CANADA YEAR BOOK, it is especially designed for ready use by business men, teachers, students, lecturers, and all those interested in the progress of Canada. This convenient pocket-sized annual contains up-to-date official information on all phases of the country's economic organization, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

Containing over 280 pages of text, more than 150 illustrations, including eight pages of coloured reproduction, 100 statistical tables, as well as diagrams, charts and lithographed maps, this nineteenth edition is attractive and readable. The frontispiece marks the decision of Newfoundland to enter the Canadian Confederation.

Special articles in this edition deal with "Canadian Petroleum Production and Outlook", "Citizenship and Canadian Unity", and "Canada's interest in the Alaskan Fur Seal". The chapter material covers population and vital statistics, education, science and culture, public health and welfare services, veterans affairs, national income, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, furs, mines and minerals, water power, manufactures, transportation and communication, domestic trade, prices and price control, cost-of-living, foreign trade, international payments, construction, labour, banking and insurance, climatic data, and national parks of Canada.

EXPORTS DOWN: The value of Canada's domestic merchandise exports showed a minor decline in February from the corresponding month of last year. There was further expansion in the value of shipments to the United States and a marked rise to India and Pakistan, but the value of goods exported to the United Kingdom and European countries again moved downward.

REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

TELEVISION POLICY: The Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann, on March 28 delivered before the House of Commons a statement of government policy with respect to television. He spoke in part as follows:

"1. The general direction of television broadcasting in Canada will, in accordance with the Canadian Broadcasting Act, be entrusted to the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who will arrange for television operations by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and by licensed private stations.

"2. In order to provide the required services, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will--

(a) establish at this time national television production centres in Montreal and Toronto.

(b) provide a service of television programs for broadcasting by stations which may be established in other areas of Canada, thus furnishing part of their programming. This service will be provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation either by means of kinescope recordings or by direct physical relays when available. The number of national system programs which any private station carries, and the terms on which they will be made available will be primarily a matter for negotiation and arrangement. The Government considers, how-

(Continued from P.1)

to which the agreeing nations are really prepared to carry out the declared intention of the pact.

"We will be deluding ourselves in a very dangerous manner if we believe that the signing of such a pact in itself assures peace, or the preservation of our freedom. It offers the promise of freedom and peace, only if it becomes a living instrument of effective and continuing co-operation between the nations. It creates a great partnership of free people, but the success or failure of that partnership will depend, not upon the terms of the partnership agreement, but upon the way in which the partners work together after the agreement is signed...."

The Leader of the C.C.F. Party, Mr. Coldwell: "...The hope of mankind lies in universal peace. This, it seems to me, can best be secured at the present time by joining with other free and peace-loving nations in expressing a determination to resist all threats of aggression. At the same time we must insist that universal peace and security will depend in the final analysis on the extent to which poverty, misery and want are banished from the world. In such a security system Canada can play an important role. The world is divided into two blocs. We have no warlike ambitions. We desire peace for ourselves and for all

ever, that a certain minimum of national programs should be carried by each television station;

(c) establish transmitting stations in Montreal and Toronto.

"3. In any city or area in Canada, including Montreal and Toronto, a licence to establish one private station will be granted to a private organization giving adequate assurances of financial means and of service. In view of the high cost of television operations, it is felt that individuals or groups interested in establishing a private station in any city may wish to form an association for the purpose of applying for a licence.

"4. In regard to network arrangements, whether by teletranscriptions or direct physical hookups, the same principles will apply as in the case of radio broadcasting.

"It will be some time before there are enough receiving sets in Canada for television licence fees and commercial revenues to cover costs of programming and operations. It is necessary, therefore, for the Government to provide loans to the C.B.C. to cover capital costs of its necessary installations and to support the development of the service. For these purposes Parliament will be asked to approve a loan of \$4 million this year. It is expected that the national television operations will become self-supporting from licence fees and commercial revenues in a few years...."

mankind. That, I am convinced, is the desire of the masses everywhere. It is that desire which has brought into the North Atlantic Security Pact such nations as Norway and Denmark, nations which are adjacent to Soviet Russia, much nearer indeed than the distances which were noted this afternoon...."

The Leader of the Social Credit Party, Mr. Low: "...We are prepared to work with all our might for the ostensible motives of the pact, and we pray God that the ostensible ones are the real ones. But we are not prepared to work for any hidden designs of international plotters who may be concealed behind a smoke screen. We propose to demand and elicit from all the Ministers responsible for bringing this instrument before the House, not only statements of clarification but also commitments of clarification...."

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson: "...The consequence of the pact may be, indeed must be, much more far-reaching than merely the provision of security. It can promote progress as well as preserve peace. If the outlines and foundations of this international community can be fashioned quickly and effectively enough to serve its emergency purpose, it should lead to the growth of freedom and order everywhere...."

CANADA WELCOMES NEWFOUNDLAND INTO CONFEDERATION

ST. JOHN'S -- OTTAWA CEREMONIES: Newfoundland's impending entry into Confederation as the tenth province of Canada, effective at midnight on March 31, was featured in news, editorial and advertising presentations in newspapers throughout the nation on March 31. A welcoming hand was extended from every walk of Canadian life. The event is being commemorated in ceremonies described on March 28, to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, as follows:

"Brief ceremonies are being arranged at St. John's and at Ottawa on Friday, April 1, and they will be broadcast both by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and by the Broadcasting Corporation of Newfoundland.

"The ceremony will begin with the reading of the Commission and the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province at St. John's. As part of the same ceremony, the Secretary of State of Canada (Mr. Gibson) will present a token certificate of Canadian citizenship to the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, who will receive it on behalf of the people of Newfoundland. This ceremony will be broadcast from St. John's, beginning at twelve o'clock noon Ottawa time, one-thirty p.m. St. John's time.

PARLIAMENT HILL CEREMONY

"The ceremony at Ottawa will follow immediately. It will be held on Parliament Hill. His Excellency the Governor-General, I as Prime Minister, and a Minister from Newfoundland who will be sworn in that morning, will welcome the new Province. As part of the ceremony in Ottawa the first strokes will be taken to carve the Newfoundland coat of arms on the blank plaque under the arch of the Peace Tower."

A combined Army-RCAF Guard of Honour will be mounted in the shadow of the Peace Tower. With the Guard will be the Governor-General's Foot Guards' Band.

A Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour and a 19-gun salute by the 30th Field Regiment, RCA, is to greet the Governor-General when he appears at about 12:15. After the ceremony a second salute is to be given and the band will play the National Anthem, Ode to Newfoundland, and O Canada.

In the House of Commons on March 30, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, tabled special supplementary estimates to cover the year's expenditures on the new Province. The Government estimates it will spend \$55,126,618 in Newfoundland during the first fiscal year. The expenditures provide for the extension of the services of all departments of the federal Government to Newfoundland.

The largest single amount in the estimates was \$8,400,000 to cover family allowance payments. The estimates of the Department of

National Health and Welfare totalled \$12,308,606. This included \$78,180 for family allowances administration and \$2,719,200 for payment of the federal Government's share to old age pensions. Other Department of Health expenditures would include grants toward hospital construction, strengthening of public health services, tuberculosis control, etc.

The Prime Minister announced on March 28 that it was the intention of the Government to recommend the appointment of Sir Albert Walsh, K.C., LL.B., to the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland at the date of union. Sir Albert has agreed to accept the appointment on the understanding that he could be released from the Office at an early date after an elected legislature has begun its sessions.

GANDER AIR SERVICES

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on March 29, made the following announcement in the House of Commons regarding air services at Gander:

"The following arrangements have now been made with regard to provision of air services, after union, to and from Gander, Newfoundland.

"Trans-Canada Air Lines will provide service from Gander to the Canadian mainland on both its transatlantic operations and its domestic operations. Trans-Canada Air Lines will also provide service from Gander to and from the United Kingdom on its transatlantic operations. This represents a new development, since Trans-Canada Air Lines has not previously carried traffic between Newfoundland and the United Kingdom; moreover, T.C.A. domestic connections which will link Gander with the transcontinental service are to be improved.

"Temporary arrangements covering a three months' period terminating June 30, 1949, have been made, under which the foreign air lines now exercising traffic rights at Gander may continue to do so during this temporary period. Any exercise of traffic rights after June 30 will be dependent upon the reciprocal agreements which the Government of Canada may make before that date with those governments in cases where Canada wishes to exercise reciprocal rights in foreign territory.

"Arrangements are now in hand for formal bilateral discussions with the Government of the United States, and these will take place in June."

For Military purposes the new Province will become an area of the Army's Eastern Command, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on March 31. It will also become part of the Navy's existing Atlantic Command and the Air Force's Central Command. Present Defence Department plans are to establish a naval reserve division in Newfoundland, re-establish the Royal Newfoundland Regiment as a

reserve force unit of the army with both infantry and artillery components, and set up Reserve formations of the RCAF.

Senior officers to represent the three Services in Newfoundland have already been appointed and it is expected that they will fly to St. John's on April 7 to set up headquarters. Small staffs will follow later.

For the Navy, Commodore V.S. Godfrey, OBE has been appointed Commodore Newfoundland, and the liaison officer for the Air Force is Wing Commander E.L. Wurtele, Brig. M.S. Dunn, OBE, ED, promoted from the rank of colonel, will command the new army area.

Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, on March 29, announced the appointment of The Eastern Trust Company, St. John's, as Agent for the Bank in Newfoundland for the purpose of effecting transfers and exchanges of Government of Canada bonds in that province. Chartered banks and the public in Newfoundland will be able to make use of these facilities in St. John's for the transfer or exchange of Government of Canada bonds. P.B. Rendell, Manager of the company's St. John's office, has been appointed Agent and Officer in Charge for the purpose of providing facilities for the registration by chartered banks of notices of intention by borrowers to pledge security for loans made under Section 88 of The Bank Act.

The appointment of Victor Calver, former officer of the Newfoundland Department of Finance, as Manager of the Newfoundland office of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, was also announced by Mr. Towers.

IMMIGRATION DISTRICTS: The Immigration Districts of Canada have been increased from four to five in a re-arrangement coinciding with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, it was announced on March 20 by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon.

The boundaries of the former Atlantic and Eastern Districts have been changed and a new District created which includes Newfoundland. The Western and Pacific Districts remain unchanged.

The areas included in the five Districts are as follows:

Atlantic District - Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, with headquarters at Halifax.

Eastern District - New Brunswick and Quebec, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Central District - That part of Ontario lying east of a line running north from Schreiber, with headquarters at Ottawa.

Western District - That part of Ontario lying west of a line running north from Schreiber; Manitoba; Saskatchewan; Alberta; that part of British Columbia east of a line running north from and including Kingsgate; and the Northwest Territories, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Pacific District - That part of British Columbia lying west of a line running north from Kingsgate, and Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Vancouver.

NEWFOUNDLAND SERVICES: The Postmaster General, Mr. Bertrand, in welcoming Newfoundland into the Canadian postal family, remarked that Canada's tenth Province, from April 1, would enjoy the same postal rates and privileges as the rest of the country.

Chief among these is All Up Mail Service, which was established in the rest of Canada on July 1, last year. As the result, when posted in Newfoundland to Canadian addresses, ordinary letter mails up to one ounce will be given transmission by air, without Air Mail charge whenever delivery will thus be expedited.

Newfoundland's Telegraphs, which were formerly operated by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will, under Confederation, be operated by the Canadian National Telegraphs. The Canada Post Office is co-operating in having Postmasters at certain Newfoundland points continue to undertake telegraph duties.

LATE NEWS

MR. BRADLEY JOINS CABINET: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced on April 1 that the Honourable Gordon Bradley of Newfoundland had been sworn in that day to the Privy Council and had become Secretary of State of Canada.

BUDGET DEBATE: Motions of want-of-confidence were presented in the House of Commons on March 31 by the Progressive Conservative and C.C.F. parties when the Budget Debate resumed.

SENATE APPROVES PACT: The Senate, on March 31, endorsed the North Atlantic Security Pact unanimously, on a standing vote.