



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 3 No. 27

May 14, 1948.

INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

79, 194 Immigrants.....	2	H.M.C.S. "Athabaskan".....	6
Summer Naval Training.....	2	Patent Agreement.....	6
Book Of Remembrance.....	2	Officer Training.....	6
Hourly Earnings.....	2-3	Agreement With U.S.....	6
Electricity Production.....	3	Rail Revenues.....	6
Mineral Production.....	3	Retail Sales.....	6
4, 669, 000 Employed.....	3	The Minister of Trade on E.R.P.....	7
Railway Revenue Freight.....	3	Reporting Parliament Briefly.....	8
Coal and Coke.....	3	Canada At The United Nations.....	9-10
Gold Production.....	3	Foreign Trade.....	11
11, 569 Dwelling Units.....	4	Merchandise Imports.....	11
Sea Herring Research.....	4	Seeding Conditions.....	11
Wheat Marketings.....	4	Security Price Indexes.....	11
Trade Commissioner Service.....	4-5	Projects Branch Head.....	11-12
Car Loadings.....	5	131 Construction Workers.....	12
C.A.L. Murchison, K.C. Nominated.....	5	Ambassador In Brazil.....	12
McKee Trans-Canada Trophy.....	5	Army Appointments.....	12

WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

1948 ACREAGE OUTLOOK: Canadian farmers have indicated on the basis of their intentions at April 30, that they will seed over half a million fewer acres to wheat in 1948 than they did in 1947. A small decline of about 77,000 acres in barley seedings is also anticipated. These decreases, however, are expected to be more than offset by increases in acreages devoted to other field crops, the estimate for oats being up some 722,000 acres, flaxseed up about 130,000 acres and rye up 386,000 acres over 1947 seedings. Acreage in summerfallow is expected to exceed last year's figures by 425,000 acres, an increase of two per cent.

The acreage in Canada intended for wheat in 1948 is estimated at 23.7 million as compared with 24.3 million acres in 1947. The decrease amounts to a little more than two per cent. Intended wheat seedings in the Prairie Provinces are placed at 22,692,000 acres, down 665,000 acres from the 1947 figure of 23,357,000 acres. Ontario's wheat acreage for harvest in 1948 has increased 135,000 acres over the 1947 level. Little change is anticipated in wheat seedings in the remaining provinces where wheat is a minor crop.

For the Dominion as a whole, farmers intend to seed 11.8 million acres to oats as compared with 11.0 million acres in 1947, an increase of seven per cent.

SHIPPING POLICY: Announcing details of the Government's policy for the modernization of Canada's fleet of ocean-going merchant ships, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, stated on May 13 that under this programme "Canada should develop a modern and well-balanced merchant fleet composed of speedy and modern vessels of different types suitable to meet the requirements of the trade in which they are engaged and worthy of the position this country holds among the Maritime nations of the world". The Minister further stated that this policy was "based on recommendations made by the recently created Canadian Maritime Commission which had completed a preliminary survey of the Maritime requirements of this country and of the anticipated volume of overseas traffic."

Not only will Canadian shipping benefit from this announced policy, the Minister said, but "it will make possible an extensive construction programme being made available for Canadian shipyards and will enable the industry to demonstrate its ability and capacity to construct vessels of different types and speeds in keeping with modern transportation needs. It is further anticipated that this programme will afford employment to shipyard personnel for years to come and that provision of these modern type ships will be greatly advantageous to labour employed at sea."

(Continued on P. 12)

79,194 IMMIGRANTS: Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31 numbered 79,194, an increase of 18.2 per cent over the total of 66,990 for the corresponding twelve months ended March 31, 1947, it was announced at Ottawa May 7 by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Acting Minister of Mines and Resources.

During the twelve month period under review, 9,009 Canadians returned to this country after varying periods of residence in the United States, as compared to a total of 6,315 during the fiscal year 1946-47, Mr. MacKinnon stated.

Of the total of immigrants, 44,788 came from the British Isles. Although this figure is some 3,000 less than that for the year 1946-47, the Minister pointed out that the total for the previous year was swelled by 38,992 dependents of Canadian ex-servicemen. This figure for ordinary immigrants rose from less than 10,000 to almost 45,000.

Immigrants from England numbered 31,209, as against 35,596 the previous year. Other comparative totals for the British Isles were: Irish, 3,460, as compared to 3,073 in 1946-47; Scotch, 9,107, as against 8,166; and Welsh, 1,012, as compared to 1,141.

Immigrants from the United States totalled 9,034, a slight decrease from the figure of 11,410 for the previous year. There was an increase in the numbers of new citizens coming to Canada from northern Europe, the fiscal year total being 7,340 as compared to 5,605 for the year 1946-47.

Largest increase was noted in the total for other races, which was 18,032 as against only 1,999 during the corresponding twelve months ended March 31, 1947.

SUMMER NAVAL TRAINING: The providing of annual sea experience for the 2,500 Canadian naval reservists who will train afloat this summer, is a large and intricate operation. A schedule of training cruises, just released by Naval Service Headquarters, shows that nine warships will make 54 cruises between now and September in which men from the 20 naval divisions from Halifax to Prince Rupert will participate. In addition to these trips, R.C.N. vessels on special exercises and ships of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies squadron will accommodate a number of men of the R.C.N. (R).

Most consistently repeated will be the ten day voyages between Halifax and Bermuda. The first of these has just been concluded by H.M.C.S. "Portage", an Algerine minesweeper, with a party of University Naval Training Divisions officer candidates on board. Other east coast cruises will include brief visits to a variety of Canadian ports. Two American calls will be made — Boston and Bar Harbor. After July 1 "Portage" will switch from salt to fresh water, heading into the Great Lakes. Her schedule there has not yet been completed.

(C. W. B. May 14, 1948)

West Coast cruises will range from San Francisco to Juneau, Alaska. Included in these will be six voyages by the cruiser "Ontario". The brand new Tribal destroyers, "Cayuga" and "Athabaskan" will also be well engaged in the Pacific phase of the training plan. Other ships sailing out of Esquimalt, B.C. will be the destroyer, "Crescent" and the frigate "Antigonish".

Besides "Portage", Halifax-based ships engaged in the programme will be the Tribal destroyers "Nootka" and "Haida" and the frigate "Swansea".

BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE: Relatives and friends of Canadians who died as a result of war service in any of the British Empire or allied forces, except those of Canada, are requested by the Department of National Defence to send in the names of the fallen servicemen to ensure inclusion in the Second World War Book of Remembrance.

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, has announced that the names of all Canadians who died on active duty or as a result of war service between September 3, 1939, and September 30, 1947, be included in the Book of Remembrance for the Second World War, irrespective of whether they served in the Canadian forces or not.

The names of those who died as members of the Canadian armed forces will be taken by the authorities out of the records on file at Ottawa, but complete information is not available of those who died in such forces as the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and forces of other Commonwealth and allied countries.

Next-of-kin and friends of Canadians who died in any British or allied force other than Canadian are asked to supply full particulars of the deceased to the Chairman of the Inter-Service Records Committee, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, not later than June 15, 1948.

HOURLY EARNINGS: There was a considerable increase in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of the manufacturers co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of man-hours and hourly earnings as at March 1; in large part, this resulted from the resumption of operations on a more usual scale in certain industries which had been seriously affected by shortages of gas and power in the latter part of January and the early part of February. The increase in the indicated numbers of wage-earners, which amounted to 0.9 per cent, was accompanied by a rise of 1.9 per cent in the aggregate hours worked by these employees, and of 2.6 per cent in their weekly wages.

Data were received from 6,485 leading establishments, which stated that a total of 33,647,924 hours had been worked by their

779,237 wage-earners, whose earnings in the final week of February were given as \$29,-609,113. In their preceding return, these firms had shown 772,458 hourly-rated wage-earners, working 33,032,972 hours in the last week of January, for which they were paid the sum of \$28,612,320.

The average hours worked were rather higher, being 43.2 in the week of March 1, as compared with 42.8 in that of February 1, 1948. The average earnings per hour reached a new maximum, standing at 88 cents, as compared with 86.1 cents a month earlier, and 77.1 cents at March 1, 1947. At the beginning of March, the reported weekly wages in manufacturing as a whole averaged \$38.02, the highest figure in the record, as compared with \$37.06 in the week ending February 1, 1948 and \$33.46 in the week of March 1, 1947.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION: Central electric stations produced 3,764,129,000 kilowatt hours in March as compared with 3,499,238,000 in the preceding month and 3,956,905,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, 11,017,283,000 kilowatt hours were produced compared with 11,397,377,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Consumption of primary power in March -- production, less exports and secondary power -- amounted to 3,472,249,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,177,434,000 in February and 3,144,747,000 in March last year, and in the first quarter of this year, 10,046,861,000 kilowatt hours compared with 9,107,266,000 in the like period of 1947.

Gross exports to the United States in March totalled 140,019,000 kilowatt hours compared with 122,485,000 in February and 183,125,000 a year ago, the first-quarter total standing at 398,796,000 kilowatt hours compared with 503,074,000 in the same period last year.

MINERAL PRODUCTION: Production of all but two of 16 of Canada's leading mineral products moved up in February as compared with the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The exceptions were gypsum and salt, the former falling from 81,759 tons to 40,040, and the latter from 58,264 tons to 54,083.

The following showed increases during the month: asbestos, 50,126 (42,207 in February, 1947); cement, 647,405 (422,308) barrels; clay products, \$931,553 (\$875,455); coal, 1,141,098 (1,136,088) tons; copper, 38,359,706 (30,257,351) pounds; feldspar, 4,117 (3,271) tons; gold, 262,203 (223,017) fine ounces; lead, 47,451,842 (25,271,273) pounds; lime, 76,450 (67,958) tons; natural gas, 6,726,773 (5,985,254) M cubic feet; nickel, 19,365,922 (17,144,086) pounds; petroleum, 779,841 (534,510) barrels; silver 1,501,907 (896,329) fine ounces; zinc, 35,053,442 (32,028,943) pounds.

4,669,000 EMPLOYED: Total civilian employment in Canada during the week ending February 21 was 4,669,000, a fall of about 180,000 from the first week in November 1947, and more than 300,000 lower than the seasonal high reached in mid-August. Civilian employment was about 100,000 higher than in the corresponding period in 1947. Since February 1946, employment had risen by about 350,000. Unemployment in the week ending February 21 rose to 156,000, an increase of about 70,000 over the first week in November. Unemployment amounted to slightly more than three per cent of the labour force, showing no significant change since the same period last year.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT: Railway revenue freight loaded at stations in Canada and received from foreign connections in January totalled 11,599,866 tons, a peacetime record for the month and was exceeded only by January 1944. In January last year the total was 11,512,470 tons. Freight loaded at stations in Canada actually was an all-time record for the month but receipts from foreign connections declined 355,214 tons from the same month in 1947, and 634,156 tons from January 1944 when intransit movements were heavy.

COAL AND COKE: Production of coal in February amounted to 1,141,098 tons compared with 1,136,088 in the corresponding month last year. Output for both of these periods was affected by strikes -- last year in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and this year in Alberta and British Columbia. During the first two months of this year 2,526,154 tons were produced compared with 2,836,551 in the similar period of 1947.

Coke production in February amounted to 291,000 tons compared with 323,000 in the preceding month and 289,000 tons in February last year. During the two months ending February, 614,000 tons were produced compared with 627,000 in the like period of 1947.

Coal imported during the month amounted to 1,103,281 tons compared with 1,178,735 tons in February last year, while the exports totalled 11,369 tons compared with 37,367.

GOLD PRODUCTION: Canadian production of gold in February totalled 262,203 fine ounces compared with 273,366 fine ounces in January, and 223,017 fine ounces in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the two months ended February, 535,569 fine ounces were produced as against 457,154 in 1947.

Production in February follows by provinces, totals for February 1947 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, nil (290) fine ounces; Quebec, 58,718 (37,221); Ontario, 155,295 (153,837); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,992 (13,749); British Columbia, 26,162 (14,124); Yukon, 528 (nil); Northwest Territories, 6,511 (3,796).

(C.W.B. May 14, 1948)

11,569 DWELLING UNITS: The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in the first three months of 1948 is estimated at 11,569, according to the results of a nation-wide survey carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. During the same period, construction was commenced on 6,678 dwelling units and the number under construction was reduced from 42,215 at January 1 to 37,529 at the end of March. Comparable data are available for 1947 only for the urban centres with a population of 5,000 and over which account for about 80 per cent of the total completions in the first quarter. For these areas, completions in the first three months of 1948 are about 42 per cent higher than in 1947.

The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in the first quarter of 1948 was between seven and eight months. About 26 per cent took longer than nine months to complete. On a regional basis, construction time was longest in British Columbia and the Maritimes.

SEA HERRING RESEARCH: Something new in otter trawling will take place on the East Coast this year when the Atlantic Herring Investigation Committee's fishing boat "Harengus" goes to sea in search of the summer haunts of the sea herring.

The Department of Fisheries, announcing plans made at this week's meeting of the Atlantic Herring Investigation Committee in Fredericton, N.B., revealed that the "Harengus" will use special herring trawling nets devised by the Dutch and Germans. Aboard the 84-foot research craft, investigators will also conduct experiments which may lead to the development of a new kind of trawl net for Canadian fishermen, one that can be towed through mid-water.

Proposal of the AHIC to concentrate on otter trawling this year was decided upon after last year's purse-seining experiments proved unsuccessful in locating summer haunts of the herring. AHIC's scientifically-equipped boat searched vast areas of the Gulf of St. Lawrence but its sonic sounders showed scant traces of the great herring schools.

Dr. A.W.H. Needler, newly-appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and scientific alternate chairman of AHIC, pointed out, however, that the committee obtained valuable information.

"Results of our operations pointed to the probability that the herring disperse in the summer", he said.

Herring catches are the basis of a great commercial fishery. The little silvery fish are caught in weirs and gill-nets in the immediate vicinity of the shore during the spring and fall runs which sweep along the Atlantic coast.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 29 totalled 72,634,023 bushels compared with 76,391,439 on April 22 and 93,996,576 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible supplies on the latest date comprised 72,081,667 bushels in Canadian positions and 552,356 bushels in United States positions.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE: Nine appointments and transfers in the Trade Commissioner Service were announced May 8 by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Richard Grew, formerly Commercial Secretary in Bombay, has been appointed to the new post of Commercial Secretary in New Delhi. In his new position, Mr. Grew will be attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in India's capital city. Charles Reid Gallow, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, has been appointed Commercial Secretary in Bombay. R. Campbell Smith, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in Cairo, has been appointed Commercial Secretary in St. John's, Newfoundland. W.E. Jolliffe has been transferred from Shanghai to the position of Assistant Trade Commissioner at Hong Kong. B.I. Rankin, formerly in Sydney, Australia, has been transferred to the position of Assistant Commercial Secretary in Shanghai. M.R.M. Dale, formerly Assistant Commercial Secretary in Wellington, New Zealand, has been transferred to the same position in Sydney. J.P.C. Gauthier, previously in London, has been transferred to the position of Assistant Commercial Secretary in Paris. D.W. Jackson, formerly Canadian Economic Representative in Frankfurt, Germany, has been transferred to Washington, where he will be Assistant Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy. B.J. Bachand has been transferred to the position of Canadian Economic Representative in Frankfurt, from Paris where he was Assistant Commercial Secretary.

INTERNED BY GERMANS

A resident of Ottawa for many years, Richard Grew received his B.A. degree from the University of Toronto. Since joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1925, he has served in Kobe, Calcutta, Tokyo, Oslo, Cairo and Bombay. During the invasion of Norway, he and his wife were captured and interned by the Germans, but were released in 1942.

Born in Toronto, Charles Reid Gallow graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A. degree. He served overseas with the Canadian Army, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Vancouver, R. Campbell Smith received his B. Com. degree from the University of British Columbia. On active service with the Royal Canadian Navy during the war, he joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Tzeliutsing, West China, W.E. Jolliffe attended the University of Toronto. He

operated a musk exporting company in China and was agent for a large steamship company. He served in the North Sea and Mediterranean with the Royal Canadian Navy, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Brandon, B.I. Rankin received his B. Com. degree from the University of Alberta. He served in the Royal Canadian Navy, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Outlook, Sask., M.R.M. Dale received his B.A. degree from the University of Saskatchewan. He served overseas with the Canadian Army, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Montreal, J.P.C. Gauthier graduated from the University of Montreal with a B.A. degree. He served overseas with the Canadian Army, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1946.

Born in Vernon, B.C., D.W. Jackson received his B.A. degree from the University of Western Ontario. He was employed in the Intelligence Section of the R.C.M.P. for nine years, and during the war served in the Royal Canadian Navy. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

Born in Three Rivers, B.J. Bachand is a graduate of Laval University and the University of Montreal. He was on active service with the Royal Canadian Navy during the war, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945.

CAR LOADINGS: Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended May 1 declined to 74,354 cars from 74,677 cars for the previous week and 75,165 cars for the corresponding week last year. The decline was all in the western division where flood conditions continued to be a factor. Western grain declined from 6,756 cars in 1947 to 2,565 cars, grain products from 1,778 to 1,328 cars, and ores from 1,136 to 718 cars. L.C.L. merchandise increased from 5,714 to 6,325 cars, but other commodities in the western division showed small changes.

C.A.L. MURCHISON, K.C., NOMINATED: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has announced the nomination of C.A.L. Murchison, K.C., a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, to represent Canada on the Correspondence Committee on Social Security of the International Labour Organization. Twenty-two countries are represented on the Committee.

The Committee will hold a six-day meeting in Montreal, opening on May 24th, at which its reconstitution as a permanent body, with the title of "Committee of Social Security Experts", will be discussed.

This meeting is called with a view to implementing a proposal of the French Government, at the 103rd Session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., concerning an international conference of social security experts. Subsequently, it was decided to constitute a

compact advisory committee, deserving of the full confidence of governments, to examine how a stronger and more effective international treatment of social security problems could be achieved under an organization comprising the advisory committee, Inter-American Committee on Social Security, International Social Security Association, and eventually a regional body for the Asian countries.

The Governing Body of the I.L.O. has not indicated in advance the functions of the Committee of Social Security Experts. One of its functions will be to make recommendations with a view to the continuous collection and distribution of information on the nature and operation of social security systems. It may also advise on the selection of problems for study with a view to improving social security legislation, having regard to their urgency at a given time. It will also be expected to serve as an organ of coordination of social security efforts.

Countries represented on the Committee are: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

McKEE TRANS-CANADA TROPHY: Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, on May 10 announced the award of the McKee Trans-Canada Trophy for 1947 to Captain B.A. Rawson, Director of Flight Development, Trans-Canada Airlines, Winnipeg. The award was made "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to advancement in the field of aviation during 1947, backed by an excellent record of achievement during a 22 year period of association with aviation development in general".

The McKee Trans-Canada Trophy has been awarded annually since 1927 for meritorious service in advancement of aviation in Canada. The 1946 award went to Group Captain Z.L. Leigh, O.P.E., E.D., of the Royal Canadian Air Force for his record of 20 years of exceptional achievement, both in civilian and service aviation, mainly in the field of air transport. This is the first occasion on which the award has been made to a Trans-Canada Airline employee.

The trophy was donated by the late Dalzell McKee, of Pittsburg, Pa, a wealthy aviation enthusiast who made the first trans-Canada flight by seaplane, in 1926, accompanied by Air Vice-Marshal A.E. Godfrey, MC, DFC, then a Squadron Leader, now retired and residing at Gananoque, Ont. He established the award in recognition of the welcome and assistance accorded him by the RCAF.

Captain Rawson, whose home town is Fort William, Ont., has been widely known for many years in aviation circles and his fine reputation, both as a pilot and administrator, has been highly regarded amongst the flying fraternity.

THE MINISTER OF TRADE ON E. R. P.

H.M.C.S. "ATHABASKAN": H.M.C.S. "Athabaskan", latest of the Tribal class destroyers built at Halifax for the Royal Canadian Navy, will sail from Halifax May 19 for her future operational base at Esquimalt, B.C., it was announced at Naval Service Headquarters.

The destroyer's ports of call will include Guantanamo, Cuba; Montego Bay, Jamaica; the Canal Zone; Acapulco and Manzanillo, Mexico, and San Pedro, California. She is due to arrive at Esquimalt June 29.

Carrying a nucleus of key R.C.N. personnel, "Athabaskan" will draw the remainder of her cruise complement from the naval reserve including members of the University Naval Training Divisions. Approximately 10 officers and 40 men from naval divisions across Canada and 43 U.N.T.D. officer candidates will get in six solid weeks of shipboard training on the trip from Halifax to Esquimalt.

Commissioned January 20 under the command of Commander J.S. Davis, R.C.N., of Oakville, Ontario, "Athabaskan" has been carrying out trials and completing her fitting out at Halifax.

At the west coast she will join her sister-ship, H.M.C.S. "Cayuga," which arrived at Esquimalt March 23 from Halifax.

PATENT AGREEMENT: The Department of External Affairs and the French Embassy have announced that an Agreement, concerning patent problems arising as a result of the war, was signed May 5 in Ottawa by His Excellency Francisque Gay, Ambassador of France, and Mr. L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

By this Agreement, provision is made by France for accepting from Canadian citizens patent applications delayed by the war in exchange for similar privileges granted by Canada in Section 28A of the Canadian Patent Act as amended in 1947.

The negotiations took place in Ottawa between representatives of the interested departments of each Government. Canada was represented by officials of the Patent and Copyright Office and the Department of External Affairs, while officers of the French Embassy, Mr. Mathon, Director of Industrial Property in Paris, and Mr. Legendre of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs represented France.

OFFICER TRAINING: This summer a number of COTC officer cadets of the Royal Canadian Engineers, Medical Corps and Dental Corps, from universities across Canada, will take the third practical phase of their training with Active Force units and establishments and at military hospitals rather than at corps schools, Army Headquarters announced May 10.

Eleven RCE officer cadets, representing the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, McGill, Toronto and Montreal, will be given 16 weeks practical employment in Prairie Command, Fort

Churchill, Petawawa Military Camp and on the Northwest Highway System.

Forty-nine Medical Corps officer cadets, representing 10 Canadian universities, will be posted to military hospitals across the country. Dental Corps cadets selected for this type of practical training number approximately 22, and will be posted to the Royal Canadian Navy and Air Force as well as to army establishments.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S.: The Department of External Affairs has announced that the United States and Canada concluded on April 30, 1948, an agreement to provide for co-operation in certain aspects of the shellfish industry of the two countries. The agreement, in the form of an Exchange of Notes, is the result of discussions between the United States Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

RAIL REVENUES: Canadian railways reported operating revenues of \$59,713,347 in February, a gain of 11.8 per cent or \$6,311,113 over the same month of 1947 and approached the all-time high for the month of \$59,740,057 registered in 1944. Freight revenues were up 14.1 per cent at \$47,975,203 but passenger revenues declined 2.8 per cent from February, 1947. Operating expenses continued to increase at \$58,627,272, up 12 per cent or \$6,278,100 with all accounts heavier and operating income consequently declined from a debit of \$1,341,144 to one of \$1,874,706 with taxes up \$512,000 over February of 1947.

Tons of revenue freight carried set a new peacetime record at 12,627,953 tons, up 10.1 per cent over the same month of 1947 while ton mileage increased 18.3 per cent. Passengers carried were down 225,117 or seven per cent despite the extra day in February this year at 2,953,757, but the average length of journey was unchanged at 76 miles. The number of employees was down fractionally with 173,566 receiving a total payroll of \$33,939,658, a 3.0 per cent increase over February, 1947.

RETAIL SALES: Dollar volume of retail trade in March was nine per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The influence of Easter buying was an appreciable factor in a 23 per cent gain over February. Sales averaged 11 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1948 compared with the same period of last year. Unadjusted indexes, on the base, 1935-39=100, stood at 244.2 for March, 198.5 for February and 223.3 for March, 1947.

Variety stores have registered a rapidly increasing patronage in the past several months, and sales increases for these outlets have been quite prominent.

MILESTONE TOWARD IMPROVEMENT: "I am optimistic in that I believe that, with the co-operation and understanding of responsible men in business, labour and government in the western democracies, E.R.P. will be a milestone towards improved economic conditions, and better understanding among the nations of the world," said Right Hon. C.D. Howe in addressing the Montreal Rotary Club May 11 on, "Canada and the European Recovery Programme." Excerpts from Mr. Howe's address follow:-

"A consideration of the background to the Economic Cooperation Act should make it abundantly clear that the object of the whole programme is the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Western Europe so that it may again become self-supporting and once more occupy a key position in the world trading structure. It follows, therefore, that the goods which are sent to Europe under E.C.A. must be confined to those categories which will make the maximum contribution to European recovery. Let no one assume that Europe will be a dumping ground for any less essential surpluses which develop. It is surely obvious that an outlay on such commodities would be quite contrary to the whole spirit and purpose of the Economic Cooperation Act. If we did not confine ourselves to absolute essentials, not only would the recovery of Europe be delayed, but Canada would be failing in her responsibilities.

PATTERNS OF TRADE

"The fundamental necessity of the European countries doing everything possible to help themselves must inevitably involve various readjustments in the patterns of trade. The Western European countries have, for example, pledged themselves to expand intra-European trade by the reduction of tariffs and other obstacles to international commerce, to stabilize their individual economies, and to promote the production of those commodities which are most conducive to their rehabilitation and future prosperity. In such circumstances, it is possible that some of the traditional markets for certain of our basic commodities may suffer, and we must, therefore, be prepared to make readjustments. This will call for the understanding and cooperation of responsible men in business, labour and in government.

"Let us be clear. European recovery will involve sacrifices. We, as individuals, will be called upon to give up some of the goods which we might otherwise have enjoyed. We, as producers, must be prepared to adjust our patterns of output to meet the exigencies of a rapidly changing world."

"The European Recovery Programme means that we in Canada will be enabled to continue supplying Britain and Western Europe with the food, raw materials, and manufactured goods so essential to the basic reconstruction of

the production and trade of these important areas. This will of course contribute to the maintenance of a high level of employment and income in many parts of this country.

"Had there been no United States provision of aid to Europe, we in Canada would have been compelled to curtail our exports to that area, involving sacrifices and painful adjustments in large sections of this country. Imports from the United States would have had to be controlled much more stringently than at present, and, as a necessary part of such restrictions, the levels of investment could not have been allowed to approach anything like the current boom position. In short, we will be enabled through the funds under the Economic Cooperation Act to carry on our export trade in roughly the same volume and nature as before - avoiding a radical re-orientation of our productive system - and to maintain higher levels of investment and income than would otherwise be possible."

PRIORITIES SYSTEM

"The European Recovery Programme and the measures which will have to be taken by the United States and ourselves in connection with it will aid production and exports of many Canadian industries. It will, however, not help suppliers of some goods and services. One of the basic principles of E.R.P. is that the European countries should, where possible, help one another, or purchase from other soft currency areas, rather than call upon the Western Hemisphere for support during the period of reconstruction. There is also the principle laid down in the Economic Cooperation Act to the effect that fifty per cent of the goods leaving the United States under the programme must be carried in American bottoms. This principle, coupled with the existence of a large tonnage of available shipping in the hands of the European countries, will inevitably create difficulties for our own shipping interests. It may also be the case, that the European countries in establishing a rigid system of priorities, may not place some types of meat and fish high on the list of imports. Other markets may therefore have to be sought for such products. The same thing may apply to various types of manufactured goods of a specialized type. Great efforts cannot be made without sacrifices and adjustments.

"I believe that I am expressing the considered view of the vast majority of the Canadian people, when I state that the sacrifices entailed in the restriction of our consumption levels and in the readjustments required of some Canadian producers are justified if they contribute to the rehabilitation of Western Europe and the strengthening of democracy in the world. A healthy European economy, as I have already stressed, would mean a continuing and paying market for many of our traditional exports."

REPORTING PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

(C. W. B. May 14, 1948)

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

STATEMENT BY MR. ST. LAURENT: In the House of Commons on May 11 Mr. Bracken asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, in respect of press and radio reports that conversations between the United States and the Soviet Union might begin for a general settlement of outstanding differences, (1) whether Canada had been consulted or informed of the suggested United States action; and (2) whether Mr. St. Laurent was in a position to throw any further light on the proposal than the press and radio had given. Mr. St. Laurent replied as follows:-

"The short answer to the first question is no. As to the second question, I am not in a position to say what has appeared in the press or over the radio in this country. I have had no communication from any official sources, but have had the benefit of seeing dispatches from press correspondents, and the tone of those dispatches I think explains why it is that so far no official communication has come to us. Thus, the United States Ambassador, Walter Bedell Smith, said, according to the dispatches, that the Russian publication of his talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was a surprise to him because the talks were confidential. He is quoted as having said:

'Release of the notes by Moscow rather surprises me, as this is the first time they have done such a thing with a confidential exchange.'

'My understanding is that the Moscow radio has given out what is supposed to be almost the complete text of the conversations or notes between the United States Ambassador and the U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, and the dispatches of the press correspondents which I have seen report a very interesting situation. It would not care to go beyond what is reported to have been said by someone speaking on behalf of the Foreign Office in London. The quotation is as follows:

'We were not consulted. The announcement was a complete surprise to us, but whether it is a pleasant surprise we cannot say until we have seen the full official text of the American and Soviet notes.'

"It is apparent from these dispatches there has been a slight misunderstanding over what was to be published about these conversations at this time. They are reported to have taken place just about a week ago. The subject matter is of great interest, and I hope that we shall in due course receive official information. As soon as I get any official information which may be of interest to hon. members I shall hasten to bring it before the House."

STATEMENT BY MR. ST. LAURENT: In the House of Commons on May 12 the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, made a statement in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cold-

well as to the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to Moscow. The question and answer were as follows:-

Mr. COLDWELL: In view of official reports of important discussions between the United States and Russia, is the Government considering the advisability of appointing a new Ambassador to Moscow to ensure that in any discussions that may ensue in Moscow, and in which other countries may be invited to join, Canada will be enabled to participate at the appropriate level?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: There have been no official reports to the Government of Canada of discussions between the United States and Russia. Press correspondents' dispatches report Secretary of State Marshall as having said to a largely attended press conference this morning:

'This Government has no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Government on matters relating to the interests of other Governments. The discussion of any proposals in regard to outstanding issues which the Soviet Government may have in mind must as a matter of course be discussed in the body charged with the responsibility for these questions.'

'I understand that in answer to a question subsequently he explained that he referred to such existing international machinery as the United Nations Security Council, other United Nations bodies, and the Allied Control Council in Berlin.'

I may say in a general way that there have been no recent developments about the representation of the Government of the U.S.S.R. in Ottawa or of the Canadian Government in Moscow. I think I should add in fairness to our Chargé d'Affaires and his staff in Moscow that we are receiving from them interesting and full reports on everything that can be ascertained by diplomatic envoys in the capital of the Soviet Union.

WAR PENSIONS BILL PASSED: The House of Commons on May 12 gave third reading to the War Pensions Act amendments. The Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg, stated that cheques covering the retroactive pensions increase of 25 per cent will go out to the 400,000 recipients early in June.

BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE: In reply to inquiry, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, made the following statement in the House of Commons May 11.

"Work has been commenced on the Book of Remembrance. It is expected that it will take four or five years to complete. It is desirable for the sake of uniformity of style, to have as much of the work as possible done by one person. Commander Beddoe, who compiled much of the first Book of Remembrance, has undertaken the work of compiling the second. Others will be engaged under his direction."

ATOMIC ENERGY STATEMENT: The following is the text of the statement made by General A.G.L. McNaughton in the Atomic Energy Commission on Friday, May 7:-

"The statement read by the delegate of France and sponsored by the delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States, has in the opinion of the Canadian delegation, stated clearly and accurately the situation that exists in the Atomic Energy Commission today. It serves no useful purpose to deny that an impasse does, in fact, exist.

"In the first and second reports the Commission has a remarkable achievement to its credit; the plan developed in these reports would offer to the world an effective, reliable and impartial control of atomic energy. We believe that this plan is practicable and we know that our views in this regard are shared by all the nations which have served on the Atomic Energy Commission, excepting only the USSR, the Ukraine and Poland.

ELABORATION USELESS

"By failing to accept the first and second reports and, even more so, by refusing to admit the significance of the novel technical facts inherent in the very nature of atomic energy and the far reaching problems of international organizations which follow, the USSR has rejected this technical approach as a starting point for the work of the Commission, and therefore those who follow their line of thought have made useless any further elaboration of the plan accepted by the majority. The fact that the Commission is thus prevented at this time from directly fulfilling the promise of security presented to the world in the first and second reports is indeed most unfortunate and disappointing.

"The Commission has not been able to accept the counter proposals of the USSR, the discussions in the working committee have clearly shown that the measures of inspection and control outlined in these proposals could not be made to give the security and safeguards which nations need and have a right to expect. The opportunities for evasion and for clandestine activities are so many and so wide that no nation could safely confide its security to a system developed on any such weak foundation. The Commission could not honestly have based its work on these proposals.

"Thus no practical alternative has been presented to the conclusions which the Commission has placed before it today. It therefore serves, I think, no useful purpose to continue discussions in the Commission at this time. The Canadian delegation agrees that the suspension of the work of the Commission should be only temporary and that when there is hope for agreement the discussions should be resumed promptly. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, I endorse the statement

made by the representative of France and support the recommendations made in his statement."

"REMARKABLE PROGRESS": Addressing the United Nations Association of Ottawa on May 10, General McNaughton declared that "very remarkable progress has been achieved" in the direction of international control of atomic energy. He proceeded, in part:-

"You will no doubt have noted the statements made at the meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on Friday last and I am sure that you will all share the disappointment which the majority of the members of the Commission now experience in having to report that the affairs of the Commission have reached an "impasse" which they consider to be beyond the capacity of the Commission itself to resolve. The majority members of the Commission feel that the issues which have been raised now require debate in a wider forum and to this end they have recommended that the situation should be frankly and fully reported first to the Security Council and then to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forthcoming regular session which is the session called for September next in Paris.

"I would like to make it quite clear that this proposal on the part of the majority of the Commission does not represent any acceptance of defeat or confession of failure in their efforts to achieve a proper system for the international control of atomic energy. Quite the contrary -- the majority of the members of the Commission are certain that they have evolved and set forth in their reports the technical framework of a system of control which will be satisfactory and which in the end will be accepted and implemented by all nations. They have realized that having completed part of their task which primarily concerns scientific and technological matters the time has arrived when increased efforts should be given to political considerations and therefore they feel that the debate can be pressed with greater advantage in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

BOLD CHALLENGE

"I would like you to think of this action by the majority members for what it is -- a bold challenge to the forces of reaction -- of ignorance -- and of timidity to face up to the new conceptions of international organization which are an unescapable consequence of our entry into the atomic age.

"This challenge will develop in the General Assembly from the firm basis of the knowledge which has been gathered in the Commission, from the arguments which have been marshalled there and will proceed from the firm conviction which has come to fourteen nations out of the seventeen which have taken part in the work of the Commission to date...."

Later he said:-

"While I make the point that there are no real scientific secrets yet there are most important technological advantages and engineering know-how which are the exclusive prerequisite of those who have laboured and carried the burden of development. I would say that in the atomic energy project, like any other major undertaking, there is a phase where prodigious effort is required for little in the way of return; then there comes a point at which the returns increase very rapidly for a little additional effort and everything goes forward on a rising curve.

"The United States is to-day on this rising curve with atomic energy. Its leadership is now in an unquestioned position and if those concerned maintain their research and development on the scale authorized by their Congress it seems that their ascendancy will remain for a decade or so at least. Meanwhile no other country on earth has as yet passed out of the difficult first phase to which I have referred and it will be a very arduous and long process to overtake the United States lead which is presented by capital equipment in atomic plants and research establishments estimated to have cost some billions of dollars mostly in payment in one way or another for skills which had to be taken out of the national economy. No other country is as yet endowed with these skills on such a lavish basis nor is it likely that any other country could make this diversion without destroying or at the least seriously crippling their national economy.

"In the light of what I have said as to the great magnitude and long continued efforts required for the preparation of atomic war, it seems reasonably probable that we need not fear its outbreak on any significant scale for a while yet. There is thus no occasion for hysteria but on the other hand it would be folly to waste the time which remains to us through a failure to give proper consideration to the defensive measures which are open and in particular to advance by every means within our power the setting up of an international agreement which will effectively protect the peoples of the world. . . ."

MR. DUNTON ON COMMITTEE: A meeting of an Advisory Committee of Information Experts has been called for May 25 of this year by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Recommendation that such a Committee meet periodically was made by the General Assembly at its first meeting in London.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Secretary-General of the needs and desires of the general public regarding Public Information about the United Nations. At the forthcoming meeting at Lake Success, the Committee will also review the operations of the Department of Public Information to date.

Following the instructions of the General Assembly, the Committee is composed of experts

appointed on the basis of broad geographical representation and representative of the various media. Many are private citizens who are leaders in the various fields, others are officials of Government Information Services, but all have been asked to serve as individuals, not as representatives of member countries.

Invitations to serve on the Committee have been issued by the Assistant Secretary General for Public Information, Benjamin Cohen, to fourteen experts and acceptance have been received so far from the following: Joseph Barnes (USA), Vernon Bartlett (UK), F.M. Demello (India), David Dunton (Canada), Jiri Hronek (Czechoslovakia), Georges Huisman (France), Charles Malik (Lebanon), Finn Moe (Norway), T.C. T'Ang (China).

The Session will run through June 3 inclusive.

MR. MARSHALL CHAIRMAN: Adoption of an international standard industrial classification of all economic activities; the starting of a programme of international statistical education and training, and the establishment of a work programme for the immediate and more distant future in the international field, were the main achievements of the Third Session of the Statistical Commission, which was held at Lake Success from April 26 through May 6, 1948.

The 12-member Commission, comprising representatives of Canada, China, France, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States and United Kingdom, re-elected its 1947 officers, namely: Chairman, Mr. H. Marshall (Canada); Vice-Chairman, Mr. P.C. Mahalonobis (India); Rapporteur, Mr. S.A. Rice (USA).

COL. SHARMAN ELECTED: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs on May 12 unanimously elected Colonel C.H.L. Sharman, the Canadian representative on the Commission, to be a member of the supervisory body.

Under the 1931 Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, amended by the protocol on narcotic drugs of 1946, a supervisory body examines the estimates of Governments for their requirements of narcotics. Two members of the supervisory body, which consists of four members, are appointed by the World Health Organization, one by the Commission on narcotic drugs and one by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Consideration of article 8, which contains the so called "colonial clause" was postponed.

(The "colonial clause" contains the provision that "any state may, at the time of signature of the deposition of its instrument of acceptance, declare that its acceptance of the protocol does not apply to all or any of the territories or groups of territories for the foreign relations of which such state is responsible.")

FOREIGN TRADE: Foreign trade of Canada in March was valued at \$427,956,000, showing a minor increase over the March 1947 figure of \$420,777,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year the trade aggregated \$1,265,600,000 as compared with \$1,164,000,000 in the similar period of 1947, a rise of almost nine per cent.

Merchandise was imported in March to the value of \$197,100,000, showing a decline of \$11,800,000 from the March 1947 total of \$208,900,000. This was the first decline from the preceding year in the monthly import totals since December 1945 -- a period of 27 months. During the first three months of this year, imports were valued at \$585,300,000 as compared with \$559,800,000 in the like period of 1947.

Value of merchandise exported in March was \$228,400,000, approximately nine per cent above the March 1947 total of \$209,000,000. With higher figures registered for each month of the year, the aggregate for the first quarter advanced to \$672,000,000 from \$597,100,000 in the like period of 1947, or by 12.5 per cent.

The balance of trade with all countries in March was in favour of Canada to the extent of \$33,900,000 as against \$28,100,000 in the preceding month and \$3,000,000 in the corresponding month last year; in the first quarter the favourable balance was \$95,000,000 compared with \$44,400,000 in the similar period of 1947.

The month's debit balance with the United States was \$24,200,000, the lowest monthly figure since December, 1945. In February the debit was \$40,500,000, and in March last year, \$80,200,000. In the first quarter the unfavourable balance was \$107,900,000 compared with \$203,200,000 in the first three months of 1947.

The favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in March was \$37,700,000 as against \$33,900,000 in February and \$33,900,000 in March last year, and in the first quarter of this year, \$115,000,000 compared with \$104,700,000 in the same period of 1947.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS: Canada's merchandise imports in March were valued at \$197,100,000, showing a decrease of 5.7 per cent from the March 1947 total of \$208,900,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline in the month was the first to be recorded from the preceding year since December 1945. During the first three months of this year, imports for consumption totalled \$585,300,000 as compared with \$559,800,000 in the same period of 1947, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

Imports from the United States in March were valued at \$138,299,000 as compared with

\$165,116,000 in the corresponding month last year, a drop of \$26,817,000 or almost 16 per cent. The decrease in February was \$1,582,000, or from \$138,429,000 in February 1947 to \$136,847,000. During the first three months of this year, imports from the United States amounted to \$425,122,000 as against \$439,993,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom were higher in March, amounting to \$21,601,000 as compared with \$13,826,000 in the same month last year, while the aggregate for the first quarter was \$61,062,000 as compared with \$38,598,000 in the similar period of 1947.

SEEDING CONDITIONS: Seeding conditions have been extremely variable throughout Canada to date this season. Spring is late in the Maritimes but work on the land is well under way in New Brunswick and in south-western areas of Nova Scotia. Conditions in Quebec and Ontario are far in advance of last year. The weather has generally favoured seeding operations. Fall-sown crops have wintered well and over-all prospects are promising. Moisture supplies in the Prairie Provinces are excellent although flooding has created serious problems in local areas. Seeding is under way in some districts of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan and at scattered points in Manitoba. Wet weather and low temperatures have delayed drying however, and seeding cannot become general before the 15th or 20th of this month. In British Columbia a very late spring has delayed farming operations but warmer weather will permit rapid progress. The fruit crop prospects are promising.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:

	May 6, 1948	April 29, 1948	April 8, 1948
			(1935-39=100)

INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX

(100 Common Stocks)	111.8	111.7	107.6
76 Industrials...	106.4	106.0	102.2
16 Utilities	119.9	121.2	114.2
8 Banks.....	128.5	128.0	128.9

MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX

(30 Stocks).....	84.3	84.2	80.4
25 Golds.....	67.3	66.9	65.9
5 Base Metals....	118.0	118.4	108.6

PROJECTS BRANCH HEAD: Appointment of G.D. Mallory as Acting Co-ordinator of the Public Projects Branch was announced by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Succeeding H.W. Lea, who has asked to be relieved of his position to return to private practice in

Montreal, Mr. Mallory will act as Co-ordinator pending a permanent appointment to the position, in addition to carrying on his duties as Director of the Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Howe paid tribute to the services of Mr. Lea as Co-ordinator of the Public Projects Branch for the past three years. Under Mr. Lea's direction the Branch has been developed, and he is handing over to his successor an efficient and valuable organization, Mr. Howe continued.

Originally set up in 1944, the Public Projects Branch is primarily concerned with the development of engineering plans for a shelf of reserve projects which could be embarked upon if required for the maintenance of employment.

131 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: One hundred and thirty-one construction workers from Malta are en route for Halifax aboard the S.S. "Marine Perch," it was announced at Ottawa May 12 by the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Acting Minister of Mines and Resources.

This is the first group of a total of 500 immigrants from the island in the Mediterranean Sea who will arrive in Canada within the next few months.

Mr. MacKinnon explained that entry of the Maltese was authorized by a special Order in Council as a result of the Government's desire to recognize in a tangible way the magnificent war-time accomplishments of Malta, and to assist the island to remedy an unemployment problem caused by the postwar demobilization of large numbers of dockyard workers.

The men will be placed in employment by the Department of Labour upon arrival in this country. Those who are heads of families will be able to bring their dependants to Canada when they are established in jobs and in a position to care for them.

J.R.R. Robillard, of the Rome immigration office, had charge of the selection team which was sent to Malta.

AMBASSADOR IN BRAZIL: The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on May 10 the appointment of James Scott Macdonald as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada in Brazil.

Mr. Macdonald was born in 1896 in Golden-ville, Nova Scotia. He attended Queen's University and served in the First World War, 1915-1919. He was with the Department of Trade and Commerce from 1926-1928, and was appointed to the Department of External Affairs in 1928.

Mr. Macdonald is one of the most senior Canadian career Foreign Service Officers. He has served in diplomatic posts in Paris, Geneva and Washington, and has been technical adviser on trade negotiations with France and Australia, and was Secretary of the Canadian Delegation at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932.

During 1937 he was Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and has been

Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland since May, 1944.

(Continued from P. 1)

The Canadian Maritime Commission in its recommendations pointed out that vessels built during the war were largely composed of one type, the Minister said: "These had since been sold to private Canadian operators under agreement that they would not be transferred to foreign registry except by permission of the Crown. It is now recommended by the Commission that Canadian operators be permitted to sell such vessels on the open world market on the understanding that the proceeds of sales be used for the acquisition of modern tonnage and for building in Canadian shipyards."

"Authority to dispose of such ships will have to be obtained by ship operators from the Canadian Maritime Commission which will deal with each application on its individual merits. The proceeds of sales of such vessels will be deposited in escrow with the Government to be used for new vessels of a type and cost approved by the Commission."

Mr. Chevrier stated that "a great deal of interest has already been shown by ship operators and shipbuilders in the announced policy of the Government for modernizing this country's merchant fleet. A number of ship operators have already made representations to the Canadian Maritime Commission to take advantage of the policy announced."

Apart from coasting vessels, Canada's fleet of ocean-going ships of over 500 gross tons today consists of 229 vessels with a deadweight capacity of approximately two million one hundred thousand tons. Of this total 215 vessels with an estimated deadweight tonnage of 2,000,000 were built in Canadian shipyards during the war years.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS: Brigadier Howard D. Graham, CBE, DSO, ED, senior Canadian Army liaison officer in the United Kingdom, heads a list of 11 major army appointments announced May 13 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Brig. Graham, 49, a former resident of Trenton, Ont., will be granted the acting rank of major-general and will become Vice Chief of the General Staff, effective next October. He succeeds Major-General C.C. Mann, CBE, DSO, whose approaching retirement was announced earlier this year. Brig. Graham has been the Canadian Army's senior representative in the United Kingdom for the past two years.

Succeeding Brig. Graham in London will be Brig. E.C. Plow, CBE, DSO, now attending the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont., until January of this year. Brig. Plow was officer commanding Headquarters, British Columbia Area of Western Command, at Vancouver, B.C. He assumes his new duties in the United Kingdom in September. Brig. Plow is 43 and is formerly of Kingston.