



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 3 No. 13

February 6, 1948.

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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

IN PARLIAMENT: Over four days of the week, the House of Commons debated -- at times with considerable warmth -- a motion by the Prime Minister for creation of a special fact-finding committee on recent increases in the cost of living. Both Progressive Conservatives and C.C.F. moved amendments to broaden the scope of inquiry and authorize the committee to make recommendations. The amendments were ruled out of order and, on appeal, the House sustained the Speaker's rulings (P. 8-9). At adjournment last night debate was not concluded.

(The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index rose 2.3 points during December 1947. Increases in the index between January 1947 and January 1948 amounted to 21.3 points. Yesterday, for the second day in succession, grain prices dropped the permissible limit on all United States markets).

UNITED NATIONS: During February, General McNaughton presides at meetings of the U.N. Security Council. The Council has under consideration the issue between India and Pakistan. Meeting also at Lake Success N.Y. is the U.N. Economic and Social Council to which the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin, is chief Canadian delegate (P. 5-7).

Yesterday, the Economic and Social Council dealt with the report of the Commission on Human Rights. Debate on parts of the report

dealing with the general plan of work was concluded. Remaining chapters of the report dealing with communications, freedom of information and the Press, prevention of discrimination, protection of minorities and other matters were referred to the Social Committee of the Council for further examination.

MISS SCOTT CAPTURES OLYMPIC: Miss Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa captured the women's Olympic Figure Skating championship at St. Moritz, Switzerland, today. Miss Scott's performance in the free skating trials was almost perfect. Her marks are reported at from 5.3 to 5.6 out of a perfect score of six. In the earlier compulsory figures, she also held top position among 25 women from 11 countries.

She is the first Canadian to capture the Olympic in figure skating.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX: The index number of industrial material prices rose from 145.0 for the week ending December 26 to 147.6 for the week ending January 30. Among the more important commodities to show increases were wood pulp, oats, livestock and tin ingots.

Canadian farm products moved from 130.9 to 133.7 in the same period. Declines, concentrated mainly in the latter half of January, for hides, eggs and wool, were outweighed by advances in grains, livestock, milk and potatoes.

ARMY NURSING SISTERS

INTEGRAL PART OF RCAMC: Nursing sisters will continue to form an integral part of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in Canada's peacetime Army, it has been announced by the Minister of National Defence. Nursing sisters are now stationed from Montreal to Vancouver and from the U.S. Border to Whitehorse, Yukon.

A total of 76 matrons and nursing sisters, under the direction of Major Dorothy M. Ballantine, A.R.R.C., Matron-in-Chief, RCAMC, will minister, not only to Army personnel, but also to dependents living in isolated camps and stations with serving members of the Force.

The Canadian Army Nursing Service had its beginning in the grim days of the Northwest Rebellion during May, 1885. Canadian nurses gave their services also in the South African War with the 1st Canadian Contingent. In World War I more than 2,000 nursing sisters were accepted for active service.

Canadian Army nurses, during the recent war, served in 11 foreign countries and on hospital ships at sea. Other Canadian nurses volunteered for service in South Africa and with an orthopaedic unit in Scotland early in the war to relieve a dire shortage in these countries. On Active Service, Army nursing sisters have received 150 awards and 104 mentions in despatches.

Members of the Army's present nursing service find their work varied, particularly in the public health programme, which includes tours of duty in child welfare clinics, pre and post-natal clinics and visiting dependents of Army personnel at their homes in certain camps.

Five dietitians, five physio-therapists, and one occupational therapist form part of the postwar establishment. These specialists will be employed at the larger military hospitals.

The matron-in-chief, Major Ballantine was born in Prince Albert, Sask., and graduated from the Hospital training School at the Winnipeg General. She took her post-graduate training in nursing at the Winnipeg General Hospital and the University of Minnesota, joining the RCAMC in 1941, she served as Assistant Matron in Canada and the United Kingdom; Matron in France, Belgium and Holland and then as Principal Matron in Holland and England. She returned to Canada in 1946.

Included in the total of 76 nursing sisters for the Canadian Army is an establishment of 12 nurses, who are stationed at the military hospitals in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and Churchill, Man. Bleak, Fort Churchill Station hospital has at present on its staff Lt. (N/S) M. Doddridge, St. Sillery, Que.; Lt. (N/S) J.I. MacDonald, Meata, Sask.; Lt. (N/S) M. Bouchard, Hemmingford, Que., and Lt. (N/S) P. Pichette, New Richmond Centre, Que. The Northwest Highway System hospital at Whitehorse is staffed by eight sisters with Capt. (Matron)

E. Andrew of Battle Heights, Sask. in charge.

Other nursing sisters are stationed at military establishments in Camp Borden, Toronto, Kingston, London, Montreal, Longue Pointe, Quebec City, Winnipeg, Camp Shilo, Rivers, Calgary and Vancouver.

X-RAYS IN THE YUKON: Headquarters Western Command have received word that medical men of the Canadian Army stationed in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, are at present taking part in the current anti-tuberculosis campaign being carried out in the northern city.

In co-operation with the civilian medical officer, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps personnel are aiding in the X-ray processing of all residents in the area.

Started about three weeks ago and slated to continue for most of the winter season, the programme calls for X-ray inspection of every civilian within travelling distance of the Northwest Highway System's military hospital. With army personnel doing the X-rays and technical processing, Dr. Roth, resident doctor for Whitehorse, is being assisted in reading and diagnosis of the plates by Major M. Fitch, RCAMC. Major Fitch is in charge of the military hospital and medical personnel stationed in Whitehorse.

Once tubercular suspects are discovered by the X-ray examination, civilian authorities make arrangements for hospitalization and treatment. In the case of Indian residents, the plates are forwarded to Edmonton for verification and authorities there arrange disposal.

Plans for expansion of the tuberculosis search after breakup of river ice in the Spring are now well advanced and include a tour by the medical men down river towards Dawson City, during which portable military equipment will be used.

Recently a rush call was received in Edmonton for additional X-ray plates. Through Headquarters Western Command the call was relayed to RCAMC Stores at Sea Island, Vancouver, and within two and one-half days the 400-pound priority shipment of negatives was in the hands of the civilian-military team.

NEW ARMY RADIO STATIONS: Two new radio stations, one at Quebec City and the other at Fredericton, N.B., are to be built for the signal system of the Canadian Army, and considerable new construction is also planned to improve existing facilities.

The new stations will go up outside the built-up areas of Quebec and Fredericton. This permits freedom from interference, reduces costs and makes possible the erection of the larger antenna systems required in present day wireless communication.

The new transmitter building at Quebec City will be situated at Fort Lauzon and will replace the present one in the Citadel. Later, if present plans work out, a remote receiving

station may also be built outside the city.

Fredericton's new installation will be for receiving only, as existing transmission facilities are considered adequate for the time being.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals here added that improvements and additions to the transmitting stations at Ottawa and Edmonton are also included in the current programme.

The Ottawa transmitting station located at Orleans, on the outskirts of the capital, is being extended to accommodate transmitters of the Royal Canadian Navy. The Navy station, formerly located within the city, had to make way for a civic housing project, and it is now planned to have all outgoing radio traffic from both services pass through the one station.

Edmonton, key station of the extensive Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System, is extending its transmitting facilities to tie in more fully with the East-West communications of the Canadian Army Signals System.

Although it is the intention to have all receivers and transmitters located some distance from urban areas, the actual operating and processing of messages is carried out within Army Signal Offices situated in or near the military headquarters they serve. Contact with the remote transmitter and receiver sites is maintained over short telegraph circuits or FM radio circuits.

In the long range planning of Canadian Army communications, it is intended to gradually replace handspeed wireless operating and line teletype circuits with modern radio teletype circuits. Fast, efficient radio teletype circuits are now in operation between Ottawa and England, Halifax, Winnipeg and Churchill.

FRIGATES SOLD FOR SCRAP: Transactions recorded during December, 1947, by the Ships Direct Sales Division of War Assets Corporation covered a wide range from dinghies to a destroyer and included 14 frigates formerly in commission for the Royal Canadian Navy. Destroyer and frigates were sold for breaking up and the smelter. The frigates were bought by Wagner, Stein and Greene Co., of Vancouver, who also purchased for scrapping the former minesweeper Border Cities, a gate vessel, a harbour boat, scows and small craft.

The frigates sold on the West Coast were the former HMCS, Cape Breton, Coaticooke, Dunver, Eastview, Kokanee, LaSalle, Longueuil, Matane, Prince Rupert, Runnymede, Wasquesieu, Grou, Charlottetown and Levis.

The destroyer, HMCS Qu'Appelle, was sold as scrap to German & Milne, Montreal. The same firm purchased the tug Luceville.

The motor vessel General Cotton was sold to The British Columbia Water Transport Co. Ltd., of Vancouver. Another substantial sale on the Pacific Coast was that of the motor vessel Gryne to F. Millerd & Co. of Vancouver.

A former refuelling launch used by the Royal Canadian Air Force purchased by Bird's Eye Cover Shipyard at Maple Bay, B.C., carries the unnautical name of "Butterball."

Sales of scows, lifeboats, dinghies, marine engines and outboard motors added to the foregoing made the total for December, 1947, \$228,750, and brought to \$115,715,000 the aggregate of ships sales by War Assets Corporation.

CABBAGE PRICE CEILING: Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces maximum ceiling prices for domestic and imported cabbages at a level not exceeding nine cents per pound at retail.

MORE CANNED FRUIT

BUT FEWER CANNED VEGETABLES: More canned fruit, more jams, jellies and marmalade, but fewer canned vegetables, will be available in 1948, according to a preliminary report on the 1947 pack of canned fruits and vegetables issued by F.J. Perry, Chief Canning Inspector, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Heavy crops of strawberries, raspberries and blueberries highlighted the fruit pack picture. The strawberry pack increased from 8,040 cases in 1946 to 93,222 cases in 1947, an advance of 1,060 per cent. Raspberries were up 316 per cent and the 100,000 case crop of blueberries represented a 566 per cent increase over the previous five-year average pack of 15,000 cases.

Production of jams, jellies and marmalades from the 1947 crop is expected to reach 104,000,000 pounds, an increase of nine per cent over the 1946 figure and just double the figure for 1939.

The combined 1947 pack of canned fruits and vegetables was considerably less than in 1946. Canned fruits showed an increase but there was a big drop in vegetables compared with 1946.

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY

Although the quantity of the 1947 pack suffered by comparison with that for 1946, there was, however, an improvement in the quality, particularly in peas, tomato juice and some fruits.

Gains in the amount of fruit canned were registered by cherries, apricots, peaches and pears. Although there was a poor crop of sour cherries, sweet cherries were plentiful and the cherry pack as a whole was 50 per cent better than in 1946. Apricots, chiefly a British Columbia product, increased by 26 per cent. Peaches, too, improved but only by one per cent. The crop was down in Ontario, due principally to attacks by the peach moth and heavy winds during the harvest season, but British Columbia countered the loss with an increase of approximately 100,000 cases over

its own 1946 figure. No definite figures are as yet available on pears, but the pack is known to be larger than in 1946.

Because a slackening in the demand for canned plums had become evident, canners cutback their production of this product in 1947 by about 13 per cent. The drop was not due to a crop shortage in any way.

In the vegetable pack, green and wax beans, showed the only improvement over 1946, gaining five per cent. Corn and peas each dropped by 31 per cent and tomatoes were down 17 per cent. Tomato juice, canned, decreased 22 per cent. Generally, however, there was a definite improvement in quality. Spinach and asparagus were packed in quantities about equal to that of 1946.

Poorer yields, even crop failure, accounted for most of the drop in quantity. A late, wet spring delayed seeding and planting with the result that some crops, notably corn and tomatoes, suffered up to a 50 per cent loss through the heavy frost that struck parts of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia during the middle of last September.

In spite of the decrease in canned products there are still ample supplies of all types of canned fruits and vegetables to meet heavy consumer demands until late in 1948.

ITALIAN PROPERTY TAX: The Department of External Affairs has been advised by the Legation of Italy that the time limit for filing Special Property Tax declarations on the part of Italian and foreign nationals who are owners of property in Italian territory valued at 3,000,000 lire or more, elapsed on January 31, 1948. The Department has also been advised that a similar declaration is required in respect of property which, although it is valued at less than 3,000,000 lire, is in excess of 1,500,000 lire. The time for filing this latter declaration is extended to March 31, 1948.

It is suggested that all interested persons residing in Canada may wish to file their declarations at Italian Consulates, who will upon request, furnish the necessary forms and additional information. It should be emphasized that all communications in this matter should be addressed to the local Italian Consulate and not to the Department of External Affairs.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION LOWER: Reflecting the low carry-over stocks of wheat at the beginning of the crop year and the relatively small wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces, wheat flour production dropped sharply in December to reach the lowest monthly total since July 1942. The Month's output amounted to 1,691,610 barrels compared with 2,159,483 in November and 2,350,040 in December, 1946. During the first five months of the current crop year, 11,275,780 barrels were produced

compared with 11,687,845 in the similar period of the preceding year.

Production during the calendar year 1947 aggregated 28,106,537 barrels, slightly higher than in the preceding year when 27,375,239 barrels were produced. Output in the western division totalled 14,252,637 barrels compared with 13,614,621, and in the eastern division, 13,853,900 barrels compared with 13,760,618.

FEWER APPLICANTS FOR JOBS: Records of the National Employment Service show that the winter falling off in employment has not been so severe this year as a year ago.

Although the number of winter unemployed has increased during the last month, the pressure for production continues high in many industries, and operations have pushed ahead in spite of seasonal handicaps. As a result unplaced applicants seeking employment at the offices of the National Employment Service are 10 per cent fewer than at the same time in 1947.

On the other hand, the outlook for 1948 in the employment field is bright, and the prospects are that jobs available will outnumber applicants in the summer of this year in several lines, just as was the case at the middle of 1947 when the employment office reported a shortage of 33,000 work seekers.

FUR PRICES UP: Price increases of 40 to 50 per cent on all types of short-haired fur over quotations of a year ago were noted in the recent \$130,000 Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service sale. Manager Adam Cooke has announced in Regina. The sale was the first of the season.

An apparent shortage in supply of many types of short-haired furs was seen by Mr. Cooke as a possible reason for the rise in prices to the 1945-46 season level.

Strongest demand was for ermine, squirrel, wild mink, fisher, muskrat and otter. Top price paid for wild mink was \$63; for fisher, \$73; otter, \$49.50; marten, \$45; and ermine, double extra large western types, \$6.15, while extra large and large northern types brought \$3.30.

Prices paid for other furs were: muskrat, \$3.65; wolf, \$6.25; jack rabbit, 80 cents, and squirrel, 78 cents. Wolf and jack rabbit prices paralleled those of the January, 1947, sale.

Next general sale of the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service is scheduled for Feb. 27, with the last receiving date Feb. 16.

SAVINGS BOND PURCHASES: Purchases of Canada Savings Bonds, Series Two, to December 31, 1947 totalled \$267,375,850. They were made by 861,878 individuals.

Purchases of Canada Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan, included in these totals, amounted to \$109,099,600 by 555,458 individuals.

DEATH OF G.W. SPINNEY: G.W. Spinney, who began his business career as a drug clerk and became president and chief executive of the Bank of Montreal and held directorates in seven of the Dominion's largest companies, died February 1 in the Ross Memorial Pavilion, Royal Victoria Hospital. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Spinney was in his 59th year.

NETHERLANDS WAR DAMAGE: The Department of External Affairs announces that the Netherlands Government has extended the benefits of its war damage compensation legislation to Canadians on a basis of equality with Netherlands

nationals. Damage must be reported before March 1, 1948 to the Commissariaat voo Oorlogsschade, Stadhouderslaan 130, The Hague.

Previous registration with any Canadian government department does not constitute the lodging of a claim with the competent Netherlands authorities, with whom the registration and subsequent correspondence must be carried on directly by the claimant.

Canadians are advised to submit claims in letter form as soon as possible giving a full description of the property damaged, the value of the property, and particulars of damage estimated at 1938 prices.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

KOREAN LEADERS HEARD: Over the week, the UN Commission on Korea, meeting in Seoul, has been taking the views of Korean leaders.

To facilitate the work, two sub-committees were established. Sub-committee One (composed of Canada, France, Syria) which was appointed "to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea", has been gathering necessary information through hearings and by the study of documents, laws and ordinances.

Sub-committee Two of the Commission (composed of Australia, China, France and the Philippines) has the task, among others, of securing statements from Korean personalities whose views might be helpful to the Commission, has given wide publicity to its desire to consult with Korean personalities in both South and North Korea.

The sub-committee published a preliminary list of such personalities it had in mind. This list was representative of different political points of view. It included Cho Man Sik of the democratic party, residing at Pyongyang in the Soviet Zone; Huh Hun, Chairman of the South Korea labour party; Doo Bong, Chairman of the North Korea labour party, which has filiated itself with the North Korea communist party; Kim Koo, a well known figure in the movement for Korean independence since 1919, and leader of the independence party; Kim Kyu Sik, the Chairman of the Interim Assembly and of the middle road party.

The sub-committee also placed on its list Kim Il Sung, vice Chairman of the North Korea labour party; Kim Syng Soo, Chairman of the democratic party; Pak Heum Young, General Secretary of the Korean communist party and Vice Chairman of the South Korean labour party; and Dr. Syngman Rhee, whose immediate objective is the holding of elections in South Korea as early as possible.

Those heard this past week by the sub-committee were: Dr. Syngman Rhee, Kim Koo, and Kim Kyu Sik.

The sub-committee is calling upon individual organizations of a religious, cultural and

political character to express their views in writing. They may recommend, if so desired, a representative for personal interview with the sub-committee.

Andrei A. Gromyko of the U.S.S.R. addressed a letter January 22 to Andre V. Cordier, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Korean Commission expressing a desire to visit the commander of the Soviet Zone in Korea. In his letter, Mr. Gromyko reminds Mr. Cordier of the "negative attitude taken by the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the U.N. Commission on Korea".

WORLD FUEL PRODUCTION: World production of fuel and power is today approximately 20 per cent above the 1937 level but the rate of growth during the past decade has varied considerably from continent to continent, according to a new index of world energy prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and contained in the January issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Combined output in the United States and Canada of coal, lignite, petroleum, and hydro-electricity increased by 36 per cent between 1937 and the third quarter of 1947 and now accounts for 55 per cent of world production, compared with 46 per cent in 1937.

Production of fuel and power in Europe has gained steadily since the end of the war but is still 14 per cent short of its 1937 level. Europe's contribution to world output of fuel and power has dropped from 40 per cent in 1937 to 29 per cent in 1947.

The industrialization of Latin America during the past decade is reflected in the statistics on fuel and power output; current production, though relatively small in absolute terms, is nearly double pre-war production and now comprises almost 7 per cent of world output, compared with 4 per cent in 1937. Similar, if not as dramatic, increases have occurred in Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

WORLD'S NO. 1 PROBLEM: Shortages of food are the world's No. 1 economic problem according to a survey of world economic conditions submitted to the U.N. Economic and Social Council by the Economic Affairs Department of the U.N. Secretariat.

The report states that two years after the end of the war, the world is producing less than it did a decade earlier for a population now 200 million greater. While the economic potential of the U.S.A. increased enormously during the war, that of many other production centres was diminished considerably. This shift in the world's production facilities is at the root of the present dollar shortage. In the long run, the report adds, this dollar shortage can be eliminated only by increased production outside the U.S.A. and by the willingness of the U.S.A. to accept imports from other countries.

IMCO CONFERENCE: L.C. Audette of the Canadian Maritime Commission will be Canadian delegate at a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, February 19.

Accompanying Mr. Audette will be Norman Wilson, Chief of Aids to Navigation, Department of Transport, as alternate delegate and adviser; A.L. McCallum of the Canadian Shipping Federation, Montreal, as senior technical adviser; J.F. Frederickson, Montreal, acting secretary of the Canadian Maritime Commission, as adviser; and Miss L. Gougeon as secretary to the delegation.

Heading the agenda of the IMCO meeting is consideration of a draft constitution for the permanent body drawn up at the meeting of the provisional body held in Washington and Paris.

Other matters on the agenda will cover scope and purpose of IMCO, its relation to other specialized bodies of the United Nations, and activities and arrangements for the interim period.

WORLD FISHING INDUSTRY NEEDED: Need for development of the world fishing industry was emphasized by Dr. R.B. Finn, director of the Fisheries Division of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at an East Coast fisheries conference in Quebec City, February 3, reports the U.N. Press Service.

"The best figures obtainable show that the population of the world in 1938 was 2,172 million," Dr. Finn said. "In the short period to 1946 this figure has risen to 2,295 million; that is, an increase of 5.7 per cent. It is estimated that, if the present trend continues, the population of Asia alone would increase 400,000,000 during the next 29 years."

Particularly in Asia, Dr. Finn pointed out, where nutritive standards are very low, population pressures already limit the effectiveness of agricultural production, and it is unlikely that even improved methods and irriga-

tion will enable the agriculture of that area to supply the protein foodstuffs needed to cope even in a minimum way with the increase in population. On the other hand, they have the sea whose richness for the most part is unmeasured, and a technology which is relatively undeveloped.

To stimulate and guide the work of assessing and managing the resources of the sea, F.A.O. proposes to set up a number of regional councils and the first of these will be the council for the Indo-Pacific Ocean. On February 23 representatives of governments concerned will meet at Baguio, in the Philippine Islands, to initiate this council, whose first function will be to collect information about the resources of the area to focussing the attention of member governments on the further development and wise use of the fisheries of that area.

SECURITY COUNCIL

GEN. MCNAUGHTON PRESIDES: During February, under the monthly rotation system General A.G.L. McNaughton (Canada) presides at meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

The Council, February 3, resumed consideration of the issue between India and Pakistan.

Gen. McNaughton, who was in the chair commented on the fact that the debate on Kashmir had been interrupted by the death of Mohandas Gandhi.

"As we resume our discussions on the India-Pakistan question, may I be permitted, as president of the Security Council, to express the hope that we may all be inspired by the spirit of that great man who dedicated his whole life to the cause of peace and freedom", Gen. McNaughton said.

He then called upon the two representatives of India and Pakistan to come to the table and make their arguments in support of resolutions they have submitted asking UN intercession to establish peace and order in Jammu and Kashmir.

N. Gopoloswami Ayyangar (India) submitted two draft resolutions for the consideration of the Council. One resolution asked the Council to recommend to the government of Pakistan "to use all their efforts to persuade the tribesmen... who have invaded Kashmir, to withdraw from that territory", to prevent the passage of invaders through Pakistan territory and in general to deny any and all assistance to the invaders. The other stipulates that the plebiscite in Kashmir on the question of accession to India or Pakistan "be taken under the advice and subject to the observation of persons appointed by the Council."

INDONESIAN GOOD OFFICES: Justice Richard C. Kirby of Australia, Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium and Dr. Frank Graham Porter of the United States, members of the Security Council's Committee of Good Office, who arrived

in New York from Indonesia last Sunday, paid a call February 3 on Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, president of the Security Council.

The committee is at present completing its report to the Security Council on the results of its negotiations with the representatives of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia, which led to the signing of the truce agreement on January 17 aboard the USS Renville. It is expected that the report will be concluded early next week.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

QUESTION OF VOTING RIGHTS: The UN Economic and Social Council meeting at Lake Success N.Y. February 3 decided, by a vote of nine to eight with one abstention, to grant voting rights to non-members of the United Nations which attend a conference to be called to consider the establishment of an inter-governmental maritime commission.

In a resolution of March 28, 1947 approving the convening of a conference to consider establishment of an inter-governmental maritime organization, the Economic and Social Council instructed the Secretary-General to invite all members of the UN and certain other governments to participate. The Council did not then indicate whether the non-member states would have the right to vote but left decision to the current session.

In the division of February 3, Canada voted against. The vote was:

For Voting Rights: Australia, Byelorussia, France, Lebanon, Peru, Poland, USSR, U.K., Venezuela.

Against: Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, U.S.A.

Abstained: Chile.

MONACO APPLICATION: The Economic and Social Council, February 3, gave preliminary consideration to the application of the principality of Monaco for admission to UNESCO, but postponed final action to a later stage during the current session. Several delegates suggested that the Council might need more information as to the advantages of admitting a "diminutive" state like Monaco to a specialized agency.

Dr. C.F. Davidson, Canadian deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare, said he did not believe the Council should commit itself to any stand yet concerning Monaco and suggested instead that UNESCO should first state whether it considered Monaco's membership desirable.

The Council began general discussion of the Social Commission's report.

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS INCREASE: Claims for unemployment insurance benefit in December totalled 79,849 compared with 47,372 in November and 59,086 in December, 1946. Revised

claims -- reconsiderations of existing claims -- constituted 6,271 of the December total, 4,987 in November and 6,507 in December, 1946. Thus, initial and renewal claims, representing new cases of unemployment recorded among insured persons, increased by 31,195 in December over November and 21,099 in December, 1947 compared with December, 1946.

POWERS OF HEAVEN AND EARTH

INDIAN GIFT TO ROYAL BRIDE: Two gold bracelets, richly carved and bearing insignia of the legendary powers of heaven and earth, are on their way to Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth from the members of the Indian Band at Hartley Bay, British Columbia, as an expression of loyalty on the occasion of her recent marriage.

Despatched to Ottawa by Indian Agent F.E. Anfield, who received them from a delegation of the Hartley Band headed by Chief Heber Lewis Clifton, the bracelets have been sent to the Department of Secretary of State by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, and will be forwarded for presentation to Princess Elizabeth through the appropriate agencies.

An interpretation of the legend, carved on the bracelets by the Indians, will also be presented to Princess Elizabeth. It reads in part:

Only the descendants of the Sun, only Royalty can wear such bracelets, symbolical of the twin powers of heaven and earth. The Indians of the North Pacific Coast are matriarchial in line of descent, and power is dominant in the women. This is the first time in the history of the Indians of the Pacific that the twin powers of heaven and earth are bestowed on the Powers that have controlled them so long. In this gift the people of Hartley, by their Chief, wish to bestow these powers on the Princess who one day may rule them as Queen.

Hartley Bay, in the Skeena River Indian Agency eighty-seven miles south of Prince Rupert, has a population of approximately 148 Indians. Chief Clifton is regarded as one of the outstanding Indians on the British Columbia Coast.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX UP: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced a further 2.3 points from 146.0 to 148.3 between December 1, 1947 and January 2, 1948. The increase in this series between January, 1947 and January 1948, has amounted to 21.3 points. Group indexes for foods, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items contributed a predominant proportion of the rise for the month ending January 2, 1948.

REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

ASSASSINATION OF GANDHI. Leaders of Opposition parties in the House of Commons joined with the Prime Minister in expressing their deep regret at the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Prime Minister read the following message he had sent to the Canadian High Commissioner for India for transmission to the Prime Minister of India:

I desire to express to you, and through you to the government and people of India, the profound regret with which the news of the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi has been received in Canada. It is particularly shocking that a life so selflessly devoted to the avoidance of violence should have been brought to its close by an act of violence. It is to be hoped that the principle of non-violence for which Gandhi stood will gain renewed strength as a result of his assassination.

May I add, Mr. Prime Minister, the expression of my profound sympathy with yourself and with the people of India at this time.

W.L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.

PARTICIPATION IN MARSHALL PLAN. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, asked in the House of Commons, January 30, whether the United States had made any official representations to Canada with respect to the part Canada should play in the Marshall plan.

Mr. ST. LAURENT (Secretary of State for External Affairs): I can answer at once that there have been no official representations from the United States government to the Canadian government in that regard. I would not say that there have not been discussions of what we have already done and of what some United States newspapers have held up as an example of the way Canada acts without fanfare in such matters, as an indication that if the United States wished to do likewise, having regard to proportion of population or proportion of national revenue, it would involve sums substantially larger than those which are now being considered. There have been conversations between members of our embassy in Washington and members of the state department, and the matter of what the United States government will do is now being considered by congress. But there have been no official representations. The conversations have been as to a subject matter that was of interest to all those who wished to see the economies of the devastated nations restored as rapidly as possible so that normal world trade may have some prospect of being carried on in accordance with the new arrangements worked out in this long Geneva trade conference.

Mr. BRACKEN: May we take it that the United States has made no definite and specific rep-

resentations as to Canada's part, in association with the United States or otherwise, with respect to this plan?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Up to the present time no definite and specific representations have been made by the United States government, and no official inquiry has been made as to what Canada might wish to consider with respect to this plan.

HYDE PARK AGREEMENT. T. J. Bentley (C.C.F. Swift Current, Sask.) asked in the House of Commons February 3 whether there were any details of the Hyde Park agreement unknown to Parliament and if so would the Secretary of State for External Affairs table a copy.

Mr. St. Laurent (Secretary of State for External Affairs): My information is that there are no details unknown to Parliament, and that there was no document signed at the time; but after the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister on April 20, 1941, a statement was issued to the Press, of which a copy was printed in the Treaty Series 1941, No. 14, of the Department of External Affairs, which was tabled in Parliament at the time. I have not had time to ascertain the date when it was tabled, but it was at the time the declaration appeared in the Press. There is nothing else to evidence the Hyde Park agreement but this joint statement which was issued to the Press at the time.

EMERGENCY EXCHANGE BILL

SECOND READING CARRIED. On a vote of 84 to 70, the House of Commons, January 30, gave second reading to the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act (Bill No. 3). The Bill authorizes quotas and other restrictions of imports in connection with Government plans to meet shortage of U.S. dollars.

Closing the debate, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, said that at November 13, our exchange holdings were down to slightly over \$500 million. While import restrictions of a reasonably extensive nature were being imposed, it was realized at the time that they could not become effective overnight. From the experience of other countries, it was thought likely that our exchange reserves would fall to approximately \$400 million following the imposition of import restrictions before the restrictions could become effective.

Actually, the results had been even a great deal better. At the end of November, reserves had fallen to approximately \$480 million and the decline was continuing. On December 17, the low point was reached of just under \$461 million. However, we ended the year 1947 with total holdings of \$502 million and at the close of business, January 29, 1948, total holdings of gold and U.S. dollars were \$513,-

884,563. That record was a very encouraging one.

Mr. Abbott added:

I would not wish to suggest that this rise in our reserve position which has been going on since about the middle of December would continue without interruption; or that we have as yet reached a level which would be regarded as satisfactory. Undoubtedly there will be periods when our reserves will fall off for a time. I do not venture to prophesy how long it will be before we shall be able to build up our reserves to what I would call a satisfactory or comfortable level as a result of the various long run measures we are taking to get our economy into a better balance with that of the United States. In that connection I want to say that in order to increase our holdings of actual cash reserves to a more satisfactory level we may later this year deliberately draw upon the loan which we recently negotiated with the export-import bank at Washington. I say that now in order that hon. members and the country may not jump to misleading conclusions when and if we actually begin to draw on that loan.

Replying to Opposition criticisms, Mr. Abbott said that the prohibited list covered only about \$2½ million of U.K. imports or less than 1½ per cent of total imports to Canada from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Abbott held that the restriction programme, instead of hindering imports from the United Kingdom, would stimulate them because of the quota basis. Take textiles as an outstanding example. Imports from the United States would be cut down to about one-third of last year's exports to Canada; whereas Great Britain could export 200 per cent of her last year's exports to this country. And that would apply to a great many commodities.

There has been talk in this debate, Mr. Abbott continued, of economic domination by the United States. Let me say this, that a nation which loses its exchange reserves loses its independence. Let there be no mistake about that.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY. The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, moved in the House of Commons, February 2, for appointment of a special fact-finding committee to investigate increases in the cost of living. The committee, under the motion, will examine and report from time to time as to:

- (a) the causes of the recent rise in the cost of living;
- (b) prices which have been raised above levels justified by increased costs;
- (c) rises in prices due to the acquiring, accumulating or withholding from sale by any persons, firms or corporations of any goods beyond amounts reasonably required for the ordinary purposes of their businesses.

The committee will consist of: Messrs. Beaudry, Cleaver, Fleming, Homuth, Johnston, Knowles, Lesage, Martin, Maybank, Mayhew, McCubbin, Merritt, Nicholson, Pinard, Smith (Calgary West), Vinters.

MR. BRACKEN'S AMENDMENT

John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, moved, in amendment, that the committee be given not only wider terms of reference but also authority to make recommendations. To the paragraphs of the Prime Minister's motion cited above, Mr. Bracken's amendment would add:

And in particular to examine and report upon:

- (d) the effect of present government policies in lessening Canadian agricultural production;
- (e) the advisability of continuing the present controls on prices of farm products when there are no controls over farmers' costs of production;
- (f) the advisability of reverting to payments of subsidies on essential commodities of consumption;
- (g) spreads between prices received by producers and prices paid by consumers.

Mr. Bracken's amendment would also add the following clause:

That as well as reporting its findings the committee shall from time to time make recommendations to the House of Commons, as in the opinion of the committee may be considered necessary, to secure as far as possible, fair and just returns to producers, employees and employers and fair and just practices in marketing and distribution that will safeguard the interests of consumers as well as of producers.

Submitting his motion, the Prime Minister said the motion was for one specific purpose, namely, the appointment of a special committee to investigate the rise in prices and the cost of living with special reference to what were ordinarily described as profiteering and hoarding. The motion was only one of a series of measures which the government had already adopted in relation to solution of the problem and also of other measures that would be brought forward later in the session.

For obvious reasons, Mr. Mackenzie King added, some other parts of the government's programme could not be disclosed at this time. For example, it has been stated in the press that the proper way to bring down the cost of living is to make certain changes in the tax schedules and the like. As hon. members know, the government cannot disclose its programme regarding taxation until the budget itself is brought down.

Mr. Bracken charged that the government was trying to sidestep the issue through establishment of the committee, that it was trying to place on others the blame it should assume for mishandling controls.

(C.W.B. February 6, 1948)

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, said the people wanted action and not investigation. If the government wished to know what the people wanted it could easily find out by holding by-elections in the vacant constituencies. The C.C.F. was prepared to stand or fall on the issue of price controls.

C. C. F. SUB-AMENDMENT

On the second day of debate, S.H. Knowles (C.C.F. Winnipeg North Centre) submitted a C.C.F. sub-amendment.

The sub-amendment proposed still further to extend the committee's authority by deleting paragraphs (e) and (f) from the Progressive-Conservative amendment and substituting the following:

- (e) measures to stem the rising cost of living such as the restoration of price controls and subsidies, the examination of these matters to be the committee's first order of business and a report thereon to be presented to this House not later than three weeks from the day of the committee's first meeting;
- (f) measures to control the prices of commodities entering into the farmers' costs of production in view of the fact that controls are maintained on the prices of farm products.

AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER

Ralph Maybank (Lib. Winnipeg S. Centre) raised the point that both amendment and sub-amendment were out of order. Mr. Maybank held that the amendment, if adopted, would change the whole nature of the committee from a fact-finding committee to one that would express opinions, possibly its own. The committee would in effect be the Cabinet rather than a committee of the House because, under the proposals of the Opposition Leader, its duties were to advise on Government policy.

Mr. Speaker Fauteux ruled the amendment, and therefore the sub-amendment, out of order.

Mr. Bracken appealed from the ruling.

The House sustained the Speaker's ruling by 105 to 90.

When debate was resumed February 4, Mr. Coldwell moved a new amendment to strike out the whole of the Prime Minister's motion for appointment of a special committee of inquiry and to substitute the following:

This House is of the opinion that the present crisis demands and the people of Canada want not a parliamentary committee, but action by the government to restore price controls and subsidies.

Speaker Fauteux ruled this amendment also out of order.

On appeal, the House sustained the Speaker's ruling by 115 to 87.

Debate adjourned.

CANADA'S AID TO EUROPE

DETAILS OF GIFTS, CREDITS, LOANS: D. J. McCuaig (C.C.F. Maple Creek) asked in the House of Commons February 4 to which countries Canada had made contributions during the years 1940 to 1947, inclusive, as (a) outright gifts; (b) credits; (c) loans.

Mr. Mayhew (parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Finance) gave the following details:

(a) Outright Gifts:

Under the War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act 1942--United Kingdom, \$1,000,000,000.

Under War Appropriation Acts--Gift of Wheat to Greece, \$19,382,079.19.

Under War Appropriation (Mutual Aid) Acts--Australia, \$91,119,000; British West Indies, \$5,518,000; China, \$26,597,000; France, \$23,629,000; Greece, \$12,000; India, \$18,826,000; New Zealand, \$15,278,000; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, \$15,113,000; United Kingdom, \$1,870,978,000. Total, \$2,211,070,000.

The figures shown above for mutual aid differ from those published in the final report of the mutual aid board due to the elimination of the costs of goods on hand and declared surplus at the end of hostilities.

In addition to the contributions which were made to individual countries, the Canadian contribution to UNRRA amounted to \$154,000,000; an appropriation of \$20,000,000 was made in 1947 to finance post-UNRRA relief to needy European countries, of which approximately \$5 million has been allocated to the international children's emergency fund, \$3.5 million to finance shipments to Austria, \$4.5 million to Greece, \$4.5 million to Italy, and \$200,000 to the Canadian council for reconstruction through UNESCO; and the assessed share to be contributed by Canada toward the operational budget of the international refugee organization amounted to approximately \$5.4 million.

A further item of assistance to certain European countries was the Canadian contribution made under the combined United States-United Kingdom-Canadian programme of military relief, under which food, medical supplies, and other civilian supplies were provided in the post-liberated period before UNRRA or local governments were able to take over. The total value of the Canadian contributions for this purpose cannot, however, be regarded as an outright gift, since a portion of the cost of these supplies amounting to \$4.5 million has been recovered from UNRRA in settlement for stocks turned over to UNRRA in the Balkans, \$3.1 million has been recovered from the disposal of surplus stocks, and additional recoveries may be obtained from the governments of countries which received these supplies.

The value of the contributions made by Canada for the military relief programme were as follows:

Northwest Europe (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, and Denmark), \$64.0 million; Italy, \$28.3 million; Balkans, \$3.3 million. Total, \$95.6 million.

(b) and (c) Credits and Loans

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS CREDIT AUTHORIZED AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1947	AMOUNTS LOANED TO DEC. 31, 1947
Belgium--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	100,000,000.00	\$ 67,000,000.00
China--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	60,000,000.00	32,640,088.29
Czechoslovakia--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	19,000,000.00	12,067,982.55
France--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	242,500,000.00	198,435,000.00
Netherlands--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	125,000,000.00	104,638,131.37
Netherlands Indies--Loan under Exports Credits Ins. Act	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Norway--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	30,000,000.00	19,962,000.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--Loan for purchase of wheat flour	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00 ¹
Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	3,000,000.00	2,866,098.69
United Kingdom--Loan under War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act 1942	700,000,000.00	700,000,000.00 ²
Loan under the United Kingdom Financing Act 1946	1,250,000,000.00	963,000,000.00

¹Repaid in full as at December 31, 1947.

²Balance outstanding as at December 31, 1947, \$367,929,816.36

Temporary advances under section 3 of the War Appropriations Act have not been included in the tabulation since they were short term, recoverable advances. At December 31, 1947, the only advance of this type outstanding was that to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which amounted to \$8,815,686.52.

CANADIAN U.S. ECONOMIES

CLOSE INTEGRATION SUGGESTED: Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, addressing the Canadian Society of New York, Jan 30, asked why the United States and Canada could not continue, in peacetime as in war, to share scarce necessities on the basis of share-and share alike. In wartime, under the Hyde Park agreement, the things needed to keep production of both countries at the highest level were shared.

If, Mr. Wrong added, this close integration of the economies was good in war -- good for both countries and good for our allies -- why should we not with profit continue this same principle through this same period of what I hesitate yet to call peace, and indeed indefinitely?

Mr. Wrong said he was often asked whether Canada would join in giving effect to the European Recovery programme.

The answer is, he continued, that since the end of the war Canada has been executing a European recovery programme of large dimensions in relation to Canadian resources. Apart from contributions to UNRRA and other forms of relief which were made on a proportionate basis to the contributions of the United States, post-war credits extended by the Cana-

dian Government to Western European countries, have amounted to over \$1 3/4 billion. This may not sound very huge, but one must remember that the Canadian national income is only about 1/3 that of the United States.

ASSISTANCE TO EUROPE

A comparable figure for inter-governmental credits of all sorts extended by the United States Government during the same period to the same countries - the Marshall Plan countries - may be put, depending on what is included, at between a little less than \$8 billions and rather more than \$9 billions. If the United States Government had extended post-war credits on the same scale as the Canadian Government, the total would have been \$21 billions on the basis of relative populations, and \$31 1/2 billions on the basis of the relative national incomes. I do not use these figures very willingly, and I would only use them to an audience particularly interested in Canadian affairs. I think that they show that Canada has been at the head of the line in giving assistance to Europe. They also demonstrate that, having done so much, Canada is deeply pledged to the fulfillment of the general purposes of the European Recovery Programme of the United

States. Finally, they illustrate the chief cause of the present Canadian dollar difficulties by revealing the extent to which Canada has been selling on credit while buying for cash.

In addition to the granting of credits, Canada has been and is selling a major part of her food exports under contract to the United Kingdom at prices well below the prices in the United States, and has thus reduced by a very large figure the amount of dollars, in cash or credit, needed to maintain the present dreary and austere diet of the British people.

DISPROPORTION IN TRADE

We also hope, Mr. Brown said later in his speech, that the heavy disproportion in Canadian trade with the United States will be reduced substantially by the sale of more Canadian goods in the United States. It is, after all, a little odd to find that in 1947 the 12½ million Canadians bought some \$2 billion worth of goods from the United States, and 145 million Americans bought only about \$1 billion worth of Canadian goods. This works out that every individual Canadian on the average purchased about \$160 worth of U.S. goods, while every American bought a little less than \$7 worth of Canadian goods. We certainly do not want to make the two figures equal or nearly equal, for that could only be achieved by a most extreme form of economic nationalism which would gravely lower the Canadian standard of living. But we should like them not to be quite so far apart. If that figure of about \$7 a head for U.S. purchases from Canada could be raised to \$10 or \$11, it would make all the difference in our position.

Now Canada cannot just expand her sales in the United States by wishing to do so. It needs action in this country as well as in Canada. Furthermore, we do not want merely to use up more quickly our expendable natural resources and ship them across the border as untreated raw materials. The greatest hope of getting a better balance would be by expanding the production of some staple things that are needed in the United States, and by manufacturing them, or a part of them, to a further degree of readiness for their ultimate use than is now the case.

PAPER EXPORT ANOMALIES

For example it seems rather strange to me that about four-fifths of the vast quantities of newsprint used in this country come from Canada, and come manufactured in rolls ready to be put in the presses, while huge quantities of the paper that is used in magazines and so on are manufactured in the United States, from wood pulp and pulp wood imported in that form from Canada. If it is a sensible and economical thing to buy finished newsprint in Canada, why

is it not also a sensible and economical thing to buy other forms of paper there? But the tariff prevents the importation of these higher grades of paper, and the duty would have to be cut before the manufacturer of them in Canada could sell in this market.

We hope, then, that more Canadian exports will come this way, and that these exports will in some cases enter in a more valuable, because a more fully processed, form. We hope, too, to sell in the United States some things which we have previously sold in the United Kingdom and other markets. We also hope that the manufacturing industries of the two countries, already closely tied together by the establishment of a great number of branch plants of U.S. concerns in Canada and some branch plants of Canadian concerns in the United States, may adjust their operations, especially by the production in the branch plants in Canada of goods, or parts of goods, for sale in the United States and other dollar market; this would involve a change in the manufacturing and marketing policies of many of the parent companies.

AN ECONOMIC WHOLE

A good many people in Canada and some people in the United States have begun to think of North America as an economic whole - a fairly new conception. Canadians do not normally regard Americans as foreigners or aliens, and they do not like to be themselves so regarded in the United States. Hence, they tend to feel a little resentful when their interests and needs are not taken particularly into account in Washington. For example, a measure is now under discussion there which would forbid the export of petroleum products to all countries. Canadians are inclined to ask whether a very cold Canadian is not just as uncomfortable as a very cold American. Have we not, they say, always bought from the United States a great deal of the oil that we must have? Are we to be faced now with a real disaster by a refusal of access to our main source of supply? Cannot we continue to divide scarce necessities between the two countries on the basis of share-and share-alike, as we did in wartime, provided that oil is not being wasted in Canada, a fact which can, we are sure, be established? I trust that sympathetic answers will be given to queries such as these.

In wartime we did share, under the Hyde Park Agreement, the things needed to keep the production of both countries at the highest level. It worked, and made no small contribution to victory. If this close integration of the economies was good in war - good for both countries and good for our allies - why should we not with profit continue the same principle through this period of what I hesitate yet to call peace, and indeed indefinitely?