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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

PROVISIONAL REGIME: The following is the text of the statement made by General McNaughton on May 4 in connection with the Cuban Resolution adopted by Committee 1 of the United Nations:-

"While reserving the right to speak on the amendment submitted by the representative of Cuba after I have seen the text I should like to make some preliminary remarks on his suggestion that this Committee might establish a sub-Committee to formulate and report to this Committee a proposal for a provisional regime for Palestine. I should like to emphasize that the purport of my remarks yesterday was that we are dealing with an immediate emergency situation of finding ways and means to prevent serious conflict from breaking out in Palestine, and to this end we should give priority to the consideration of what further measures can be taken by the United Nations in helping the parties to make effective the truce called for by the Security Council.

"In this connection, reference has been made to the need for some custodian commission, some neutral body to which certain specified functions might be transferred temporarily by the mandatory power after May 15, as suggested to this Committee yesterday by Mr. Creech-Jones. It seems to me that, in order to secure effective action in this regard, we should

bear in mind the importance of co-ordinating the various activities which are now going on in various organs of the United Nations.

"In addition to our own discussions in the Committee, we have the efforts of the Security Council to secure a truce for the whole of Palestine, the efforts of the Trusteeship Council to secure special arrangements for the protection of Jerusalem, including the Holy Places, and the Truce Commission of the Security Council which is operating on the spot.

"Attention has also been drawn to the difficulties in which we find ourselves, owing to the swift march of events in Palestine and the inevitable delays in communication consequent to the disturbed conditions in that country. These conditions must also be taken into account if our plans are to be related effectively to the realities of the situation.

"I would suggest therefore that, rather than attempt to work out some provisional arrangements on a theoretical basis here in a sub-Committee, we should try to work out provisional arrangements of the kind to which reference has been made on a practical basis. I think we might consider asking the Truce Commission, with the assistance of the mandatory power and the representatives of the Jews and Arabs, to co-operate in working out specific proposals which might then be con-

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in conjunction with the Secretary of State and the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, issued an announcement on April 30 which warned residents of Canada of the rights which they might lose if they should emigrate to another country. As the "S. S. Radnik", a ship in which a number of residents of Canada took passage to Yugoslavia in 1947, is understood to be arriving shortly at a Canadian port, it is thought that a number of residents of Canada may intend to return to Yugoslavia by this ship.

There is, of course, no Canadian law which prevents a Canadian or an alien leaving Canada. It is important, however, that an alien who has residence in Canada should be aware of the provisions of the Canadian Immigration Act whereby he will lose Canadian domicile by "voluntarily residing out of Canada with the present intention of making his permanent home out of Canada and not for a mere special or temporary purpose." An alien acquires Canadian domicile "only by having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein."

FIVE YEARS RESIDENCE

A Yugoslav citizen, for example, will lose Canadian domicile, and therefore the right to re-enter Canada if he goes to Yugoslavia with the intention of making his permanent home there. If, later, he wishes to return to Canada, he will have to apply to enter as an immigrant, as he did before his original entry to Canada. If he should be re-admitted to Canada he will have to reside in Canada again for a full five years from the date of his re-entry before he secures Canadian domicile and the right to apply for Canadian citizenship. The period of his previous residence in Canada cannot be counted against the requirement of the further five-year period.

Any alien who, on leaving Canada, exports his personal and household effects and his remaining cash assets after application to the Foreign Exchange Control Board will naturally be regarded as having given conclusive evidence of his intention to take up permanent residence in another country. He will therefore automatically lose Canadian domicile as soon as he leaves Canada.

Canadian citizens by naturalization, the announcement said, should note the effect of sections 20 and 21 of the Canadian Citizenship Act. Section 20 reads, subject to certain provisos:

"A Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen... ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he resides outside Canada for a period of at least six consecutive years."

Under section 21 the citizenship of a naturalized citizen who "out of Canada has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty" may be cancelled.

Canadian citizens by naturalization should also note the caution printed on the inside back cover of Canadian passports. It reads as follows:

"Canadian citizens by naturalization certificate or citizenship certificate should bear in mind that, unless under the laws of the state to which they originally belonged or by the provision of a treaty, they have ceased to be subjects of that state, their certificates have no effect within its boundaries, nor can the good offices of His Majesty's representatives be extended to them there."

Canada has no treaty with Yugoslavia on the subject of dual nationality, and Canadian citizens by naturalization who are of Yugoslav birth should note that on their arrival in Yugoslavia they will almost certainly be claimed by the Yugoslav authorities as citizens of Yugoslavia unless they have applied for and obtained release from Yugoslav citizenship. The Canadian Government is informed that, according to Yugoslav law, a Yugoslav citizen remains such, even after naturalization in Canada, unless he obtains from the Yugoslav Government a formal release from Yugoslav citizenship. Accordingly, Canadian citizens by naturalization, whom Yugoslav authorities regard as Yugoslav citizens, may not be able to obtain permission from the Yugoslav authorities to leave Yugoslavia.

The Canadian Government has been informed that the Yugoslav authorities claim that descendants of Yugoslav citizens are citizens of Yugoslavia even though they, and even their parents, were born in Canada.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION: Crop prospects over most of the world's wheat areas are generally promising, states the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The United States winter wheat crop to be harvested in June and July is forecast on the basis of April 1 conditions at 861 million bushels, an increase of 22 million bushels over the December 1 estimate. Official estimates of the Canadian spring wheat crop will not be available until August but moisture conditions in the Prairie Provinces are deemed excellent at the present time. Some concern, however, is felt about the late spring in the west where seeding has been delayed. Spring floods, too, have been causing considerable anxiety, particularly in southern districts of the Prairies. While spring seeding will admittedly be late in the Canadian west it must be remembered that similar conditions have prevailed in other years, and good harvests have still been secured. The next wheat harvests in the Argentine and Australia are, of course, many months away, but soil conditions in those countries, too, are deemed satisfactory for seeding.

In Europe further rains fell in a number of countries during the last week of April and

weather conditions for the continent as a whole leave little to be desired. Crop advices from most countries are optimistic and barring adverse growing conditions crops much larger than last year will be harvested. In France the standing acreage in wheat is much larger than a year ago and the condition of the crop far better. Hopes are entertained that the crop will be around the pre-war level and that import needs during the coming season will be small.

PETAWAWA TRAINING CAMP: Petawawa will be the biggest Reserve Force training camp in Eastern Canada this coming summer, it was learned from Army Headquarters. Units from Central, Quebec and Eastern Commands will congregate at the big training centre on the Ottawa River, 110 miles from the capital -- a camp well and favourably known to veterans of both World War I and the Second World War.

All Reserve Force units in Central Command, other than anti-aircraft and signals, will train at Petawawa, while from Quebec and Eastern Commands will come units of the armoured corps, field, medium and anti-tank artillery, and engineers. Anti-aircraft and signals regiments of the Army's three most eastern commands will be in camp at Picton and Barriefield respectively. The training of all other units of Quebec and Eastern Commands will be conducted at Valcartier, Quebec, and Utopia, N.B., respectively.

At Petawawa, six one-week courses are to be held, starting July 4 and continuing until August 14, under the direct command of Major-General Chris Vokes, CB, CBE, DSO, General Officer Commanding Central Command, who will set up a training headquarters there. Five training wings, in addition to a headquarters, are expected to be in operation and will include infantry support and general military training wings plus armoured, artillery and engineers.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY: "The Canadian Army, 1939-1945", an official historical summary of the activities of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, goes on sale Wednesday, May 5, in most bookstores across Canada.

The date is an appropriate one. It was on the evening of May 5, three years ago, that Field Marshal Montgomery accepted the surrender of all enemy opposition to the British and Canadians in Holland and Germany. That afternoon, local surrenders on their respective fronts were made to the Canadian Corps' Commanders, Lt.-Gen. Guy Simmonds and Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes.

The new history, a handsome 354-page, 7x10 inch volume bound in red with the army coat of arms superimposed in gold on the front cover, is by Col. C.P. Stacey, O.B.E., A.M., Ph.D., Director of the Historical Section of the Canadian Army. It is illustrated with full-

color plates of paintings by such well-known war artists as Major W.A. Ogilvie, MBE, Major C.F. Comfort, Capt. G.C. Tinning, Capt. O.N. Fisher, Capt. D.A. Colville, Capt. B.J. Bobak, and Capt. G.D. Pepper, and in addition there are 15 fold-up maps in color of various operational sectors and three maps in black and white, all drawn by Lt. C.C.J. Bond. The volume is published by the King's Printer under authority of the Minister of National Defence, and sells for \$2.50. It comes in an attractive dust cover, also printed in color. A French edition of the Book is now in the hands of the translators.

Col. Stacey points out in his preface that the book is intended as an interim report only: a summary, not a history. It is too brief, he says, to tell the whole story, and it is published too soon to make any claim to finality. Readers will find, however, that it does give in broad outline the story of the army as a whole, and particularly of events on the battlefields, including Hong Kong and not even excluding the bloodless capture of Kiska.

ARMY FLASHBACK: Four years ago, on May 11, 1944, the Allies launched a terrific offensive in Central Italy to break the Gustav and Hitler Lines. Canadian troops participated and, with British troops, carried out below the town a thrust across the Rapido River toward the Liri Valley. Pignatone fell on the night of May 15 and with its fall the Gustav Line, already overrun farther south, virtually ceased to exist. The Allies continued to pound Cassino, pivot of the whole offensive, and by May 18 the ruins of the town were in our hands. An Allied drive on the much touted Hitler Line appeared imminent.

FOR VALOR: Eighty-one years ago, on May 7, 1867, a Canadian serving with the British Army in the Little Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal won Canada's fourth Victoria Cross. He was Assistant Surgeon Campbell M. Douglas of the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment of Foot... Thirty years ago, on May 9-10, 1918, another Canadian, Lt. Roland Bourke, was awarded the Victoria Cross for valor while serving with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at Ostend, Belgium. His award was officially tabbed as Canada's 46th V.C.

ARMY DRESS REGULATIONS: The maple leaf, rose, thistle, shamrock, leek and poppy are the only ornaments soldiers are permitted to wear on their uniforms, according to revised dress regulations issued this week at Army Headquarters. The emblems or national flowers may be worn on appropriate occasions beside the badge on the beret or on the left side of the peaked cap. They will not be worn while the soldier is on duty unless authorized by area commanders or higher military authority.

A maple leaf, the regulations state, may be worn by all personnel on Dominion Day and by personnel of French Canadian descent on St. Jean Baptiste Day. On the national days of England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, soldiers may wear a rose, thistle, shamrock or leek if of English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh descent.

Wearing of poppies on Remembrance Day is authorized for all personnel, usually from the date they go on sale.

ODILON CORMIER APPOINTMENT: Appointment of Odilon Cormier, M.B.E., of the Immigration Branch, as Chief Supervisor for Continental Europe, was announced April 30 by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Acting Minister of Mines and Resources.

Mr. Cormier has charge of the Canadian Government Immigration Mission in occupied territory of Europe, with headquarters at Karlsruhe, Germany. A native of Quebec City, he has been in the immigration service since 1920. From 1924 to 1926 he was stationed at Danzig and Hamburg, Germany. He was Immigration Office in Charge at Quebec City from 1928 to 1938, and Immigration Attache in Paris from 1938 until June 1940. He left France just before the Germans took the city.

During the late war he was stationed at Lisbon, London, and Quebec City, and in December 1946 he resumed his duties in Paris. Since March 1947 he has been in charge of the Department's work in connection with Displaced Persons.

ECONOMIC SURVEY: A levelling out of the rise in prices, coupled with a continuing high volume of industrial production, and some rise in unemployment, featured the first quarter of 1948, states the March issue of the Canadian Statistical Review. An increase in freight rates and a number of developments in the United States also affected the current outlook.

It is not yet clear what effects the general 21 per cent advance in a wide range of railway freight rates, authorized late in March, will have on existing price levels. Final passage of the European Recovery Programme by the United States Congress, together with a number of proposals for increased defence expenditures, have contributed to a substantial recovery in stock prices both in Canada and the United States. Prospects for uninterrupted production have also been improved by the settlement of the almost month long strike of the United States soft coal miners.

The \$6,098 million voted under E.R.P. should help ensure a continued demand for products of the whole dollar area during the coming year. It is equal to about 31 per cent of the total value of goods and services exported by the United States during 1947 and amounts to about 2.6 per cent of their gross national product for the year. An equivalent percentage

of Canada's 1947 national product would amount to about \$345 million, just over 60 per cent of the amount of loans and credits advanced to European countries by this country during 1947.

While a construction programme equal in volume to that of the preceding year has been forecast for 1948, current statistical data show a few signs of weakness. Despite the higher level of building costs the dollar value of contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1948 is down almost six per cent from the same period in 1947. This drop is concentrated in the non-residential sector; contracts for business, industrial and engineering construction are down about 34 per cent while residential contracts, supported in part by government projects are up over two and one-half times. Another sign of weakness is provided by the index of employment in building construction, and this index has shown an unusually sharp drop from December 1 to February 1, though after this decline it is still 15 per cent above its level a year earlier. Incidentally, it is worth noting that, in view of the upward trend in construction activity throughout 1947, a programme of equal size for 1948 would not be inconsistent with some downward trend throughout the year.

COST OF LIVING

Though its 51 per cent increase since 1939 has been less than the 89 per cent rise over World War I, the cost-of-living index on March 1 reached a record high of 150.8, just 0.2 points higher than the level attained in July, 1920. Though the total index reached a new high, two groups in the index which have advanced the most during the last few years, food and clothing, are still somewhat below their 1920 level. Thus the current index for food is almost 16 points below its 1920 peak and the clothing index is over 50 points lower than the level reached in 1920. On the other hand, the index of rents, even though it has advanced less than any other group since 1939, is now 17.4 points higher than it was in July, 1920.

Since the end of the war the cost-of-living index has risen about 25 per cent, somewhat more than the 20 per cent rise in average weekly earnings. During the same period there has been a decline of about three per cent in the length of the working week. The major part of our post-war price rise has been concentrated in the past year and the rapid upsurge in prices during this period has carried the cost-of-living index up 17 per cent, substantially more than the 10 per cent rise in weekly earnings during this same period. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries also lagged behind the rise in prices during the past year. However, over the longer period since the end of the war, they have just kept pace with the cost-of-living index, both having risen 25 per cent. Of course, some of this price rise has been due to the removal of subsidies and this has been at least partially offset by a reduction in taxes.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 22 amounted to 76,391,439 bushels compared with 81,179,957 on April 15 and 95,696,666 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Visible on the latest date comprised 75,327,395 bushels in Canadian positions and 1,064,044 in United States positions.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT: Continuing the upward trend of recent months, Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached a high point in February, amounting to 779,841 barrels as compared with 534,510 in February last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output for the two months ended February amounted to 1,557,424 barrels as against 1,132,082 barrels in the like period of 1947.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: Industrial employment at the beginning of March was lower than at February 1, according to data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 18,611 leading firms in the eight major industrial divisions, who reported a combined working force of 1,955,152 men and women, as compared with 1,957,862 at February 1. The decline reduced the index number, on the base 1926=100, from 189.3 to 189.0 at the beginning of March, when it exceeded by 4.8 per cent the figure of 180.4 at March 1, 1947.

Accompanying the slight recession in employment at March 1 as compared with February 1 was an increase of 1.9 per cent in the index of weekly payrolls, while as compared with March 1, 1947, there was a rise of 16.1 per cent. The March 1, 1948 figure was the highest in the record, with the exception of those at November 1 and December 1, 1947, when employment was in greater volume. The average weekly earnings per employee reached a new peak at the date under review, standing at \$39.44 as compared with \$38.63 at February 1, and \$35.61 at March 1, 1947.

The changes indicated at the beginning of March in the various industrial divisions generally conformed to the seasonal pattern, except that there were substantial increases from February 1 in the iron and steel branch of the manufacturing due to the resumption of operations in certain plants which had then been seriously affected by temporary shortages of gas and power, while the important recovery indicated in mining resulted mainly from the settlement of the dispute in the coal fields of Western Canada.

Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement, despite seasonal curtailment in the food industries; in addition to the revival in the iron and steel plants just mentioned, there were considerable gains in the textile divisions, in which the movement was seasonal in

character. Logging released large numbers of employees as the winter's work in many camps drew to a close. Construction showed marked curtailment, likewise of a seasonal nature. The trend was also downward in hotels and restaurants and in trading establishments, although the percentage losses in these classes were much smaller than those in logging and construction. On the whole, the change indicated in transportation was slight.

MOTOR VEHICLES SALES: Sales of new motor vehicles in March totalled 20,887 units with a retail value of \$39,667,506, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Volume was well in excess of sales in January and February this year, and also exceeded sales of 18,237 new vehicles sold for \$31,792,728 in March, 1947.

Passenger car sales numbered 13,492 in March this year compared with 12,329 in the same month of 1947. The margin over last year was even greater for trucks and buses, with sales numbering 7,395 in March 1948, and 5,907 in March, 1947.

The cumulative total of new vehicle sales in the first three months of this year fell slightly short of that for the same period of 1947. A greater volume was reported this year for commercial units, but passenger car sales were a little lower than in the same period a year ago.

1947 WAGE INDEX: A rise of 74 per cent, in the general index, over the 1939 wage level is revealed by the preliminary index of wage rates for 1947, it was announced by Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

This index, calculated in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour, shows a general increase of 12.2 per cent over 1946.

Substantial increases over 1946 are indicated in five of the six main industrial groups. In logging, the rise is 16.8 per cent, and in manufacturing, the largest group, it is 14.7 per cent.

A table of index numbers, on the base 1939=100, with the percentage increases in each group over 1946, is shown below:

	1946	1947 Preliminary	Percentage increase over 1946
GENERAL INDEX	155.2	174.1	12.2
Logging.....	167.4	195.6	16.8
Mining.....	140.6	162.1	15.3
Manufacturing	161.5	185.2	14.7
Construction	143.9	153.4	6.6
Transportation & Communication	143.5	146.0	1.7
Service (Laundries)	147.5	170.7	15.7

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in March totalled 63,869 as compared with 76,723 in February and 43,675 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register at the end of March was 136,356 compared with 146,074 at the end of February and 103,291 a year ago.

MR. ABBOTT'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH: The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, addressed the Missouri Banker's Association at St. Louis on May 4, his subject being, "United States and Canada -- a Pattern for Economic Cooperation." After reviewing the trade and economic relationships of the two nations and outlining the background of Canada's U.S. dollar problem the Minister concluded as follows:--

"Canada will participate in the Marshall Plan in two ways. We will supply a large volume of goods; foods such as wheat, grain and meat; basic raw materials such as lumber and base metals -- and to some extent, manufactured goods such as agricultural implements. The supply of these goods from Canada will serve to ease the pressure on the United States economy....

"Broadly speaking, a country is able to give or lend abroad the surplus of its current receipts over its current payments in international transactions. For short periods it is possible to increase this figure to the extent that it can draw on its reserves of foreign exchange and gold, or to the extent that it is prepared to get into debt to another foreign country.

"The present state of our reserves precludes the extension of gifts or credits beyond our current account surplus -- less an amount necessary to build up our present abnormally low reserves. We cannot undertake more than is possible without impairing the health and stability of the Canadian economy. Any such impairment would certainly not be in the best interests of your country or mine. It would add to the problems of the Western world, not to help solve them.

TRUUBLOUS TIMES

"We live in confused and troublous times. Fear and suspicion harass our every effort to establish peaceful and friendly relations between the nations of the world. In these critical times the relations between Canada and the United States stand out uniquely as an example of the mutual benefits that can be reaped if nations will learn to co-operate and live together peaceably. Both our countries have been spared the direct ravages of war. In that good fortune we must not forget our friends and allies who have been less fortunate....

"Canadians are realists. We recognize and are proud of the growing importance of our

(C. W. B. May 7, 1948)

country in international affairs. But that pride does not blind us to the simple truth that your country occupies a central place in the world today. You emerged from World War II as a giant among nations. In your hands rests the power and the means for world leadership -- and with that power rests responsibility. The destitute and the oppressed of the world look to you for leadership and support. No other country can begin to do what you can do. Great Britain and Canada can help -- but they cannot lead. Only the United States can lead the world out of the sorry conditions which now prevail. Only the United States can provide the leadership and the help that can make the world the sort of place that your people and our people want to live in. Much depends on your internal strength, economic stability and moral stamina. We who know you well know that you are not unmindful of your responsibilities. We know, with confidence, that you will accept the challenge with determination and vigour. On your response depends the welfare and freedom of mankind. You may rest assured that Canada will not lag behind."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: More than 135,000 ex-Service men and women will have received training under the Dominion-Provincial Vocational Training Plan when veterans' rehabilitation training as a project comes to an end in the early fall of this year, it was reported to the Vocational Training Advisory Council which completed a two-day meeting in Ottawa April 28, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Fred McNally, Chancellor, University of Alberta.

In an address to the Council, which was attended by educationalists from all parts of the Dominion, Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, stated: "All of us who have been concerned with veterans' training can be justifiably proud of what we have done. The provision of training for more than 135,000 men and women in a wide variety of trades in all parts of the country has been no small task, and the fact that it has been so successful and has been accomplished with such despatch is due alone to the manner in which it was organized."

Mr. MacNamara stated that the Advisory Council had played a splendid role in the organization of this training and that he looked forward to a continuation of the assistance of the Council in the expansion of civilian training.

Mr. MacNamara asked the Council to give consideration to the provision of training to immigrants who were being brought to this country from the Displaced Persons Camps.

MANPOWER SITUATION: The seasonally active agricultural and construction industries are absorbing thousands of workers, and it is likely that the summer of 1948 will see labour shortages, at least as great as those which occurred in 1947, it was announced by

Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, in issuing the monthly manpower analysis.

Employment conditions throughout the nation showed marked improvement during the past month. About 15,000 fewer workers were seeking jobs at April 15, 1948, than one month previously. Of the 184,000 unplaced applicants registered with Employment Service offices at April 15, 140,000 were males and 44,000 were females. There were 43,000 unfilled vacancies available at April 15, 9,000 more than at March 18, 1948.

At March 18, there were 13,000 more workers applying for jobs than at the same time one year ago. This gap has been considerably narrowed in the past month, since there now are only 9,000 more applicants than one year ago. The larger number of applicants as compared with last year now is almost entirely confined to women, many of whom are married. Male applicants currently number about the same as last year at this time.

PAYMASTERS' CONFERENCE: The first dominion-wide conference of Army paymasters of the Active Force since the war, will be held in Ottawa from the 4th to the 7th of May inclusive, Army Headquarters announced.

Under the chairmanship of Colonel C.E. Belanger, OBE, Director of Pay Services, the conference will get underway with 18 senior officers in attendance from Army Headquarters and military commands across the country.

Principal points for discussion will include financial regulations known as "Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army", which were brought into use with effect October 1st, 1946. The purpose of this Conference is to study and discuss, in detail, with the actual officers responsible for their implementation, the accounting procedure presently in effect for both the Canadian Army Active and Reserve Forces, with a view of standardizing the procedure and simplifying accounting methods.

ICAO DELEGATION HEAD: The Department of External Affairs announced Monday that Brigadier C.S. Booth, Permanent Canadian Member on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, will head the Canadian delegation to the Second General Assembly of ICAO due to open in Geneva, Switzerland, on June 1. Other members of the delegation are Air Vice Marshal Alan Ferrier of the Air Transport Board, Mr. Stuart Graham, Superintendent of Air Regulations, Wing Commander Marlowe Kennedy, R.C.A.F.; Air Attache to the Canadian Embassy in Belgium, Mr. A. Rosevear, K.C., Assistant Solicitor-General, C.N.R., and Mr. O.G. Stoner, Department of External Affairs.

Brigadier Booth, a lawyer by profession, served as a combat flier in the First World War and as a General Staff officer in the Second World War. He has represented Canada over the past year at the ICAO Council Head-

quarters in Montreal and has gained special recognition for his work in the legal field of the Organization. Air Vice Marshal Ferrier and Mr. Graham have represented Canada in previous International Air Conferences, including the Chicago Conference on International Civil Aviation in 1944 and the First General Assembly of ICAO held in May, 1947, in Montreal.

It is expected that the Second General Assembly, which will last approximately three weeks, will approve many important recommendations placed before the Permanent Executive Council.

MAJOR PICARD APPOINTMENT: Major R.J. Picard, Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, and recently on the staff at the Joint Air School (Army Component) at Rivers, Man., has been appointed Air Liaison Officer with No. 19 Carrierborne Air Liaison Section, at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Army Headquarters announced.

Major Picard served in Italy with the Royal 22e Regiment and since the war ended has taken a number of air liaison and air-portability courses in the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the parachute course in Canada. He will assume his new appointment immediately.

COST OF LIVING INDEX: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index, on the base 1935-39=100, reached an all-time high point on April 1, standing at 151.6 as compared with 150.8 on March 1. This rise of 0.8 was exactly the same as that recorded in the preceding month. The increase in this series since April last year amounted to 21 points. From August 1, 1939 to April 1 this year, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 50.4 per cent.

Clothing and food indexes showed the greatest changes between March and April, although small advances were registered also by fuel and light, home furnishings and services, and miscellaneous items. The increase in the food group which rose from 185.9 to 186.8, was attributable mainly to fresh vegetables and meats, although scattered advances occurred in other sections of the food budget; there were a few minor decreases which included a further seasonal recession for eggs.

The clothing index moved up from 169.9 to 172.9, with footwear leading a broad list of increases. Home furnishings and services changed from 161.2 to 161.9, fuel and light from 121.0 to 121.3, and miscellaneous items from 122.8 to 122.9. The rental index remained at 119.9

BORDER TRAFFIC: Highway traffic at the Canada-United States border in March followed the same trend that was apparent in January and February. American vehicles continued to enter Canada in greater volume than in the corresponding period in 1947, and the number

of Canadian vehicles returning from the United States continued to decline. The rate of decline of Canadian traffic in March, however, was less than in any of the other months since the current regulations on pleasure travel went into effect.

The aggregate number of border crossings in March was 448,800, consisting of 319,700 foreign entries and 129,700 Canadian vehicles returning. Of the foreign inflow, 46,100 cars entered on traveller's vehicle permits, 258,300 were non-permit or local entries, and 14,700 were commercial vehicles. The Canadian traffic comprised 7,800 units remaining abroad for more than 24 hours, 108,800 staying for shorter periods, and 13,100 commercial vehicles.

SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:

	April 29 1948	April 22 1948	April 1 1948
			(1935-39=100)

INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX

(100 Common Stocks)	111.7	111.8	105.5
76 Industrials	106.0	106.6	100.2
16 Utilities	121.2	119.7	112.4
8 Banks	128.0	127.5	125.1

MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX

(30 Stocks)	84.2	81.7	81.0
25 Golds	66.9	65.3	67.3
5 Base Metals	118.4	114.2	107.4

I. F. A. P. PARIS CONFERENCE: The Canadian Federation of Agriculture will be represented again this year at the annual conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which is to convene in Paris, France, May 19, concluding May 29, says a Federation announcement of May 3.

The Federation played a leading part in the formation of the international organization in London, England, in May 1946, and its president, H.H. Hannam, was elected third vice-president of IFAP, as the international organization is now known.

The delegation to represent the Canadian Federation this year is headed by Mr. Hannam, and includes Messrs. J.H. Wesson, President, Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers; Roy Marler, President, Alberta Federation of Agriculture; George McConnell, Vice-President, Manitoba Pool Elevators; R.W. Morrison, Vice-President, Ontario Federation of Agriculture; R. Martin, Secretary Co-operative Federee de Quebec; T. Belzile, Secretary l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs. The delegation is being accompanied by Honourable A.C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, and C.D. Graham, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, as observers.

A Canadian, Andrew Cairns, formerly of Alberta, and latterly secretary of the international wheat council, Washington, has been named executive director of the new international federation, and is in charge of the arrangements for the Paris conference in May.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced May 4 that effective May 15, in accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 1880, dated April 29, 1948, no import permits would be issued for a further list of tariff items unless the goods were in continuous and uninterrupted transit to Canada on or before May 14, or unless their use is considered essential to the national economy. This is a further step in the programme to conserve foreign exchange, and similar announcements may be expected from time to time, said the announcement.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATORS: "The need for full co-operation between the Dominion Department of Labour and the Provincial Labour Departments is as great today as during the days of wartime controls and centralized authority", Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, told the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation at a dinner-banquet held in the Main Parliament Buildings Monday night, concluding the first day of a three-day meeting of the Association being held in Ottawa.

The meeting, the first the Association has held since 1943, is being attended by provincial deputy ministers of Labour, senior officials of the provincial and dominion Departments of Labour and representatives of the International Labour Organization.

The Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation was organized previous to World War II with the object of promoting a better understanding between labour officials of the Dominion and provinces--wider co-operation in the field of labour administration and uniformity in legislative standards.

NAVY SUPPLY OFFICERS: There are vacancies for a limited number of supply officers in the Royal Canadian Navy, it was announced May 7 at Naval Service Headquarters.

The Navy's supply branch is responsible for all accounting, victualling, pay, stores and clothing in the Navy, as well as for secretarial duties at sea and ashore. Naval and international law as it affects the Navy, are other subjects in which supply officers are professional service experts.

In common with all other naval officers and men, members of this little-known, but very vital, branch are trained to lay down the pen and "take up the sword" in action at sea.

REPORTING PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE: The House of Commons on Tuesday, May 4, concluded a four day debate on foreign affairs in which 31 members participated. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, led off with an address of more than an hour's duration in which he touched upon most of the graver problems confronting the world today. All party leaders contributed to discussions.

Mr. St. Laurent's complete speech is available in Hansard, but the following is an excerpt of his remarks concerning the possible formation, under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, of a collective security league:-

"Without sacrificing the universality of the United Nations it is possible for the free nations of the world to form their own closer association for collective self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Such an association could be created within the United Nations by those free states which are willing to accept more specific and onerous obligations than those contained in the Charter in return for greater national security than the United Nations can now give its members.

COUNTER ATTRACTION TO COMMUNISM

"It may be that the free states, or some of them, will soon find it necessary to consult together on how best to establish such a collective security league. It might grow out of the plans for 'Western Union' now maturing in Europe. Its purpose, like that of 'Western Union', would not be merely negative; it would create a dynamic counter-attraction to communism - the dynamic counter-attraction of a free, prosperous and progressive society as opposed to the totalitarian and reactionary society of the communist world. The formation of such a defensive group of free states would not be a counsel of despair but a message of hope. It would not mean that we regarded a third world war as inevitable; but that the free democracies had decided that to prevent such a war they would organize so as to confront the forces of communist expansionism with an overwhelming preponderance of moral, economic and military force and with sufficient degree of unity to ensure that this preponderance of force is so used that the free nations cannot be defeated one by one. No measure less than this will do. We must at all costs avoid the fatal repetition of the history of the pre-war years when the Nazi aggressor picked off its victims one by one. Such a process does not end at the Atlantic."

IN THE SENATE: The Senate voted 35 to 21 on Wednesday against lifting the ban on margarine.

U.N. WHEAT REVIEW: Current shipments of wheat from the United States, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia account for approximately 97 per cent of world wheat exports (excluding the USSR) according to information contained in the April issue of the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

The special tables and charts showing wheat exports by countries of origin and destination for the pre-war and post-war years were prepared for the Monthly Bulletin by the statistical office of the United Nations in collaboration with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

During the 12-month period ending June, 1947, 20 million metric tons of wheat were exported from the United States, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia, compared with an annual average of approximately 12 million tons per year from these countries in the five-year period 1934-38. In the last six months of 1947 shipments of wheat from these countries amounted to approximately 12 million tons.

The United States today leads the world in wheat exports. During the 18-month period July, 1946-December, 1947 it exported 17-1/2 million tons or 55 per cent of total wheat shipped from these countries. Canada was the second largest exporter of wheat during the period with about 9 million tons, followed by Argentina and Australia with approximately 4 million tons and 2 million tons, respectively.

Europe is the largest recipient of the wheat exported from these five countries. Between July, 1946 and December, 1947 it received 18 million tons, approximately 56 per cent of the total exports.

VISIT POSTPONED: The Hon. James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Defence, has had to postpone his informal visit to Ottawa this week-end owing to pressure of business in Washington, it was announced May 7 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

Mr. Forrestal expressed the hope that it might be possible for him to accept the invitation to come to Ottawa after Congress had adjourned.

(Continued from Page 1)

considered either by the General Assembly, this Committee, or the Security Council, as appropriate.

"If the present personnel of the Truce Commission is not sufficient to deal with this added task, the countries concerned might give consideration to the supplying of additional personnel who could devote their full attention to this matter. In any case I believe that, in the first instance at least, we should call on those who will be involved most directly in implementing such provisions to prepare some specific proposals which could be examined by this Committee itself."

(Additional U.N. Page 10)

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

PALESTINE TRUCE STATEMENT: Following is the text of a statement given by General McNaughton in Committee 1 of the United Nations on May 3. This followed a statement by Mr. Creech-Jones who proposed that priority be given not only to a truce in Palestine but also a temporary provisional regime under the United Nations.

"I should like on behalf of the Canadian delegation to emphasize the importance of the statement just made by the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom.

"The march of events in Palestine and the trend of the discussions, which have taken place in this Committee and the Trusteeship Council, show, I think conclusively, that for the moment we must leave the longer-term aspect of the problem of Palestine in order that we may concentrate our attention at this time on those features of the matter to which an immediate answer is now absolutely necessary.

"In this Committee we have had a valuable discussion of the proposal initiated by the delegate of the United States for a temporary trusteeship. This discussion has shown that the conditions do not now exist for a useful consideration of the specific terms of even such an intermediate settlement. The reason for this is the evident continued disagreement between the parties on fundamental principles.

PARAMOUNT NECESSITY

"These discussions have brought out the paramount necessity of focussing attention on the problem of bringing the parties to agree to a suspension of the fighting. It is clearly evident that until this can be brought about it is not practicable to expect them to give consideration to the many matters which must be negotiated.

"Events are moving at such a pace that, as the honourable representative of the United States has said, we here find great difficulty in keeping currently informed of what is going on so that we can relate our actions to the practical needs of the changing situation. I agree that this will be remedied at least to some extent by the action announced by the Chairman this morning, calling on all concerned to keep us promptly informed. This will help us materially, Mr. Chairman.

"The parties in Palestine, both in Jerusalem and elsewhere, have been called upon to accept a truce by the Security Council which has established a Commission on the spot to supervise its implementation by the parties, whose grave responsibilities have been clearly set out in the Security Council's resolution of April 19th.

"It appears to the Canadian delegation that we should now consider what further measures can be taken by the United Nations in helping the parties to make this truce effective.

"We must also consider what we can then do

to provide what the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom has called a 'stabilizing authority', a neutral and continuing body, which might at least fill the needs of a provisional authority after May 15th, to be available to undertake to assume, as opportunities permit, the administration of essential common services."

\$1,000,000 FOR W.H.O.: An additional amount of \$1,000,000 has been made available by UNRRA to the World Health Organization for the first half year of its activities in 1949. Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary of the W.H.O. Interim Commission, announced April 29 at a conference given for press and radio correspondents at the United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success. Further funds will be furnished by UNRRA, he added, if necessary.

Dr. Chisholm expressed his hope that the U.S. will finally ratify its participation in W.H.O. The United States, he declared, has been playing a leading part in the preparatory work of the W.H.O. Its representatives--as the representatives of the U.S.S.R., which is a member of the organization--have regularly attended the meetings of the preparatory committees at which highly controversial issues were settled and compromises reached without vote.

In reply to questions concerning membership of other nations, Dr. Chisholm said that the Charter of the W.H.O. has already been ratified by the lower house in France, that the Council of the Republic is expected to take a similar step sometime next week and it can be assumed that France will become a full member of W.H.O. in the beginning of May.

INSULIN DISCOVERY

In connection with the extensive work conducted by W.H.O. in the field of biological standardization, Dr. Chisholm declared that an important discovery was made recently in Germany which allows hopes for a considerable increase of world production of insulin. The new discovery, if it actually proves practicable, would make it possible to produce insulin without refrigeration of the animal pancreas glands during transportation to the processing centers.

Referring to the preventive measures under study by W.H.O. to control the international spread of communicable diseases, Dr. Chisholm mentioned that steps already are being taken to forestall a repetition of the influenza pandemic which had such fatal repercussions for humanity after the first world war.

Commenting on the forthcoming International Congress on Mental Health to be held in London this summer, the Executive Secretary of W.H.O. pointed out that recommendations from the Congress to the World Health Organization were anticipated.