



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**STUDYING RAIN MAKING:** A meeting held in Ottawa last week on the highly controversial subject of rain making by seeding clouds with dry ice may well prove to be an historical milestone, writes Andrew Thomson, Controller, Meteorological Division, in an article just prepared for the Press. Chaired by Deputy Minister of Transport C.P. Edwards, it was attended by such high-level representatives as President C.J. Mackenzie of the National Research Council; Andrew Thomson, Controller of the Meteorological Division; E.L. Davies, Deputy Director of Defence Research; Dr. E.S. Hopkins of the Department of Agriculture; as well as by aeronautical experts and Government legal men. The Canadian scientists sat down to analyse objectively the volumes of reports on the subject, both fictional and scientific, and to map out a campaign for the Canadian Government.

"The Canadian Committee of scientists recommends that all aspects of rain making be studied under the auspices of those various government agencies best qualified to undertake the work," writes Mr. Thomson. "That means that both the theoretical physicists and the meteorologists will have a hand in the experiments. So will the agriculturists, the military forces and the aeronautical engineers. In Canada, with an over-abundance of stratus cloud for almost any given part of the year, field work should be easy. That is, it will

be easy to find the right cloud, but the organization of aircraft for the seeding, of photographic equipment for recording the results, of radar equipment for analysis of precipitation types, and of meteorological observing stations on the ground, will require the combined efforts of many government departments. It will be up to the meteorologists to determine, for example, the frequency of occurrence of various cloud types and the best part of Canada in which to conduct the field experiments. And one other factor which the committee has not overlooked the legal aspect of dumping several thousand tons of rain or snow on unsuspecting citizens when they have every right to expect that divine providence might have dictated otherwise.

"The question is not, 'Can we make it rain?' The answer to that seems to be an unequivocal yes. The question is rather, 'Can rain be produced artificially on such a scale that it will be of some assistance to the national economy?' Artificial rain making to be worthwhile must be more than just another stunt which can be arranged for spectators at the local county fair. Can precipitation in useful quantities be artificially induced from clouds under conditions where and when the best meteorological estimates agree that it will not fall naturally? That is the question which Canadian scientists have now undertaken to settle."

**SEEK SCIENTISTS:** Extension of the scientific research facilities of the Department of National Health and Welfare is foreshadowed in a competition currently being held by the Civil Service Commission for positions as bacteriologists, biochemists, chemists and pharmacologists in the various laboratories operated by the National Health Department.

Salaries range from a minimum of \$2,100 per year to a maximum of \$5,400, with appointments being made at salary rates depending on the applicant's qualifications. The competition closes March 20.

The posts in the food and drugs laboratories provide opportunities for research and analytical projects in chemistry, physics, bacteriology, pharmacology, biology and biometrics, while those in the Laboratory of Hygiene call for laboratory and clinical studies of virus and bacterial diseases, immunology and control of vaccines, toxoids and antitoxins, biochemical and therapeutic studies of such products as penicillin and streptomycin, and food and sanitary bacteriology.

The food and drugs laboratories are responsible for establishing and maintaining standards of quality and purity in the foods and drugs marketed in Canada. The posts offered allow for specialization within specialties, with pharmacology alone being divided into toxicology, pharmacodynamics, bioassay, endocrinology and pharmacognosy.

The Laboratory of Hygiene is the public health laboratory of the federal government and undertakes studies of national health problems in co-operation with provincial departments of health, universities and other branches of government.

All applicants must be university graduates in either science or medicine, with additional credits given for post-graduate study or experience.

**WORLD WHEAT SITUATION:** Combined wheat supply of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia -- the world's four major exporting countries -- amounted to 1,580 million bushels at January 1, a gain of 19 per cent compared with supplies at the beginning of 1947, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Substantial increases in the United States and Australia are the notable features, with a decline in Canadian stocks more than balancing an increase in the Argentine supply.

While wheat stocks at January 1 were up from a year ago, total supplies of all grains in the four principal exporting countries, estimated at 123 million short tons, are at the lowest level of recent years. The reduction in over-all grain supplies is due principally to the significant decline in the 1947 United States corn crop, and, in lesser degree, to the reduction in oats in both the United States and Canada.

The increase in wheat supplies has brought the estimated world exportable surplus of grains (excluding rice) up to 32 million long tons, an increase of three million tons over earlier estimates. However, import requirements, as indicated last fall by the International Emergency Food Council, amounted to 52 million long tons for the 1947-48 season. A large gap obviously remains and rigid rationing, high flour extraction rates and other conservation measures must persist in many deficit countries, at least until indigenous supplies are replenished by the 1948 harvest.

World exports of grain and grain products (excluding rice) for the period July-December 1947 reached a total of 16.5 million tons, an increase of more than 37 per cent over the 12.0 million tons moved into international trade channels during the comparable period in 1946. With total exportable supplies currently estimated at 32 million long tons, shipments for the January-June period of 1948 will apparently be at a somewhat lower rate.

Approximately 12.4 million tons, or slightly more than 75 per cent, of the world's grain exports during the first six months of the 1947-48 season consisted of bread grains. In the corresponding period of the previous season bread grain exports amounted to 8.8 million tons or 73 per cent of the total. Wherever possible, exports have been directed to areas where the food situation is most critical. It has been especially serious in those European countries which suffered near crop failure in 1947, and, nearly 71 per cent of the world's total grain exports for the last half of 1947 went to European destinations. (DBS)

**ICAO COUNCIL STUDY:** The possibility of international financing of existing radio communications, radio aids to air navigation, air traffic control facilities and meteorological services in Iceland by a joint agreement among the nations whose airlines fly across the North Atlantic is studied in a report now sent to these states by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The report was prepared by H. R. Adam and J. D. Dean, ICAO Communications and Meteorological experts who visited Iceland to investigate the needs of international aviation in that area.

The estimated cost of the services, which include radio receiving and transmitting stations, an air traffic control centre, and a network of weather reporting and forecasting stations, would amount to \$600,000 (U.S.) annually. The report advocates the transfer of the air traffic control centre from Reykjavik to Keflavik Airport, the installation of remote control apparatus at the radio receiving station, and the establishment of one automatic and five manned weather reporting stations at various locations in Iceland. Many of the facilities now maintained on the island are needed only for international airline opera-

tions, although Iceland itself operates no international services.

The report marks the second stage in ICAO's efforts to provide and maintain the facilities required for safe and regular operation of international air transport across the Iceland portion of the northern route between Europe and the United States and Canada. Last year a joint support agreement between the Organization and six Member States -- Canada, France, Iceland, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States -- made arrangements for the provision of some \$72,000 annually for the maintenance of a LORAN (Long range aid to navigation) station, one of the key stations of the North-east Atlantic Loran Chain, at Vik, Iceland, and ICAO undertook to provide the Icelandic government with all required technical aid and assistance. (ICAO)

**CONSIDER FOUR NEW VESSELS:** Construction of four vessels for the Department of Transport's marine service is being contemplated by the Canadian Government and provision has been made in the Estimates tabled last week for funds to cover designs and preliminary construction, according to an announcement made by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport. All Canadian material and workmanship will be used in their construction. The Minister added, however, that as the hulls of these vessels are to be of all-welded steel, the start of construction was contingent on the availability of that metal.

The largest of the four will be a lighthouse tender and buoy vessel to operate out of Halifax. This vessel will replace the C.G.S. "Montcalm". Another vessel will be a lightship to replace the old "Lurcher" which has been in service off Saint John, N.B., Harbour, for the past 45 years. A third vessel will also be a lighthouse tender and buoy vessel to operate on the Pacific Coast, and a fourth vessel will be a 45-foot utility vessel for use on the Great Lakes.

**CONSUMER SPENDING UP:** There was no slackening in the currently high rate of consumer spending in January when dollar sales in retail stores increased 18 per cent over January a year ago. Since price increases have undoubtedly contributed to this gain, it should be noted that the change from January 1947 reflects the increase in the flow of dollars into Canadian retail stores rather than physical volume of trading. The general index for January, unadjusted for seasonal variations and price changes and on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 213.1 as against 181.2 a year ago.

All 14 trades represented in the general index reported increased sales over January a

year ago. Even jewellery stores, which have been following a downward sales trend for some time, responded to the general acceleration of consumer expenditures with a minor gain of five per cent. A 28 per cent increase in retail trade in British Columbia stands out among the regional results. Other regions reported higher sales in January also and all, with the exception of the Maritimes where sales advanced only eight per cent, had gains corresponding closely with the average result for the country.

Outstanding gains have been made by durable goods outlets -- radio and electrical, furniture and hardware stores -- throughout most of the post-war period. As sales in these stores reached and surpassed levels in most other trades, the earlier sharp increases have given way to more moderate gains. As rates of increase in sales volume of household durables tended to fall off, sales increases for non-durable goods stores have come to the fore. Most pronounced gains in January were those for apparel and food stores. Sales in men's clothing stores were up 31 per cent, while women's wear stores increased volume by 23 per cent and family clothing stores reported sales 17 per cent higher. In footwear, sales increases were less notable, showing a gain of 13 per cent.

On the other hand, increases in durable goods stores were less pronounced. Radio and electrical stores alone had an increase of 21 per cent which approximated the average movement in sales from January 1947 to January 1948. Hardware and furniture store sales moved up by 13 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

**NEW DWELLING UNIT SURVEY:** The number of dwelling units in Canada which were under construction at the end of 1947 is estimated at 42,215, an increase of 2,045 over the number under construction at the end of 1946. Of these, 70 per cent were located in urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more, 12 per cent in smaller urban centres, and 18 per cent in rural areas.

These estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are the result of a nation-wide survey which took place in January. This survey covered all metropolitan areas and urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more and approximately 400 sample areas in the remainder of the country.

More than 70 per cent of the unfinished dwellings at the end of 1947 had been under construction for less than six months and only nine per cent had been under construction for nine months or more.

The following table shows the number of dwelling units under construction at the end of 1946 and the end of 1947 for each province:

## CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

(C. W. B. March 19, 1948)

	Dec. 31 1946	Dec. 31 1947	Increase or Decrease %
Prince Edward Island	165	209	+ 27
Nova Scotia	2,098	2,161	+ 3
New Brunswick	1,187	736	- 38
Quebec	7,257	9,076	+ 25
Ontario	12,706	17,243	+ 36
Manitoba	3,060	2,315	- 24
Saskatchewan	2,018	1,469	- 27
Alberta	3,145	2,310	- 27
British Columbia	8,534	6,696	- 22
Canada	40,170	42,215	+ 5

**CANADA SENDS THANKS:** The thanks of the government and of the armed forces of Canada for the rescue last November of a critically ill RCAF sergeant at remote Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, by a U.S. Air Force plane, have been sent to the Hon. James V. Forrestal, United States Secretary of Defence, by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Canadian Minister of National Defence. Mr. Claxton told Mr. Forrestal that the mercy flight was "a striking and practical example of the close relationship existing between the armed forces of Canada and the United States".

In his letter of reply, the U.S. Defence Secretary said he was pleased that the U.S. Air Forces had been able to help out, and promised that he "would be glad to transmit your message to the crew of the plane and to state my own satisfaction in learning of this example of cooperation between the armed forces of our two countries".

The plane was commanded by Lt.-Col. Paul E. Greiner and was at Great Bear Lake when a message was received from Cambridge Bay asking for any available plane to take Sgt. J.H.M. Craik, of New Westminster, B.C., to hospital. The message was frank in stating that there was a danger of poor landing conditions, but the Americans responded immediately.

Lt.-Col. Greiner and his crew reached Cambridge Bay in a snowstorm but managed to land on a small lake about a mile and a half from the outpost. Sgt. Craik was loaded into the plane, his appendix by this time having been ruptured for two days. Flying low because of their passenger's condition, the crew made an 800-mile flight through heavy snow and ice conditions to Fort Nelson and thence to Edmonton where a waiting ambulance took the Canadian airman to hospital for a successful operation.

**YUKON ROAD VOTE:** With a view to facilitating the development of the resources of Yukon Territory, Parliamentary approval of an expenditure of \$400,000 for the improvement of the Mayo-Minto section of the Whitehorse-Mayo-Dawson road is asked in main estimates tables in the House of Commons.

Honourable J. Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources said Tuesday that mining activities in the rich Mayo-Keno district of the Yukon would benefit greatly by the proposed provision of an all-weather truck road from Mayo to Minto.

**ITALIAN TAX DECLARATIONS:** The Department of External Affairs has been informed by the Legation of Italy that the time limit for filing special property tax declarations by Italian and foreign nationals who are owners of property in Italian territory has been extended to April 30, 1948.

Declarations may be filed at the Italian Consulates in Montreal and Toronto. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the Italian Consulates and not to the Department of External Affairs.

**OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM RETURNS APRIL 6:** The RCAF Flyers, Olympic hockey champions, presently engaged in a post-Olympic series of exhibition games in Europe, will return to Canada next month, arriving in Ottawa on Tuesday, April 6, it was announced Tuesday by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

The Flyers, who regained the Olympic hockey title Canada lost to Britain in 1936, will arrive in New York aboard the Queen Mary, Monday, April 5. They will travel overnight to Montreal and arrive in Ottawa at 12.40 p.m. (noon) Tuesday, where they will be met by government civic and service officials. Following the initial reception at the Union Station, the team will lead a parade through the city to Beaver Barracks, where they will attend an informal luncheon given by Air Marshal W.A. Curtis, CB, CBE, DSC, ED, Chief of the Air Staff.

The official reception for the team will take the form of a dinner at the Gloucester St. Officer's Mess, Friday, April 9.

Further details regarding the route of the parade, and other receptions for the Flyers will be announced at a later date.

**PRINCESS SENDS THANKS:** Chief Heber Lewis Clifton, of the Indian Band at Hartley Bay, British Columbia, has received a letter from Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth expressing her appreciation for the two gold bracelets sent her by the Band as an expression of loyalty on the occasion of her recent marriage.

The bracelets, richly carved and bearing insignia of the legendary powers of heaven and earth, were despatched to Ottawa by Indian Agent F.E. Anfield on behalf of the Hartley Bay Band, and were forwarded by the Department of Secretary of State for presentation to Princess Elizabeth.

Hartley Bay is near Prince Rupert.

**THE VETO QUESTION:** The Interim Committee of the General Assembly on Monday established a 17 nation Sub-Committee to study the five proposals so far submitted to the Interim Committee on the veto problem, as well as any other proposals yet to be introduced, and to report to the Interim Committee by May 15.

Before this decision, Valentine G. Lawford of the United Kingdom, John S. Reid of New Zealand, Dr. Philip C. Jessup of the U.S., and Dr. Jose Arce of Argentina made statements with respect to their proposals before the Interim Committee. R.G. Riddell of Canada summarized the proposals his delegation intends to submit on the question.

Mr. Riddell, it was reported by the U.N. Press Bureau, said that his delegation, as previously stated, did not favour an immediate amendment of the Charter until all possible means of modification within the present framework had been exhausted.

The general political situation, however, was getting worse, Mr. Riddell said, and the Security Council, after 2 years of existence could point to few successes. There was no indication of an improvement of the situation. Whether the veto was used or not, the threat of the veto, "the moral paralysis", he said, was still with us. We must not forget, however, that the veto was only a symptom and not "the beginning and the end of our troubles", he said.

Procedural technicalities, he added, would not solve the problem, but a general clarification of the question was necessary, as this would enable clear agreement on what constituted an abuse of the veto.

While not favouring an immediate amendment of the Charter, Canada would not accept "indefinite postponement" of the matter, Mr. Riddell declared. It was illogical, he said, that five great powers had been given voting privileges, while all other members, irrespective of their relative importance, were left as an "undifferentiated mass".

The Canadian delegation supported the U.S. approach. It would, however, he said, have its own proposals to submit, which would not contradict proposals so far submitted.

The Canadian proposals contained the following points:

First, the Security Council's rules of procedure should provide that when a nation brings a dispute or a situation to the attention of the Council, it also should submit in writing a paper showing how the maintenance of this situation would endanger international peace and security, and what steps the parties have taken on their own toward a peaceful settlement.

Second, the Security Council should work out agreed procedures to ensure that the question of the Council's jurisdiction is settled at an early stage.

Third, the rules and practices for handling a case should be based on the Security Council's obligation to deal with a matter under its jurisdiction.

Fourth, the Council should work out agreed procedures to ensure that no state is a judge in its own case.

**MR. ST. LAURENT ON UNITED NATIONS:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, addressed the Hamilton, Ont., Junior Chamber of Commerce Monday night on the subject of the United Nations. He said in part:-

"No one wishes to see the United Nations break up nor even to force the Soviet groups to secede from the United Nations.

"But without sacrificing the universality of the United Nations or supplanting it, it is possible for the free nations to form their own union for collective self-defence under article 51 of the Charter.

"This union could be created within the United Nations by those free states which are willing to accept greater obligations than those contained in the Charter in return for greater national security than the United Nations now is providing for its members.

"The trend toward formation of such self-defensive unions is not a confession of despair, but rather a message of hope. It does not mean that we look upon a third world war as inevitable, but rather that we have decided the best way of preventing such a war is to confront the forces of Communist expansionism with an overwhelming preponderance of moral, economic and military force on the side of freedom.

"It can be done and it should be effective and prepare the restoration of that confidence and security so necessary to make worthwhile and properly fruitful the time and energies we are devoting to those other international conferences and agencies which are dealing with human rights and social progress.

Mr. St. Laurent referred to declarations of British Foreign Secretary Bevin and State Secretary Marshall, of the United States, and said everyone was shocked by "the tragic and symptomatic events which have just taken place in Czechoslovakia."

"We cannot be undisturbed by such declarations and happenings. . . on our side of the line are all those in every country who work and fight to preserve freedom and dignity of the individual against the unbridled impact of totalitarian power and brutal might. There can be no neutrality in this conflict which is as spiritual as it is political."

**ILO OPENS 104TH SESSION:** The governing body of the ILO opened its 104th session this week at Geneva under its chairman, Dr. Luis Alvarado.

## REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

**HONG KONG STATEMENT:** The Prime Minister, Mr. King, on Friday, March 12, made a further statement in the House of Commons on the matter of Hong Kong correspondence. He said:-

Right Hon. W.L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in view of some of the doubts expressed and implications made, which are recorded in Hansard, as to statements of mine concerning communications between the Canadian Government and the United Kingdom Government respecting publication of the letter known as the Drew letter and the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to allow the publication of certain telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments in 1941, I am sure hon. members will wish to have the following information on an exchange of question and answer which took place yesterday in the United Kingdom House of Commons. In justice to myself I feel this question and answer should also be recorded in Hansard.

The question appeared in the name of Mr. Quintin Hogg, Conservative M.P. for Oxford City. The text of the exchange is as follows:-

Question: "Mr. Hogg to ask the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what communications have passed between the Canadian and British Governments relative to the publication of letters known as the Drew (Premier Drew of Ontario) letters concerning Canadian troops at Hong Kong and if he now agreed to their publication."

Answer: "There has been no correspondence between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the United Kingdom about publication of letters from Colonel Drew to which the honourable member (Hogg) refers."

"The Canadian Government inquired whether they might publish certain telegrams exchanged between the United Kingdom and the Canadian Government in 1941 relating to the despatch of Canadian forces to Hong Kong and to the situation in the Far East at that time."

"We replied agreeing to the publication of those telegrams which related to the despatch of troops but we said that we felt unable to agree to the publication of telegrams relating to the international situation."

"Such telegrams are framed on the basis that they will not be published and the whole system of full and frank communication between His Majesty's Governments would be prejudiced if telegrams of this nature had to be prepared on the basis that this rule might not eventually be observed."

"The question was very carefully examined at the highest level and the United Kingdom regret that they cannot reconsider their decision."

**STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES:** The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, made a brief statement in the House of Commons Tuesday on

recruiting for the armed forces. In reply to an inquiry by Alan Cockeram, (PC-York South) the Minister said:-

"That is hardly the type of question that can be dealt with briefly in an answer, but I can tell my hon. friend that steps have been taken to obtain recruits by publicity over the radio, in the press and by other means, so as to bring the armed forces of Canada, both active and reserve, up to authorized strength. Good progress is being made, and in comparison with other countries where similar conditions obtain, the showing is encouraging. Men are being taken in at about the rates we want to have them for the army. Recruit classes in the army are full. We would like to have far more for the navy and air force, and we are ready to take more in most of the reserve units, but altogether reasonably good progress is being made."

**MINING OF RADIOACTIVE ORES:** The Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. Howe, made the following statement in the House of Commons Tuesday on the mining of radioactive ores:-

"It will be recalled that Orders in Council passed in 1943 reserving title to radioactive minerals on crown lands in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon were extended under the Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947, largely because the question of ownership of ores in the ground was still under discussion in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and it was felt that no action should be taken here that might embarrass those discussions. Since then, the second report of the United Nations Commission has been published, and that report does not contemplate ownership of ores in the ground by any international authority which may be established. As I told the House on March 25 last, the policy of the government is that radioactive material be controlled after it has been mined and the atomic energy regulations of Canada provide for this sort of control."

"While the Orders in Council were in effect and until the atomic energy regulations had been passed, it was necessary that mining operations be exclusively in the hands of the Government. The whole situation has been reviewed in the light of present circumstances and changed conditions, and the Government is now satisfied that it is in the best interests of Canada that restrictions against private prospecting and private development of radioactive minerals should be removed and has accordingly revoked the Orders in Council which reserved to the crown title in these minerals in the territories."

"The policy decided upon is as follows:

"The Government will purchase through Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, or

other designated agency, acceptable uranium bearing ores and concentrates on the following basis:

- "1. A minimum uranium content equivalent to 10 per cent by weight of uranium oxide in the ores or concentrates will normally be required.
- "2. Price will be based upon the uranium content of the ores or concentrates and will be at the minimum rate of \$2.75 per pound of contained (U<sup>238</sup>) f.o.b. rail and will be guaranteed for a period of five years.
- "3. This price includes all radioactive elements in the ores or concentrates, but consideration will be given to the commercially recoverable value of non-radioactive constituents by adjustment of price or by the redelivery of the residues containing such constituents.
- "4. Under special circumstances, consideration may be given to payment of a higher price or to acceptance of ores or concentrates of lower grade.
- "5. All operations will be carried on subject to the provisions of the atomic energy regulations of Canada.

"That constitutes the new policy. As noted, the new policy permits private exploration and private mining and proposes to encourage both by putting on the ores a definite minimum value, which will be the minimum value for the next five years. I might say that I was interested to note that the semi-annual report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission to the Senate and the House of Representatives, which reached me only yesterday, contains the following two paragraphs:

"The Commission believes new reserves of source materials can best be developed by competitive private industry, under the stimulus of profits, and the means of accomplishing this are under study."

"In general it will be commission policy to purchase ores for its programme from private sources and limit direct government production as far as possible."

"It would seem that, although we arrived at the Canadian policy independently, the policy of the United States will follow parallel lines."

Leaders of Canada's four major political parties denounced Communism in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Debate arose on a motion of adjournment by John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader. His motion, he said, was made to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the menace to the peace of Canada arising from the activities in this country of communist agents - a matter, he said, calling for immediate attention at this time because:-

"(a) Canada is regarded by the communists as of supreme strategic importance in the communist bid for global domination;

"(b) Communist agents, some of them under

diplomatic immunity, some of them Canadian citizens, have succeeded in corrupting officials of the public service of this country;

"(c) Canada is regarded by the communists as a vital source of information respecting the development of the atomic bomb;

"(d) Communist agents are boring into the labour organizations of this country with a view to wrecking recognized labour organizations and undermining industrial peace and crippling the productive capacity of the country both in peace and in the event of war;

"(e) Recent events in Europe, especially in Czechoslovakia and Finland, can leave no reasonable doubt that the aim of communism is to destroy democracy, wherever it exists, and substitute for it puppet police states."

Tendering full support to any Government effort aimed at suppressing communism, Mr. Bracken said of Communism:-

"Communism, in my judgment, is just a blood brother of Nazism and Fascism. Under all three the individual has no rights against the state and no purpose on earth but to serve the state. Communism is essentially nihilistic; it is a creed of destruction. It was conceived in hatred, it is being nurtured in violence. It has been brought to maturity in Russia where it is being used as a weapon of world conquest."

Prime Minister King said that if he had received notice of the intention to bring up the matter at that time he would have brought data answering some questions asked by Mr. Bracken, particularly in relation to what steps had been taken over the past year or two to make certain that the public service was not being infiltrated by those holding communist views. He added:-

"May I just remind this house, and Canada itself, that, after all, ours was the first Government in the world to expose the activities of Communists in the public service, and I may add I was the first to stand up in this Parliament and indicate how appallingly dangerous the possibilities were. I did not confine what I had to say to Parliament here. I made it a point to visit the United States personally and to confer on this danger with the highest authorities in that country; I made it a point to visit Britain and confer with the highest authorities in the United Kingdom. In both countries I disclosed what we had discovered in Canada with respect to communist infiltration into the public service, and the dangers to which it was likely to lead and to methods that were being employed. And at this moment I do not forget that my colleague, the then Minister of Justice, the present Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. St. Laurent), was taken pretty severely to task because it was alleged that, in authorizing the steps necessary, he was interfering with individual liberty. He took the only

possible immediate steps it was effective to take at that time...."

Taking up Mr. Bracken's points one by one, the Prime Minister said he did not know what country communists regarded as most important but he was inclined to think that, at the moment, their minds are more upon the countries of Europe and some of the countries of Asia than upon any countries in the western hemisphere.

"Nevertheless," he added, "I do believe that anyone who had regard to future world development would look upon Canada as one of the most enviable portions of the whole globe."

Mr. King pointed out that it was at the instance of the Government that those in the public service who had lent themselves to corrupt influence had been brought to trial. He did not believe that the extent to which the communists had bored into labour organizations was as great as some people thought, and proceeded:-

"There may be here and there individual organizations, in fact I believe there are, of which a considerable number of communists may be members, but it is not always the easiest thing, by looking at a man, or seeing him in a particular employ, to discover whether he is a communist working with a view to destroying industry or whether he is a citizen who is doing his best to earn a livelihood. It is very easy to condemn wholesale men who are working in industry, but it is another thing to interfere with, as we have been hearing right along, the liberty of an individual in an attempt to arrest and bring someone to trial simply because he is alleged to be of communistic persuasion."

"May I point out, he said later, that in dealing with a problem such as communism one does not always make the most effective progress by publishing from the housetops everything that is being done. I think we have been successful in combatting communist tendencies in Canada in a large part because we have gone quietly about discovering where those forces were at work and, instead of advertising to the world what we are doing in all directions, have sought to gain our objective by quiet and effective means."

Of Mr. Bracken's comment on Czechoslovakia, Mr. King said:-

"Concerning Czechoslovakia we have all been saying that. That is the view which is held in all free countries. While Czechoslovakia has suffered in the manner she has so suddenly and unexpectedly it may be well that the disaster to that country may prove a beacon light which will guide the free nations to her deliverance as well as to the deliverance of other nations held in thrall by communists."

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. Leader, said in part:-

"I speak as one who, throughout his public life, has been an opponent of communism. I think all those who know me know that I have never compromised with the communist party. As

long as I am in the position in which I am today, there will be no compromise with those who wish to overthrow the Government by force and to undermine our democratic institutions, whether those people come from what is sometimes called the extreme left or indeed from the extreme right. We face a danger, not only from the extreme left but from the extreme right."

Solon E. Low, Social Credit Leader, said in part:-

"I want it definitely understood from the outset that as a Social Creditor, from the time I became interested in public affairs I have denounced communism. I have constantly and consistently opposed communism not only by what I have said but, I hope, also by the way I have acted. I believe in and advocate policies which are diametrically opposed to the principles of communism. I shall continue to do so as long as I have breath, Mr. Speaker, because I believe that those policies of Karl Marx which were spawned in the cesspools of Europe are evil things and must not be allowed to be transplanted into fertile soil in Canada. There is no room for an imported evil thing like that in our country."

**U.S. HONOURS CANADIANS:** Lieutenant-General John Carl Murchie, CB, CBE (retired) of Ottawa, was presented on Thursday with the United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, at a ceremony at the Rockcliffe residence of the Hon. Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada.

The United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, were conferred at the same time on Major-General John Henry MacQueen, CBE; Colonel Joseph William Bishop, OBE, and Lt.-Col. Edward Alison Flood, OBE.

Lt.-Gen. J.C. Murchie is a former wartime Chief of the Canadian General Staff at Ottawa and Chief of Staff at Canadian Military Headquarters in London, England. He was an artillery officer in World War I.

Maj.-Gen. J.H. MacQueen was Master-General of the Ordnance at Army Headquarters here after his return from overseas in 1945, and is now president of Canadian Arsenals Limited.

Col. Bishop and Lt.-Col. Flood are still serving at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, the former as Director of Mechanical Engineering (Army) and the latter with the Defence Research Board of Canada.

**TRADE AGREEMENT:** The Department of External Affairs announced Friday that, by an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ambassador of Turkey to Canada, the Governments of Canada and Turkey have agreed upon a Commercial Modus Vivendi which provides for the reciprocal exchange of most favoured nation tariff treatment.

**T.C.A. TRAFFIC MANAGER:** The appointment of W. Gordon Wood as General Traffic Manager, Trans-Canada Air Lines, was announced Wednesday by Anson C. McKim, O.B.E., vice-president - traffic.

Mr. Wood has held the post of General Traffic Supervisor at the company's headquarters in Winnipeg. He has been connected with the traffic department of T.C.A. since 1939, except during the war when he served overseas with the Royal Canadian Artillery as an air observation pilot.

**NEW AIR CARGO SERVICE:** From coast to coast in Canada, to the United States and Newfoundland and to overseas destinations, Trans-Canada Air Lines on Wednesday inaugurated a new air cargo service designed to aid Canadian business by providing a speedy means of distribution of merchandise in volume shipments with resultant economies, Anson McKim, vice-president of traffic, announced at Montreal.

The air cargo service will be distinct from air express which has been in operation on TCA flights since 1938. Air express is adaptable to smaller shipments and articles, such as matrix, medical supplies, documents, films, blue prints and other items of small size.

Air cargo will provide a fast "shipper-to-buyer" service but will differ from air express in that it is designed to attract large shipments. Volume rates will bring air transport charges down to the lowest levels seen in Canada.

TCA's new service will broaden markets in Canada by placing seasonal produce sales on practically a year round basis. And by making fruits and vegetables available during the winter months when they are often in short supply in central and eastern Canada, it will help maintain a consistently high standard of living throughout the nation.

**NEW SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS:** A substantial increase in the Vote for Indian Education is requested of Parliament in main estimates tabled in the House of Commons.

The Department of Mines and Resources proposes to provide 80 new day schools and four residential schools in isolated locations, it was explained by the Honourable J. Allison Glen, who pointed out that there are still large numbers of Indian children of school age who are at present without educational facilities.

"We can make some progress with the adult Indian, but the education of the child is where the work must begin if the Indian is to make his best contribution to the Canadian community," Mr. Glen said.

The Minister pointed out that an Indian's health, habits, energies, and ambitions should be supervised and directed through the school,

where early and continuous training will fit him to take his place in the life of the country. "This cannot be accomplished without modern, clean, well-lighted school buildings and qualified teachers," Mr. Glen stated.

**MAJOR HOGARTH APPOINTMENT:** Major R.E. Hogarth, DSO, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been appointed Canadian Military Attache to Yugoslavia, it was announced Wednesday by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. He will have the acting rank of lieutenant-colonel while so serving.

Lt.-Col. Hogarth, 31, served throughout the Second World War in the Royal Canadian Artillery. From August 1944 until January 1946 he was commanding officer (lieutenant-colonel) of the 23rd Field Regiment (Self-Propelled) R.C.A., and following his return to Canada he reverted to the rank of major on appointment to the Canadian Army Active Force.

He attended the Senior Officers' Course at Oxford in 1943 and the Canadian Staff College at Kingston, Ont., in 1946-47. Since then he has served at Army Headquarters.

Lt.-Col. Hogarth was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry and leadership in the Northwest Europe campaign.

**SECURITIES TRADE:** Canada's international trade in outstanding securities resulted in a small inflow of capital in 1947, in contrast with the predominant inflows from this type of transaction during the previous decade. The net purchase of securities from all countries during the year amounted to \$18 million compared with net sales of \$134.6 million in 1946 and \$191 million in 1945. There were net purchases from all countries in each month of 1947 with the exception of January and July.

The principal factors influencing the change in direction were the decline in United States demand for Canadian securities and a reduction in liquidations of United States securities by Canadians. Net transactions in all outstanding securities with the United States led to a purchase balance of \$10.5 million compared with net sales of \$170.2 million in 1946. In trade with the United Kingdom, net purchases declined to \$9.2 million in 1947 from \$35.4 million in 1946, while transactions with other countries showed a sales balance of \$1.7 million in 1947.

The volume of transactions in 1947 aggregated \$405.6 million, sharply reduced from the 1946 total of \$697 million. Sales to all countries were valued at \$193.8 million compared with \$415.8 million in 1946, and purchases from all countries at \$211.8 million compared with \$281.2 million. Sales to the United States in 1947 totalled \$182.3 million as against \$405 million, and purchases from that country, \$192.8 million as against \$234.8.

(C.W.B. March 19, 1948)

## FREEDOM OF INFORMATION CONFERENCE

**CANADIAN DELEGATES:** The Department of External Affairs on Thursday announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press which opens in Geneva, Switzerland, on March 23. All members of the United Nations have been invited to participate in the Conference which will have the task of formulating views concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of freedom of information.

The provisional agenda for the Conference, which was established by the Economic and Social Council, calls for a general discussion on the principles of freedom of information and consideration of certain fundamental principles to which media of information should have regard in performing their basic functions of gathering, transmitting and disseminating news and information without fetters. Study will be given to measures to facilitate the gathering of information, the international transmission of information, and concerning the free publication and reception of information.

Recommendations on these subjects have been made to the Conference by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, which has held two sessions at Lake Success. The first session of the Sub-Commission was held from May 19 to June 4, 1947, and the second, January 19 to February 3, 1948. Mr. G.V. Ferguson, editor of the Montreal Star, who attended the two sessions of the Sub-Commission in an individual capacity, played a prominent role in both sessions.

The Canadian delegation will be composed as follows:

**Jean Desy, K.C.,** Canadian Minister in Italy, who will head the delegation.

Mr. Desy, born in Montreal, was formerly Professor of International and Constitutional Law and Political History at the University of Montreal. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1925. Prior to his appointment as Canadian Minister in Italy, he served as Canadian Ambassador in Brazil. Mr. Desy has represented Canada on numerous international conferences and was senior adviser to the Canadian delegation at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

**DELEGATES:** **Arthur Ford,** Editor-in-Chief of the London Free Press, London, Ontario.

Mr. Ford is a native of Point Edward, Ontario, and a graduate of Victoria College of the University of Toronto. Having worked on newspapers in Stratford, Ottawa, New York, Winnipeg and Toronto he was assistant to the Canadian correspondent of The Times of London before joining the London Free Press. In 1942 he headed a group of Canadian

newspapermen who visited Australia and New Zealand on a goodwill tour. Mr. Ford "covered" the initial meetings of both the United Nations Conference at San Francisco and the United Nations General Assembly in New York and Lake Success. From 1942 to 1943 he was President of the Canadian Press. As Chancellor of the University of Western Ontario he took a leading part in the establishment of the University's school of journalism.

**W. Arthur Irwin,** Editor of Maclean's Magazine.

Born in Ayr, Ontario, Mr. Irwin attended school in Toronto and Winnipeg before entering the University of Manitoba on a scholarship. After serving overseas with the 10th Canadian Siege Battery he returned and completed his university studies at the University of Toronto receiving his Bachelor of Arts with honours in Political Science. Starting his newspaper career in 1920 on the Toronto Mail and Empire he joined the Toronto Globe in 1923 and was its correspondent in the Parliamentary Press Gallery. He joined Maclean's Magazine in 1925 as Associate Editor and was named Managing Editor in 1943 and Editor in 1945. Mr. Irwin was Canadian delegate to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in London, England, in 1945. He is a member of the National Executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

**Lorenzo Pare,** Ottawa correspondent, L'Action Catholique, Quebec, Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Born in Quebec, Mr. Pare received his B.A. in classical studies at the Quebec Seminary and studied philosophy at Laval University. A member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery since 1936, he covered the Quebec Conferences in 1943 and 1944 and the Washington Conference in 1943. Mr. Pare was a member of the group of Canadian newspapermen who visited Australia and New Zealand on a goodwill tour in 1942. He was a War Correspondent with the Canadian Army (Pacific theatre) in 1943.

**Daniel C. McArthur,** Chief Editor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation News Service.

A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and a veteran of the First World War, Mr. McArthur started his newspaper career with the Toronto Globe in 1922. After a variety of experiences in the news and publicity fields, he joined the Press and Information Department of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in 1939. When the C.B.C. news service was organized in 1941, he was appointed as Chief Editor.

**ADVISORS:** **Max Wershof,** Canadian High Commissioner's Office, London.

Mr. Wershof was born in Ottawa and graduated in law from the University of Alberta in 1930. After practising law in Edmonton, he joined the editorial staff of Burroughs and Co., Ltd., Toronto Law Publishers, in 1936. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1937 and has served in Washington, Ottawa and London.

**Campbell Moodie,** Information Officer, Canadian High Commissioner's Office, London.

Born in Capetown, South Africa, Mr. Moodie came to Canada at an early age and graduated from McGill University. He served overseas with the Canadian Army during the Second World War, and in 1942 he was seconded to the staff of the Canadian High Commissioner in London where he has served as an Information Officer successively under the Wartime Information Board, Canadian Information Service and the Department of External Affairs.

**George Hambleton,** Information Division, Department of External Affairs.

Born in Leek, Staffs., England, Mr. Hambleton came to Canada in 1906. After working for several years on the staffs of the Montreal Herald and Montreal Star, he

joined the Canadian Press in 1917, as Assistant Superintendent of the Ottawa Bureau. In 1920 he was appointed Superintendent and for seven years subsequently directed the Canadian Press, Ottawa Service. In 1928 he was appointed European Staff Correspondent of Canadian Press and represented his organization at all Imperial Conferences between the First and Second World Wars. He is a former President of the Ottawa Press Gallery. Since 1939 he has been connected with Canadian governmental information services.

**SECRETARY TO THE DELEGATION:** **Llewellyn A.D. Stephens,** Canadian Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

Born in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Stephens attended Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario. He received his B.A. in 1937 from McMaster University and his M.A. from Harvard University in 1938. In 1941 he entered the Canadian Army and served with the Canadian Intelligence Corps in the United Kingdom and Western European theatres. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945 and was Secretary to the UNESCO Conferences at Paris in 1946 and Mexico in 1947. He joined the staff of the Berne Legation in February, 1948.