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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, discussed world affairs in an address at a Richelieu Club luncheon in Montreal on March 5. The Prime Minister spoke in French. In translation his remarks read, in part, as follows:

"...The Christian nations have not lost hope of seeing some day the triumph of the universal principles of the San Francisco Charter. But they are all conscious of the necessity for them, until these ideals finally materialize, to ensure their security through the conclusion of regional pacts such as the North Atlantic Pact.

"As far as I am concerned, I am convinced that the best and most practical means of preserving the peace is to achieve, as soon as possible, union between all peace-loving nations.

"It is not enough to have right on our side; we must also have the necessary strength to ensure that it is respected. Only union can provide us with the required strength. Because I am convinced of that, I deem it my duty to spare no effort, with my fellow-countrymen as well as with the governments concerned, to obtain the early establishment of such a system of alliances.

"We do not want a third world war. We wish to go on living in peace with those who are dear to us. We must do everything to avoid a new catastrophe.

"You all know that Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg have signed

the Brussels Treaty. You know that the Brussels Treaty is a guarantee, for these members of the Western Union, of the closest political, economic and military co-operation. But these European nations, weakened by the last war, are no more able to ensure by themselves their own security and the preservation of international peace than could the United States or Canada alone.

"This is why it is important to achieve union of all these nations as soon as possible through a powerful system of collective security.

"In that spirit, representatives of Canada, the United States and the Western Union countries have already been studying for several months the possible terms of a North Atlantic Security Pact.

"I hope that these talks, now taking place in a cordial atmosphere, will bring about the negotiation of a treaty. Once its clauses have been defined the Canadian Parliament, as far as our country is concerned, will be called upon to accept or reject them.

"You will all admit, I think, that our geographic position, our historic ties, our security and our Christian traditions demand that Canada take a place within this community of European nations.

"It is a secret to no one that the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union are dreaming of world domination. To achieve this end, they rely as much on the weakening of the democracies as on the might of their own armies.

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES HIGHER

OVER-ALL GRAIN PICTURE: The combined wheat supply of the world's four major wheat-exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia -- amounted at January 1, 1949, to 1,617 million bushels, some 30 million above the supply level at the beginning of 1948.

While wheat stocks are up only moderately from a year ago, the total supply of all grains at 158 million short tons is 29 per cent greater than the stocks a year earlier and 14 per cent above the average of the past five years.

According to a recent grain bulletin by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the world export supply of grain, in contrast with recent years, appears to be about equal to the import demand for which means of financing and procurement are available.

A year ago, according to the bulletin, stated import requirements for all grain exceeded the export supply by nearly 50 per cent, and in 1946-47 requirements for food purposes alone were placed at around 38 million tons, against which there was a total export availability of 28 million tons, including 20 million tons of wheat.

The improved supply and requirement position in 1948-49, states FAO, results largely from the better harvest in western Europe -- the principal import area -- and from good harvests in the exporting countries of North America and also of eastern Europe, partic-

ARCTIC QUARANTINE: In a joint statement issued on March 4 the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, warned all persons who may wish to travel to or in the 3,000-square mile area, extending from north of Eskimo Point to and including Chesterfield and westward to Baker Lake, that a strict quarantine is in force in the area and will be continued for at least another two weeks.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is co-operating in the enforcement of the quarantine that has been ordered.

ularly in the Danube Basin and parts of the Soviet Union. Production of wheat alone in Europe last year exceeds the small 1947 harvest by 52 per cent, or 12.5 million tons, and total grain production is greater by nine per cent, or 22.8 million tons, than in 1947. Despite this improvement, demand for wheat imports has continued active in the current season.

The FAO bulletin points out that the estimated export availability of all grains at around 39 million tons is much above average. If this figure is reached, total grain exports will approach the record movement of some 39 million tons averaged in the period of the late 20's and early 30's.

CANADIAN REPORT: With a revised carry-over of 77.7 million bushels of wheat at July 31, 1948, Canada's total wheat supply for the 1948-49 crop year stands at 471.3 million bushels, according to the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

Out of the current crop-year total, the quantity available for export or carry-over is estimated at 321.3 million bushels, of which 102.6 million bushels had been exported as wheat and wheat flour during the six months, August to January. The latter figure compares with exports of 97.0 million bushels in the first half of the preceding crop year. Wheat exported as grain during August-January of the present crop year amounted to 74.0 million bushels, an increase of 10.6 million bushels over exports for the corresponding period of the previous crop year, while exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat are five million bushels less at 28.6 million bushels.

The balance remaining for export or carry-over at February 1 was 218.7 million bushels as compared with 175.0 million on the same date last year.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 26 increased to 73,224 cars from 70,591 cars in the previous week, but were down from the loadings of 76,422 cars in the corresponding week last year. Grain products declined from 2,914 cars in 1948 to 2,188 cars, live stock from 1,895 to 1,462 cars; sand, stone, gravel, etc., from 3,030 to 2,812 cars; pulpwood from 8,030 to 6,766 cars; lumber from 3,647 to 2,951 cars; wood pulp and paper from 4,873 to 4,461 cars; miscellaneous freight from 5,452 cars to 4,723; and I. c. l. merchandise from 18,154 to 17,747 cars. Grain increased from 4,931 to 5,236 cars; coal from 5,798 to 6,925 cars; and gasoline and oils from 3,676 to 4,244 cars.

COST OF LIVING INDEX DOWN SLIGHTLY

EASED ONE TENTH POINT: With lower food prices slightly overbalancing increases for fuel and light, homefurnishings and services, and miscellaneous items, Canada's official cost-of-living index, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, eased one-tenth of a point from 159.6 at the beginning of January to 159.5 at February 1. The latest standing compares with 150.1 a year earlier and is 58.2 per cent above the August, 1939 level.

The food index declined from 202.2 at the beginning of January to 200.4. At the February 1 level it was five points down from the maximum of 205.4 reached at October 1, but 14.3 points above a year earlier. As compared

with January, egg prices again moved sharply lower, while meats and shortening were also down. Citrus fruits advanced, with other foods showing little change.

Firmness in coal and coke moved the fuel and light series up from 130.0 at the beginning of January to 130.8. Homefurnishings and services also gained 0.8 to 167.8. There was a rise in miscellaneous items from 126.6 to 128.1 as tobacco, cigars, and theatre admissions showed some increases.

The clothing index dropped fractionally from 181.9 to 181.8. There was no February recalculation of the rent index which remained at 121.7.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES (1935-39=100)

Table with 8 columns: Combined Index, Food, Rent, Fuel and Light, Clothing, Home Furnishings and Services, Miscellaneous. Rows for February 1, 1949; January 3, 1949; and February 2, 1948.

EXPLORE ARCTIC ISLANDS: One of the most important discoveries that has come out of recent work in the Canadian Arctic is the presence in Foxe Basin, west of Baffin Island, of some large islands which have never yet appeared on any published map.

The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, announced on March 4 that during the coming summer a party organized by the Geographical Bureau of the Department will explore these islands.

The party will be under the charge of Mr. T.H. Manning, noted for previous exploratory work in the Arctic; in addition, it will contain two geographers, a botanist and a geologist. It will proceed north from Moosonee at the end of steel in James Bay in a specially constructed 45-ft. boat.

ON BOARD "MAGNIFICENT": As Canadian Task Group 215.8, comprising the aircraft carrier "Magnificent" and the destroyers "Haida" and "Nootka", steamed into the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream off Bermuda on Monday, pilots of the 19th Carrier Air Group and 826 Firefly Squadron of the 18th CAG were up at dawn to commence a rigid schedule of air exercises.

First off the flight deck of the big carrier

was a Sea Fury fighter piloted by Lt. Cdr. (P) H.J. Hunter, of Montreal, commander of the 19th CAG, who led two other Furies on a fighter direction exercise.

Other pilots then began intensive deck landing training under conditions ideal for flying. Both the fast Sea Furies and Firefly's were used.

For some of the aircrew this was the first experience in landing the Sea Fury aircraft on the flight deck of a carrier. Each man must have eight deck landings to his credit before carrying on with further exercises. In preparation for the actual training at sea, R.C.N. pilots are required to complete from 100 to 120 dummy deck landings on the airdrome at H.M.C.S. "Shearwater", Dartmouth.

IRON AND STEEL: Canadian production of iron and steel continued at a high level in January, exceeding the tonnages for the same month last year by a considerable margin. Totals also were well above the monthly averages for 1948.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, combined output of steel ingots and castings amounted to 284,707 tons in January as compared with 280,425 in December and 256,726 a year earlier. Ingot output in January was 275,987 tons and castings 8,720 tons. This year's January total was the highest since May 1948, when output was 289,567 tons.

"ARMY WEEK" IN MAY: "Army Week" -- which last year saw some 50,000 members of the Active and Reserve Forces of the Army play host to more than 6,000,000 interested visitors and spectators at elaborate military displays across the country -- will be held this year from May 15 to 22, it has been announced at Ottawa.

This year, as last, all Army camps, armories and establishments will be thrown open to the public.

A huge success last year, "Army Week" was inaugurated to give Canadians in all parts of the country a chance to meet men of the Army; to see how they live and work, and to understand some of the constructive jobs they perform in their peacetime role.

CANADIAN TROOPS IN UK: Under a reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, Canadian Army personnel on duty, leave or pass in the UK now are eligible for full medical treatment in either service or civilian hospitals or clinics without cost to themselves or to the Canadian public.

Similarly, British armed forces personnel are afforded the same medical treatment free of charge here in Canada.

Canada formerly was charged at the rate of 10 shillings (\$2) per day for soldiers and 12 shillings (\$2.50) for officers treated in British service hospitals, and at prevailing rates for troops admitted to civilian institutions or treated by civilian doctors.

FRENCH DECORATIONS: Two officers and two non-commissioned officers of the wartime Canadian Postal Corps have been granted awards by the Republic of France "for outstanding service to the French cause during the Second World War," Army Headquarters has announced. All four are now in civilian life. They are:

Lt. Col. Robert A. Trotman, MBE, of Calgary, and Major J.R.C.A. Goulet of Hull, Que., who received the *Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise*, Argent;

Sgt. Jean-Marcel Richer de Lafleche, of Montreal, and Sgt. Lloyd A. Michener, of Regina, Sask., who receive the *Medaille de la Reconnaissance*, Bronze.

RESTORE PRE-WAR NAMES: The 1st and 2nd Armoured Regiments, RCAC, of the Canadian Army Active Force have had their well known pre-war names restored to them.

Effective immediately the units now will be known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons (1st Armoured Regiment) and Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) (2nd Armoured Regiment).

A few weeks ago, a similar order restored pre-war designations to all armoured units of the Reserve Force.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 24 amounted to 145,455,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,091,000 bushels from the February 17 total, but a rise of 37,334,000 over the same date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 24 were 720,000 bushels as compared with 557,000 a year ago. Overseas export clearances during the week totalled 3,258,000 bushels compared with 4,329,000.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending February 24, totals for the same week last year being in brackets: oats, 276,000 (214,000) bushels; barley, 314,000 (124,000); rye, 15,000 (10,000); flaxseed, 63,000 (9,000).

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales showed an increase of five per cent during the week ending February 26 over the same week last year, according to preliminary figures. Largest increase of 31 per cent was registered in Alberta. Rise in Manitoba was seven per cent, Ontario four per cent, and Quebec two per cent. The Maritimes and Saskatchewan had declines of one and two per cent, respectively. Percentage change for British Columbia is not available for the week.

NEW STAMP FOR NFLD. UNION: Details are now given by the Canada Post Office of the special 4-cent stamp, which the Postmaster General, Mr. Bertrand, has announced will be issued on April 1 to mark the entry of Newfoundland into Canadian Confederation.

The stamp will bear a reproduction of the famous ship "Matthew" the 50-ton vessel in which John Cabot sailed from Bristol, England, in 1497, when he sighted the "New Found Land", which he claimed for his Sovereign King Henry VII.

The design on the stamp shows a mediaeval ship under sail with the St. Georges' Cross flying at the main. In the left foreground is shown a forested headland - the Newfoundland Coast.

The commemorative stamp will measure approximately 1½ by 1 in. or the size of the current Canadian pictorial issue which commemorates the completion of 100 years of Responsible Government. The colour will be green.

Plans have been made to have the new stamp placed on sale at all principal Canadian Post Offices, including Newfoundland on April 1. The first day covers for philatelists will be handled by the Postmaster, St. John's, Newfoundland. Collectors of first day covers will be required to pay a service charge of 5 cents for each cover to be returned by ordinary mail,

and 10 cents for each cover to be returned by Registered or Air Mail. These service charges are in addition to the postage the collector wishes affixed to the cover for regular mail, air mail or registration. The stamps will be on sale by mail order through the Philatelic Section of the Post Office Department on and after April 1.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS: In contrast with the steady upward climb in evidence since mid-1948, factory shipments of motor vehicles dropped sharply in January to reach the lowest monthly total since September, 1946. The decline in the month from January last year was due to sharply reduced shipments of passenger models. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States showed a substantial increase over a year ago.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, shipments of Canadian-made vehicles amounted to 13,863 units as compared with 27,305 in the preceding month and 16,715 in the corresponding month last year. In September, 1946 the total was 11,543. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States numbered 899 compared with 88 last year.

BUTTER SUPPLIES: Domestic disappearance of creamery butter in Canada in January was at the low total of 20,591,000 pounds, down approximately 550,000 pounds or 2½ per cent from the same month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Creamery butter production during the month, as previously published, increased to 9,696,000 pounds as compared with 8,957,000 a year earlier. The quantity of butter imported during the month under the special duty-free arrangements amounted to 1,511,000.

Stock holdings of creamery butter on January 1, which amounted to almost 37,500,000 pounds, represented a decline of about 20 per cent from December and nearly 15 per cent from the same date last year. The total supply, represented by stocks at the beginning, plus butter produced during the month, fell 22½ per cent from December and eight per cent from January last year.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: Production of Canada's chemicals and allied products industries, which fell off sharply in 1946 following the cessation of output for war purposes, increased in value in 1947 to \$450 million from \$376 million in the preceding year, according to final summary figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The year's value was the highest in any peacetime year and, with shell-filling excluded, was greater than in any of the war years.

About two-thirds of the 1947 gain of 20 per cent was due to higher prices for the

products of chemicals group of industries, the Bureau estimates, and about one-third to greater volume of production. During 1947 there were 1,031 establishments making chemicals and allied products and a monthly average of 38,491 employees.

"THE MACKENZIE HIGHWAY": The recently constructed highway from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River on the shore of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories has been named "The Mackenzie Highway", it was announced March 10, by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon. The road is 386 miles long and was built at a cost of \$4,300,000 under a co-operative arrangement between the federal Government and the Government of Alberta. The federal contribution was \$2,900,000.

The road is 20-feet wide and has a gravelled surface. It is now linked up with a winter road which runs from Hay River to the flourishing mining town of Yellowknife. It will provide much needed all-year-round transportation facilities into an area in which great developments have taken place in recent years. Active prospecting for base metals as well as gold has been continuing and in recent months spectacular results have been reported.

FUR INDUSTRY: The production of the Canadian fur goods industry in 1947 had a total factory value of \$57,542,000, showing a decline of less than one per cent from the all-time record total of \$57,738,000 in 1946, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

The industry, centred mainly in Quebec and Ontario, provided employment for 6,094 persons as compared with 6,264 in 1946, and paid out a total of \$11,406,564 in salaries and wages compared with \$10,512,674. The materials used were valued at \$36,913,000, comprising furs and skins to the value of \$33,992,000, and other materials at \$2,921,000.

Fur coats account for a major part of the total value of production. There were 213,711 women's fur coats, jackets and boleros produced in 1947 to the value of \$42,907,316 compared with 214,240 valued at \$41,530,129 in the preceding year, and 2,102 men's fur coats valued at \$416,657 compared with 2,008 valued at \$414,668.

PAUL L. BELCOURT APPOINTMENT: The Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on March 10 announced the appointment of Paul L. Belcourt of Ottawa as Assistant Secretary of the recently formed Royal Commission on Transportation. The Royal Commission consists of Honourable W.F.A. Turgeon (chairman), Professor H.F. Angus and Professor H.A. Innis (commissioners), Rt. Hon. J.L. Ilesley (counsel) and G.R. Hunter (secretary).

REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

COUNTERACT COMMUNISTS: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced in the House of Commons on March 7 that the Department of Justice is studying legislation dealing with the possibility of taking effective action to counteract the activities of communist parties. His statement was made in response to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew. The Hansard record is, in part, as follows:

Mr. Drew: I should like to direct a question to the Prime Minister. In view of the statements made during the past two weeks by the national leaders of communist parties throughout the world, to the effect it is their intention to sabotage preparations for defence and assist the Soviet Union in the event of war, is the Government prepared to announce any steps, by way of legislation or otherwise, to deal effectively with this pattern of treason which has been disclosed?

Mr. St. Laurent: The Leader of the Opposition was kind enough to write me a lengthy letter dealing with the background which prompted his question. In answer may I say that these matters are constantly under careful surveillance by the Department of External Affairs. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition will not mind my saying that his letter contained a suggestion that a statement had been made in Canada by Tim Buck. I should like to ask him if he would indicate to me when that statement was made, because I have inquired about it and we have no knowledge of any recent statement by him. The exact form and terms of any such statement would be a matter of concern, because it might constitute an overt act which would come within the existing provisions of the Criminal Code.

I might add that there is a bill on the order paper--it is being carefully examined by the law officers of the Department of Justice--dealing with the possibility of taking effective action to counteract the activities of communist parties. The Department of Justice has not yet made its report on that proposed legislation or on like measures adopted in other countries, and the practical effect of such legislation. I should be obliged to the leader of the opposition if he would call to my attention, either here or by some other means, any recent statement of a communist leader in Canada, because it would be given careful scrutiny to ascertain whether it fell within the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Mr. Drew: Mr. Speaker, I do not think the Prime Minister will object if I read one sentence in my letter to which he referred:

"The uniform pattern of these statements gives a new meaning and an entirely different significance to a similar statement made by the Leader of the Canadian communist party, Tim Buck, some time ago."

The occasion to which I referred was a speech Tim Buck was reported to have made in Vancouver on November 13, 1946. As I pointed out, this was not a recent happening--

Mr. St. Laurent: In 1946?

Mr. Drew: It occurred in 1946, but it gains a new meaning in the light of this recent pattern which has been announced. The reports of that speech stated that Tim Buck had publicly stated he would not defend Canada in the event of war with the Soviet, but would in fact follow the same course as he had followed during the past war. This report was carried extensively by the press at that time. I would be glad to furnish the Prime Minister with the reference to the clippings, if they are not already available to him.

Mr. St. Laurent: I am sure the clippings are available, and I will have them looked at. My chief concern was whether it was something as far back as that, or something more recent.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, in the House of Commons on March 7, answered a question from the member for Vancouver South, Mr. Green, as to whether the adjourned Commonwealth Conference which was to take place in Ceylon in May, might now be held in Ottawa in April. Question and answer were as follows:

Mr. Green: Apparently the Daily Telegraph of London, England, this morning carried a dispatch, which has been reprinted in certain Canadian papers, to the effect that the adjourned Commonwealth Conference to deal primarily with Pacific and Far Eastern questions, which was to take place in Ceylon in May, may now be held in Ottawa in April. Is the Prime Minister prepared to make a statement with regard to that dispatch?

Mr. St. Laurent: I am prepared to state that no such arrangements have been made.

Mr. Green: May I ask the Prime Minister a supplementary question? Can he say whether the Conference is to take place in May? If so, where is it to be held, or is there to be any further meeting?

Mr. St. Laurent: There was a suggestion that a Conference of Ministers of External Affairs might be held in Ceylon some time in May, 1949. It is not to be held in May, 1949. Correspondence is proceeding at the present time to determine whether it will be held at a later date, or whether there will be an opportunity for something that would take its place at the time of the meeting of the United Nations in the autumn of 1949.

ALASKA HIGHWAY OUTLET: Parliament will be asked at the present session, for funds to assist in the construction of a 58-mile, all-weather road as an outlet to the Alaska High-

way for the people of Atlin, B.C., the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, announced on March 7. Thirty-two miles of the proposed road are in British Columbia and it is anticipated that an agreement respecting the construction of the road will be reached shortly between the federal and British Columbia Governments.

The Atlin District is known to contain extensive mineral resources and is considered favourable prospecting ground, and the lack of year-round transportation is adversely affecting development operations. Atlin is located in the northwestern corner of the province and the Yukon provides the only outlet. Present means of transport between Atlin and the Yukon is by boat, for about four months in the summer, and by aeroplane. For a short time during the winter tractor trains carry freight.

SUB-AMENDMENT DEFEATED: By a vote of 174 to 39, the House of Commons, on March 9, defeated a C.C.F. no-confidence motion, presented as a sub-amendment in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the division the Government was supported by the Progressive Conservative party and two Quebec Independents, while the Social Credit group voted with the C.C.F. Still to be voted upon at this writing are no-confidence motions by the Progressive Conservative and Social Credit parties.

The C.C.F. sub-amendment would have had the House regret "that Your Excellency's advisers

RESTITUTION COURTS: The Department of External Affairs has announced that special courts (called "chambers") have been established throughout the French Zone of Occupation in Germany to hear claims for the restitution of property situated in that area.

Canadian citizens or persons residing in Canada who have such claims should submit their requests for the institution of legal proceedings directly to the appropriate court on or before May 15, 1949; otherwise, their claims may be barred.

Full information on the procedure to be followed may be obtained from the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT: Industrial employment showed a pronounced seasonal recession between December 1 and January 1. Curtailment of outdoor work, shut-downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes contributed to the contraction which was common to all provinces. The drop in employment was accompanied by a substantial falling-off as compared with December 1 in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments.

have failed to make provision for the orderly marketing of natural products and for their exchange for goods much needed in Canada and for the elimination of speculation in food-stuffs. We further regret that Your Excellency's advisers have failed to make provision for national health insurance."

FUNDY NATIONAL PARK: Parliament will be asked to approve of "Fundy National Park" as the name of New Brunswick's new 80-square mile scenic and recreational area, in legislation to be presented by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon.

The name was chosen by Hon. J.B. McNair, Premier of New Brunswick, from among entries in an essay contest held throughout provincial schools to select a title for the park.

Overlooking the Bay of Fundy, the property was donated by the Province and officially proclaimed a national park in April, 1948. Substantial improvements have been carried out by the National Parks Service; administration buildings erected; road and trails reconstructed and improved. Plans are well underway for a salt water swimming pool, nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, and a bowling green.

Accommodation for visitors will be provided by hotels and bungalow cabins operated by private enterprise.

The official opening of Fundy National Park is expected to take place some time during the coming summer.

The loss of 3.4 per cent in employment reported by the 19,704 firms furnishing information to the Bureau of Statistics in the eight principal industrial groups was larger than at the beginning of 1948 or any earlier year since 1941, but was below pre-war years.

The index number of employment declined from 204.3 in December to 197.3 at the beginning of January -- highest in the record for that date -- and compares with 193.7 a year ago. The sums distributed at January 1 in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 6.1 per cent than at the beginning of December, and the per capita weekly figure declined from \$42.23 to \$41.03.

The level of employment in communications was slightly higher than at December 1 and there was an increase of 0.8 per cent in retail trade. The general trend in the remaining industrial groups was downward. The greatest percentage losses were in transportation, logging and construction in which they amounted to 2.6 per cent, 7.7 per cent, and 11.6 per cent, respectively. In manufacturing there was a contraction of 2.4 per cent, and in mining 2.5 per cent.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

ICAO LONDON MEETING: International co-operation to finance and operate essential civil air navigation facilities and services in Greece, the Faeroe Islands and on the North Atlantic Ocean will be the object of a special meeting in London, beginning April 20, it was announced at International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters on March 7. ICAO is treating these cases on a "joint support" basis -- that is, nations which benefit from these facilities will be asked to supply the financial support and the technical assistance necessary to operate them.

The joint support request made to ICAO by the Government of Greece involves mainly necessary construction work and new installations which will be required during the next five years to allow the civil airport at Ellinikon, near Athens, to handle safely large modern aeroplanes. Estimates place the cost of this work at approximately \$2,000,000. Also to be considered are other air safety and navigation facilities needed in Greece, such as meteorological and communications services and radio aids to navigation.

The London meeting will take up the request of the Danish Government for aid in financing a LORAN (long range radio navigation aid) station in Skuvanæs, Faeroe Islands. As the

LORAN facilities are used by the airlines of many countries, the Danish Government feels that their maintenance should not be a charge on Denmark alone.

Remaining item on the London agenda is the North Atlantic ocean weather ship network. At present, under ICAO auspices, 10 Atlantic nations maintain these ships, which are primarily used for meteorological reporting, and which play an important part in providing trustworthy weather forecasts for North Atlantic crossings. The ocean stations also provide communications and search and rescue services.

An ICAO conference in London in September, 1946, led to a 10-nation agreement to provide the ocean weather stations. Since that time the network has gradually come into operation. At present 11 stations are manned, and the remaining two will be manned before the end of June. Next month's London meeting is required to renew the agreement, and to make any changes found necessary as a result of experience gained in the operation of the weather ships.

Other ICAO joint support projects now in effect include the financing of a LORAN station, and of meteorological, area traffic control and communications services, on the island of Iceland.

(Continued from P.1)

"Well, I am convinced that if we take the proper steps to make ourselves and the Charter respected, the democracies will convince the Communist leaders that it would be impossible for them to win any war which they might precipitate; and, realistic as they are, they will launch no war which they are not confident of winning.

"What I wish to emphasize again, what I wish to say once and for all, is that if we want to be strong, it is not with the intention of waging a war but solely of preventing it.

"The tragedy of the subjugation of one nation after the other by a dictatorship must not repeat itself. Should it happen again, the sufferings of invaded peoples and the losses of the liberating armies would be much more considerable than in the last conflict.

"A new conflagration would ruin us economically and would shatter the whole economy of the world; but the ruins it would accumulate would not be confined to the economic sphere. With atomic and bacteriological weapons a new war would probably bring about the destruction of civilized mankind.

"If, unhappily, war should again break out, the United States and the Soviet Union would inevitably be involved. In such an event, we could not remain neutral. We are in fact situated between these two Great Powers and,

whether we like it or not, war would be at our doorstep.

"But it would not be merely a conflict between these two states. It would be a conflict between a communistic and atheistic world and our democratic and Christian civilization. Between these two ways of life we have no choice.

"The religious persecutions which are now prevailing with increased fury in the countries behind the iron curtain are painful evidence that Communist expansion is the most serious threat to our religious and civil liberties.

"I do not want Canada to become a new Hungary. And it is because we wish to do everything in our power to ensure the preservation of our dearest institutions and our most sacred traditions that my colleagues and I are advocating the conclusion of the North Atlantic Security Pact. We are doing this frankly and openly in all provinces of Canada and in both languages.

"We want peace. We want security. We want to be able to go on devoting our resources and energies to the preservation of the welfare and prosperity of our country.

"It is in this spirit that we must envisage the North Atlantic Security Pact, the purpose of which, and the only purpose, is to ensure peace and brotherhood among men."