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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS: The Department of External Affairs announced on January 12 the following appointments and transfers:

Mr. D.M. Johnson, now head of the American and Far Eastern Division, is being posted to Dublin as Acting High Commissioner in the absence of the Honourable W.F.A. Turgeon who was recently appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on National Transportation.

Mr. A.F.W. Plumptre will join the Department on January 17. He will be head of the Economic Division. This post has been vacant since October, when Mr. H.O. Moran was appointed Special Assistant to the Acting Under-Secretary.

Mr. Leon Mayrand, who is now Head of the European Division, will become the Head of the American and Far Eastern Division. He will be replaced as Head of the European Division by Mr. T.W.L. MacDermot, the Head of the Personnel Division.

Mr. M. Cadieux, of the Personnel Division, has been appointed Acting Head of the Personnel Division.

Following are brief biographies:

DAVID M. JOHNSON

Born at Lachine, Quebec. Graduated from McGill and Oxford (B.A., with honours in jurisprudence, and B.C.L.). He was with a legal firm in Montreal, then joined the Depart-

ment of Finance as Solicitor to the Treasury. In 1941 he was seconded to the Department of External Affairs and served in the Office of the High Commissioner in London. In 1943, he joined the Canadian Army and served overseas. On demobilization, he returned to the Department of Finance and joined the Department of External Affairs in January, 1947. In his latest appointment he was head of the American and Far Eastern Division.

A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

Born in Montreal, 1907, Graduate of University of Toronto (B.A.) and Cambridge, England (M.A.). On economic staff of University of Toronto, 1930-41. Representative of Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Financial Attaché to the Canadian Embassy, Washington, 1942-45. Secretary, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, 1945-47. Associate Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto, 1947-49.

HERBERT OWEN MORAN

Born at Peterborough, Ontario, 1908. Graduated from University of Toronto and studied at Osgoode Hall. Called to the Ontario Bar in 1935, and practised in Toronto. Served overseas for five and a half years. In 1945 he became Officer I/C, Canadian Section Head-

SUMMER JOBS FOR STUDENTS: The annual survey by the Department of Labour to uncover thousands of summer job openings for university undergraduates is now underway. It has been announced by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell...

The number of jobs needed would at least equal the 1947 figure which was estimated at 40,000. The campaign is being directed, as in former years, by the Technical Personnel Division, of the Department, and the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service.

The Minister pointed out that a large proportion of the students must earn during their vacations in order to finance their studies. This applied particularly to veterans, who draw living allowances only while they are actually attending university.

Many students, also, needed specific types of summer employment in order to obtain practical experience in the course of obtaining their degrees. Mr. Mitchell said that employers had been the first to stress the value of such training for those who, in many cases, will become their permanent employees on graduation.

A questionnaire had been sent to more than 12,000 potential employers of students to determine what job openings could be expected in the spring, the requirements for these jobs, and the remuneration. As employers returned these questionnaires, job lists would be compiled and sent to universities. The lists would be amended regularly up to the end of the university year.

In addition to finding temporary summer employment for undergraduates, the survey also aimed at finding permanent positions for members of the 1949 graduating class.

The Minister stated that the National Employment Service stands ready to assist employers in such matters as arranging interviews with students at the universities.

LT.-GEN. SIMONDS TO RETURN: A two-year exchange of two top-ranking British and Canadian officers will end in August when Lt.-Gen. G.G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO, returns from the United Kingdom to take command of the National Defence College and the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston, Ont.

Gen. Simonds' impending return was announced on January 10 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, who added that the British exchange officer, Maj.-Gen. J.F.M. Whiteley, CB, CBE, MC, present commandant of the colleges, would return to England following Gen. Simonds' arrival.

Since the exchange went into effect in January, 1947, Gen. Simonds has been Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College at Camberley, England. At the same time Gen. Whiteley took command of the Canadian Army Staff College, and, when it opened in January 1948, of the National Defence College.

Lt.-Gen. Guy Granville Simonds is the former

commander of the 2nd Canadian Corps in North-west Europe, and, after VE-Day, of the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands. When the CFN was disbanded early in 1946, he studied at the Imperial Defence College.

A veteran of both world wars, Maj.-Gen. Whiteley served as a brigadier, general staff, with the Eighth Army in the Middle East. In 1942 he was transferred to Allied Forces' Headquarters in the Mediterranean where he attained his present rank. Early in 1944 he was posted to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. Following the war he became Allied liaison officer in Germany. He was appointed Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College in November 1945.

Gen. Simonds will take up his new post about a month prior to the commencement of the third National Defence College course on September 3.

R.C.N. MEDICAL POSTS: Changes in three of the Royal Canadian Navy's principal medical posts were announced January 11 at Naval Headquarters.

Surgeon-Commander Eric H. Lee, R.C.N., of Saskatoon and Ottawa, has been appointed to the aircraft carrier H.M.C.S. "Magnificent" as Principal Medical Officer. Surgeon-Commander Marvin C. Wellman, R.C.N., of Harold, Ontario, succeeds Commander Lee as Atlantic Command Medical Officer and Principal Medical Officer, H.M.C.S. "Stadacona", Halifax. Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander (P) Edward L.G. Alford, R.C.N., of Ottawa, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Naval Air Station, H.M.C.S. "Shearwater", Dartmouth, N.S.

BORDER TRAFFIC: Highway traffic between Canada and the United States was five per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative increase for the first 11 months of the year over the same period of 1947 was seven per cent.

The increase in November was reflected both in American traffic entering Canada and in Canadian traffic returning from the United States, respective increases standing at four per cent and nine per cent. The aggregate number of border crossings in November was 568,600, consisting of 392,200 foreign entries and 176,400 Canadian vehicles returning.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 30 amounted to 170,945,000 bushels, showing a decline of 1,349,000 bushels from the December 23 figure of 172,294,000 bushels but up 31,278,000 bushels in advance of the corresponding total of 139,667,000 bushels for 1947.

STUDY SALMON DEPLETION: Steps which the Federal Department of Fisheries might take to build up the depleted sockeye salmon runs in the Skeena River in northern British Columbia were discussed in a report delivered at the annual meeting in Ottawa last week of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The report represents five years of intensive investigations by the Board's Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C. with Dr. A.L. Pritchard, formerly a biologist with the Board and now Director of Fish Culture Development in the federal Department of Fisheries, in charge.

The investigations were initiated by the Board in 1944 after the industry experienced two extremely low catches in the Skeena River in 1942 and 1943, indicating the fishery was at a critical stage.

Dr. Pritchard and his associates determined that in addition to the sockeye, the pink salmon had suffered a serious decline in productivity. It was suggested that implementation of restrictions to build up the sockeye runs would afford sufficient protection to the pink salmon. The sockeye populations have shown a decline over the years. Main factor affecting the runs was the increased efficiency in the industry's fishing effort. In the case of the pinks, major blame was placed on weather conditions as they adversely affected spawning and production of young fish.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

But in both instances, the report said, the decline once started was undoubtedly furthered by many other factors such as obstructions in the river beds, predation by other fish and harbour seals and adverse climatic conditions. Another factor in the situation is the heavy Indian food fishery which maintains a constant level from year to year irrespective of the escapement.

Any corrective measures in respect of these factors should be implemented concurrently, it was suggested. These corrective measures include: recommendation that the consideration be given to reducing the amount of fishing through shortening the season or lengthening the closed periods, and by restricting the area in which nets may be set. Recommendation is also made that more assistance be given the parent salmon on their spawning run by carrying out a thorough and continuous program of stream improvement. As an important step in this direction it is suggested that another fishway be installed at Moricetown Falls to ease the passage for all salmon. Requisite supervision of the Indian fishery will be maintained.

LIVING COSTS DECREASE: Cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities all showed decreases between November 1 and December 1, ranging from 0.3 points for Vancouver to 1.2 points for Halifax. Over the same period the general index receded 0.7 points.

As in the case of the all-Canada figure, the declines in the indexes for the eight cities mainly reflected easier prices for foods, notably eggs. Meats, fruits and vegetables were fractionally lower at most centres also. Other main groups recorded relatively narrow changes during the month.

Composite city index declines between November 1 and December 1, 1948 were as follows: Halifax, 1.2 to 150.8; Saint John, 0.7 to 155.5; Montreal, 1.0 to 161.5; Toronto, 0.7 to 154.5; Winnipeg, 0.8 to 152.2; Saskatoon, 0.7 to 161.6; Edmonton, 0.6 to 153.6; and Vancouver, 0.3 to 160.8

MOTOR VEHICLES SHIPMENTS: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles -- which had been running slightly below 1947 in the first 10 months of 1948 -- increased sharply in November for the third successive month, to bring the 11-month total slightly above that for the same period of 1947.

November shipments totalled 26,794 units compared with 25,057 in October and 23,240 units in November, 1947, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the 11 months was 236,873 as compared with 236,705 for January-November, 1947.

Shipments in November consisted of 18,475 passenger cars and 8,319 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger cars, 13,932 were for sale in Canada and 4,543 for export, while 6,060 of the commercial vehicles were destined for domestic sales and 2,259 for shipment abroad.

During the 11 months ending November, 188,819 units were shipped for sale in Canada and 48,054 for export. Of the former, 121,738 were passenger models and 67,081 commercial vehicles, while 26,546 of the export total were passenger cars and 21,508 commercial vehicles.

SOLDIERS' NEW UNIFORMS: Canadian soldiers will be issued new summer uniforms and neat gabardine raincoats along about next May or June. Officials at Army Headquarters say that the new clothing will be ready for issue approximately May 1. At the same time, introduction of a new pattern greatcoat, to be ready next fall, was announced. The new clothing will be worn by all ranks of the Army, commissioned and otherwise.

The new summer walking out dress will be of worsted and will replace the present tropical worsted service dress of officers and the less popular khaki drill worn by soldiers. The gabardine raincoats will replace the various types and shades of waterproof garments now being worn by both officers and men. Issue of the raincoats will be particularly welcomed by the lower ranks of the Army.

As in the past, issue of the clothing will be free to soldiers and on a purchase basis by officers.

Officers in possession of the old style light weight uniforms will be permitted to wear them until worn out, after which time new pattern clothing will be purchased.

ICAO COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION: The continuing growth of international air travel, which has brought with it an increasing necessity for communication between aircraft in flight and ground stations, has produced a serious scarcity of the radio frequencies used in such communication, and has made it necessary to redraft the world pattern of frequency allotment. A draft allotment plan for the international air routes of the 51 nations which are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization will be carefully examined by technical experts at the Third Session of the ICAO Communications Division which began in Montreal on January 11. The draft plan was originally prepared at a conference of the international telecommunications Union, United Nations specialized agency responsible for allocation of all radio channels, which has invited ICAO's help in completing a system to enable civil aviation to get the greatest possible service from the frequencies which are available.

First steps in the allocation program were taken at New Delhi, India, last November, when an ICAO regional meeting coordinated frequency requirements for Southeast Asia. A European frequency meeting is being held in Montreal concurrently with the Communications Division session, and another ICAO regional meeting in London next March will study and coordinate the frequency requirements for the Middle East and African-Indian Ocean areas. The results of these meetings will be consolidated for consideration by the Organization's Air Navigation Commission and Council, and will then be transmitted to the International Telecommunications Union before the end of June 1949.

Only 149 radio channels in the high frequency bands are available for exclusive use of civil aviation on a world-wide basis. During daylight hours a number of transmitting stations can operate on the same frequency without interference, providing that they are sufficiently far away from each other, but at night, when radio signals travel much further, stations working on the same frequency channel are likely to interfere seriously with one another even when they are far apart. Limited radio spectrum space and rapidly developing civil aviation make planning extremely difficult, and careful coordination is necessary to ensure that the international air services of ICAO's 51 member nations make the best use of what is available.

MCNAB APPOINTMENT: The appointment of Group Captain Ernest A. McNab, OBE, DFC, of Regina, Sask., as Director of Personnel Administration at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, was announced January 10 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton. G/C McNab was previously Senior Air Staff Officer, North West Air Command, Edmonton.

1949 WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK: Substantial wheat supplies are a distinct possibility for 1949, observes the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the world wheat situation, but adverse weather in the large producing areas could easily change the outlook.

Weather has already taken its toll of the current wheat harvest in Argentina, where severe November frosts and prolonged drought in some provinces have reduced crop estimates from the 180-million-bushel level to around 150 million bushels down some 100 million from the previous harvest. Satisfactory maturing weather in Australia has favoured the harvest of a crop now estimated at about 190 million bushels -- some 30 million below last year's crop but still 20 million above the 1935-39 average. Both Argentina and Australia have moderate carry-overs of old grain but, despite this, it is apparent that the contribution of both these countries to world trade during 1949 is likely to be less than in 1948.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

With the bulk of the wheat crops in the Northern Hemisphere not ready for harvest until midsummer, any comments about probable production must be in the nature of very tentative forecasts. In Canada it is considered likely that some increase in spring wheat planting may occur in the Prairie Provinces. The minimum initial payment to farmers (\$1.55 per bushel) is known and with decreased prices prevailing for flaxseed and rye a significant diversion of acreage from these crops to wheat may be anticipated. Again, western Canada experienced one of the driest autumn seasons on record, and while precipitation and other weather conditions during the growing season are the dominant factors, the shortage of fall moisture and its possible adverse effects on spring seeding and germination cannot be overlooked. A dry spring may encourage sowings of wheat at the expense of coarse grains, since that crop can withstand drought to a greater extent than other cereals. However, should serious drought conditions persist throughout the seeding season increased summer fallow acreages would probably curtail any tendency toward a large increase in wheat seedings. Unsatisfactory fall seeding weather has resulted in an estimated decline of 19 per cent or 175,000 acres in the acreage seeded to fall wheat in the province of Ontario.

The largest addition to world wheat supplies in 1949 may again come from the United States. On December 20 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that the acreage of winter wheat seeded for all purposes is estimated at 61,370,000 acres, more than five per cent larger than last year's record of 58,161,000 acres. The estimated acreage is one-fourth greater than the 10-year average of 47,684,000 acres. On the basis of December 1 conditions, the 1949

winter wheat crop is forecast at 965 million bushels. Should such a crop be realized and an average United States spring wheat crop also be harvested total 1949 wheat production in the United States would for the third year in succession exceed one and a quarter billion bushels.

While few official estimates are available from wheat importing countries, trade advices from Europe indicate that fall wheat sowings in several countries have exceeded or equalled those of a year ago. Weather has favoured fall seeding and germination, and the outlook in areas reported upon is quite generally optimistic.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: Under the heading, "Industrial Development Program," in an article prepared for the current issue of "Public Affairs," the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, writes as follows:

"The question has been put to me: Has the Canadian Government a long-term industrial development program? The answer is: yes. Our program, though, may be less distinct and publicized than that of some other countries. We do not tie our program of industrialization to a particular period of time like some of the four- or five-year plans which have become so fashionable today.

Our program is a continuing one because we consider further industrialization of the Canadian economy as one of the important factors contributing to a continuing high level of employment and income, with which a rising standard of living of the Canadian people is intimately associated. To this end we are devoting all the means at our disposal. In formulating our economic policies we are guided by the principles which are best suited to the Canadian environment and which will strengthen the democratic institutions of this country. There are four principles underlying our industrial development program.

"(1) Canada is a free enterprise economy and the initiative for industrial expansion rests with private individuals and firms.

"(2) The Government will, through its policies, endeavour to create a climate within which private initiative thrives and industrial expansion is encouraged.

"(3) The Government will take the initiative and do what it can to coordinate the efforts of governmental, business and other interested groups in achieving full and effective utilization of industrial expansion in the interests of all citizens in the country.

"(4) If industrial expansion and economic development is hampered by the lack of initiative the Government will, where the national interest demands, take appropriate action."

RADIO STATION CFHR: Radio station CFHR, newest of the Canadian Army's six radio broadcasting stations in the far north, is now in operation at Hay River, Northwest Territories, Army Headquarters announced on January 11.

Licensed as a 100-watt station by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, CFHR takes its place with four other stations of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals' Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System in presenting entertainment for military personnel and civilians in isolated northern regions.

Already in successful operation are stations at Whitehorse, Dawson City, Aklavik and Norman Wells. Another station at Fort Churchill, although serving the north, is not actually part of the system.

The new station operates on a frequency of 1,230 kilocycles and has an effective range of 200 miles.

EMPLOYMENT RECORD: Industrial employment and payrolls both reached record levels at the beginning of November, according to data received by the Bureau of Statistics from 19,488 establishments in the eight major industrial divisions. As compared with October 1, the gain in employment was 0.1 per cent, accompanied by a rise of 0.9 per cent in the weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 203.5 as compared with 203.3 at October 1, and 197.8 at November 1, 1947. As compared with November 1, 1947, there was an increase of 2.9 per cent, accompanied by that of 14.8 per cent in the index of payrolls. Both indexes were at all-time maximums. The indicated weekly earnings averaged \$42.16 as compared with \$41.80 at October 1, and \$37.79 at November 1, 1947.

Improvement over October 1 was recorded in logging, mining and trade, in which recorded employment rose by 19.6 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively. The trend in the remaining major industrial classes was downward. The percentage losses varied from 2.4 per cent in construction and 3.8 per cent in the service industries for which data are available, to 0.8 per cent in communications and 0.9 per cent in manufacturing. Within the last-named group, there were marked increases in the textile division, with smaller advances in the paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured product and some other industries.

Lumber and pulp and paper mills, vegetable food-processing and iron and steel plants, however, showed curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal. The seasonal factor also influenced the changes in many other industries.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

GEN. MCNAUGHTON PRESIDES: The 397th meeting of the Security Council -- the first to be held this year, was declared open by the President, General A.G.L. McNaughton, who welcomed to the Council the three new members, Cuba, Egypt and Norway. General McNaughton praised the record of the retiring members, Belgium, Colombia and Syria, and thanked his predecessor in the Presidency, Fernand Van Langehove (Belgium) for his distinguished services.

Dr. José Arce (Argentina) associated himself with the President's appreciation of the services of Belgium, Colombia and Syria on the Council.

Dr. Alberto Inocente Alvarez (Cuba) thanked the President for his words.

Mahmoud Bey Fawzi (Egypt) also expressed his appreciation of the President's welcome to the new members.

Mr. Fawzi praised particularly the contribution of Faris El Khouri who had represented Syria on the Security Council. In a way, he said, he felt he was succeeding Mr. El Khouri, since Council members, although representing the totality of UN members, also represented certain geographical regions.

Finn Moe (Norway) thanked the President for his welcome. The Norwegian people were well aware of the great responsibility connected with membership of the Council. The Norwegian delegation would do its utmost, he said, to help dispel the atmosphere of distrust which was the main obstacle for the good functioning of the UN.

STATEMENT BY GEN. MCNAUGHTON: The following is the text of a statement which General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian permanent delegate to the United Nations and representative of Canada on the Security Council, delivered over the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on Saturday, January 8. General McNaughton, under the rotation procedure, is President of the Security Council for the month of January.

"It is a great privilege for me to speak to you for a few minutes today concerning the work of the Security Council of the United Nations. As you may know, the Presidency of the Security Council rotates each month according to the English alphabetical order of the eleven member states. In the present month Canada provides the President of the Council and it is in that role, rather than as a Canadian representative, that I would like to take this opportunity of saying a few words to you.

"As we enter the New Year, the Security Council is faced with many urgent and far-reaching political problems and situations whose solution will require the highest possible degree of patient negotiation and statesmanship by all those concerned. In this month

of January the Council will be required to continue examination of such difficult matters as the Palestine, Indonesia and Berlin situations. It would be both unwise and unreal to attempt to disguise from you the gravity of these disputes or the importance which their settlement holds for the peace of the world. The Council, I am certain, will spare no effort in its search for peaceful solutions.

"These three political questions which I have mentioned are certainly among the most urgent and difficult problems with which the Council will be faced in January. In another item on its agenda, however, - namely Kashmir - satisfactory progress towards a final peaceful solution is evident. A cease-fire has been ordered by India and Pakistan and all who have been concerned with this matter in the United Nations have been greatly heartened to read their joint communique of January 1. This is a very important document from which I would like to quote the last paragraph. After referring to the acceptance by the two Governments of the United Nations Kashmir Commission's proposals, and the arrangements for a cease-fire, the communique goes on to say: 'The Governments of India and Pakistan sincerely hope that this decision, which is being implemented on the first day of the New Year, may bring to the people of Jammu and Kashmir lasting peace and to the peoples of Pakistan and India a sense of closer friendship.' This successful achievement by the two parties, through the medium of the Security Council, in establishing a basis for a lasting solution of the Kashmir dispute is a clear answer to those cynics who have failed to see the far-reaching possibilities which lie in the United Nations.

"The Security Council is now about to begin its fourth year of work. As you know, the members of the United Nations have conferred, under the Charter, primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security upon this Council. At no time in the Council's history have its responsibilities been more serious than they are now. We cannot expect that our problems will yield to easy solution. The Security Council does, in fact, face a very difficult task both in this month of January and in those to follow. To aid in achieving success, we will require the continued support and understanding of men and women of goodwill throughout the world and it is imperative that this be given in full and generous measure."

MR. CHEVRIER ON UN: "Canada today merits her place as a great nation" said the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on January 9, in the first of a series of radio talks sponsored by the Montreal Branch of the United Nations Association of Canada. He stated that "as in

war we found the full measure of our nationhood, so likewise can we win to leadership in peace, but it behooves us all to be conscious of and to mark well the responsibilities implicit in such leadership."

The Minister praised the United Nations Association in Canada which he said, "is trying to do something about international understanding by developing an informed public opinion on world affairs." He added that it was his firm conviction that "to everyone who wished to work for the well-being of the world, there is a challenge to support the United Nations Organization because in it lies our main hope for peace."

Recently returned from Paris where he was for a time the chief Canadian Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Mr. Chevrier reviewed some of the principal issues which had been considered. He listed these important issues as atomic energy control, disarmament and the report of the United Nations Balkan Commission to Greece.

With respect to atomic control, the Minister said that "Canadians have a particular interest in this problem because of the natural resources which lie in our northwest country." For this reason, he said, the requirements of national defence must take precedence and "there can be no compromise of security until the position has been made safe by means of international control of atomic energy which will provide acceptable safeguards."

The debate on disarmament was, in the opinion of the Minister, one of the most interesting during his stay at the United Nations. The issues in the last analysis were simple ones, he said and the Great Powers "were willing to reduce armaments providing they had some assurance that the Soviets were doing likewise."

GIFT FROM CANADA: A gift of \$15,000 to the Pasteur Institute of France, to be used for the purchase of scientific equipment, has been presented by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In addition, the Institute has been offered subscriptions to a number of learned and professional periodicals for a three-year period.

The gift was presented in a ceremony at the Institute to Dr. Jacques Trefouel, Director, by Dr. James A. Gibson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction. Dr. Gibson read a letter from Mr. Mackenzie King, until recently Prime Minister of Canada, saying the gift was designed to help the Institute "to continue the scientific and humanitarian services which have earned for it the highest recognition throughout the world."

The Canadian Council for Reconstruction groups together some 60 non-governmental organizations dealing with educational social problems. It works closely with UNESCO, which

is stimulating and coordinating gifts for educational and cultural reconstruction in war-damaged areas.

MOVIES IN THE NORTH: In 37 wide-flung posts between Edmonton and the Alaska border, huts, dining halls or canteens are converted to movie houses when the latest pictures tour the north.

The weekly showing of movies in these out of the way places is an important highlight which always plays to a full house.

A "full house" may mean six or 60 according to the size of the station. Servicemen and their dependents, civilians employed in maintenance camps of the Army's Northwest Highway System, RCAF stations of the Northwest Staging Route and technicians in remote telephone repeater stations have found that the Hollywood epics help ease the feeling of isolation.

Each week the 4,000 mile film circuit features the latest movie and during its tour by truck, bus and plane about 500 northerners see each show. Specially converted to fit the 16mm projectors at each camp, a large number of the screenings are seen in such places as Snag, Whitehorse and Little Smoky before they are shown in city theatres.

IRON AND STEEL: Production of steel ingots and castings in November was below the level of the preceding month but was above that for November, 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics. A similar trend was shown for ferro-alloys, while pig iron showed a decline in both comparisons.

Production of steel ingots and castings totalled 277,978 tons in November compared with 281,866 in October and 255,372 in November, 1947, bringing the cumulative output for the first 11 months of 1948 to 2,921,231 tons as against 2,695,397 in the similar period of 1947.

November production of pig iron amounted to 166,771 tons as compared with 186,424 in October and 174,147 in November, 1947. Output for the first 11 months of 1948 totalled 1,946,676 tons as against 1,804,296.

CANADA-U.S. INQUIRY: The Department of External Affairs announced on January 12 that the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed on terms of reference to the International Joint Commission requesting it to investigate complaints of air pollution along the International Boundary in the vicinity of Detroit and Windsor.

The terms of reference request the Commission to investigate complaints that vessels passing through the Detroit River are causing the pollution of air in the vicinity of those two cities. The reference also requests the Commission to ascertain other major factors which might be contributing to this air pollu-

tion by the discharge of smoke, soot and fly ash in quantities sufficient to be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare of citizens.

The reference, which is made under the provisions of Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty signed January 11, 1909, asks the Commission to conduct inquiries and to report to the two Governments upon a number of questions, and also calls for recommendations as to remedial or preventive works which may be considered necessary to prevent pollution of the air in the vicinity of the International Boundary.

MR. MARTIN'S SPEECH ON CANCER: The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, on January 11, addressed the Kinsmen Club of Windsor on the subject of, "Canada's Campaign Against Cancer."

He mentioned as two outstanding events in the fight against cancer the formation of the National Cancer Institute of Canada in 1947, and the inclusion in 1948 of a Cancer Control Grant of \$3,500,000 in the National Health Program, and proceeded in part as follows:

"We have reached the turning point in this fight. From now on we are intent on bringing - with the best equipment obtainable and with the mobilization of the most highly skilled personnel that we can muster - every possible aid to the sufferers from cancer to assist in their cure, to alleviate their pain and to improve their chances of survival.

"In Canada, a vast cooperative effort is now shaping up to build a cancer control program of which we can all be proud...."

"It is estimated that perhaps one out of every three hundred Canadians today is a cancer sufferer. We are determined to lower this ratio year by year. We are determined to make every possible effort to control cancer, because unless we succeed in forcing present mortality rates downward, 1,500,000 Canadians now living will die from this disease. We are backing our determination with acts. We are laying the lines for new campaigns. Our fight necessarily will be protracted but of this I am assured -- it will achieve results. Whether the results will measure up to our expectations, time alone will tell. But I am confident that these recent developments have opened the way to great advances towards our goal -- the conquest of cancer in Canada...."

CONSTRUCTION RECORD: With an increase of nearly 45 per cent over the preceding year, the value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry soared to an all-time record figure of \$1,256,536,000 in 1947. While increased costs of labour and materials accounted for part of the rise, the number of builders and contractors reporting to the Bureau during the year also climbed to a record

total of 26,542, or 2,749 more than in 1946, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

In keeping with the sharp rise in the value of the year's work, employment and salary and wage payments rose steeply. The number of salaried employees and wage-earners increased from 198,851 to 250,330, and the salaries and wages from \$344,893,000 to \$482,907,000. General, trade, sub-contractors and builders reported 204,954 employees as compared with 165,518 in 1946, and salaries and wages totaling \$403,251,000 compared with \$295,283,000.

All provinces shared in the construction boom in 1947, Ontario and Quebec together accounting as in 1946 for two-thirds of the value of work performed. Ontario's total for the year rose to \$501,651,000 from \$347,616,000, and that for Quebec advanced to \$338,515,000 from \$225,582,000. Total for British Columbia was \$148,813,000 compared with \$100,148,000, Alberta \$67,651,000 compared with \$51,573,000, Manitoba \$61,254,000 (\$43,463,000); Nova Scotia \$52,897,000 (\$40,858,000); New Brunswick \$42,675,000 (\$27,761,000); Saskatchewan \$40,009,000 (\$29,277,000); and Prince Edward Island \$3,071,000 (\$2,382,000).

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction was reported to the value of \$1,001,909,000 in 1947, climbing \$424,537,000 or 73.5 per cent over the 1946 valuation of \$557,372,000. Additions, alterations, maintenance and repairs, on the other hand, fell from \$291,289,000 to \$254,626,000, or by 12.6 per cent.

The value of building construction rose from \$490,408,000 in 1946 to \$658,383,000, an increase of 34.3 per cent. Institutional structures increased from \$48,624,000 to \$73,362,000, commercial from \$88,082,000 to \$151,131,000, industrial from \$151,306,000 to \$193,053,000. Other types of construction, such as farm buildings, hangars, barracks and hutments fell from \$8,769,000 to \$7,534,000.

Engineering construction again advanced substantially in 1947 when the value of work performed rose to \$417,665,000 from \$236,491,000. Building trades, which includes jobbing and custom work, showed a marked gain in 1947; being valued at \$180,488,000 as against \$141,763,000, a rise of 27.3 per cent. In addition, work was performed by sub-contractors to the value of \$213,277,000 against \$143,981,000.

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS: Stocks of creamery butter were lower on January 1, totalling 37,129,000 pounds as compared with 46,710,000 on December 1 and 43,818,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The figure for January 1 this year included 5,001,000 pounds of imported butter. Cheese stocks amounted to 34,566,000 pounds as compared with 37,546,000 on December 1 and 30,721,000 a year ago.

quarters, British Army of the Rhine. Retired from the Army with the rank of Colonel. He then joined the Department and became Head of the Economic Division. At present he is serving as Special Assistant to the Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

LEON MAYRAND

* Born in Montreal 1905. Admitted to Quebec Bar, 1929. Diploma from l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 1931. Doctorate of Laws, University of Montreal, 1933. On staff of "LA PATRIE", 1933-34. Joined the Department in 1934, and has served at London, Rio de Janeiro, and Moscow, and in his latest appointment was head of the European Division.

T. W. L. MACDERMOT

Born in Jamaica, B.W.I., 1896. Graduated from McGill in 1917, served overseas, and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. Joined staff of McGill, 1923, and later was Assistant Professor, Department of History. National Secretary of the League of Nations Society for Canada, 1934. Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, 1935. Commissioned in Canadian Army, 1942, later became Director of the Civil Administration Course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. Joined the Department, October, 1944, as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary, and in his latest appointment was head of the Personnel Division.

MARCEL CADIEUX

Born in Montreal in 1915. Educated University of Montreal (B.A. and LL.L.), and post-graduate work at McGill. Joined the Department 1941, and served at Ottawa, London, Brussels, and again at Ottawa. In 1947 he became Executive Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and in 1948 was transferred to the Personnel Division. He is Secretary of the Personnel and Planning Board.

SIGNATORIES TO CONVENTION: The three Scandinavian nations have now become signatories to the Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft, according to an announcement made in Montreal on January 13 by Dr. Albert Roper, Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Signing of the Convention by Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which were represented by their Ministers to Canada at the ceremony which took place at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, brings the total number of signatory powers to 23.

The Convention is designed to ensure that legal title and properly-recorded claims against an aircraft will follow it wherever it goes. The terms of the Convention ensure, among other things, that a mortgage placed upon an aircraft in any of the ratifying states will

be generally enforceable in all other such states. This is expected to increase the readiness of investors to accept these highly mobile properties as security in financing arrangements.

Nations now signatory to the Convention are: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

FARM PRICES INDEX: The index number of farm prices of agricultural products moved downward in November for the third successive month. Lower prices for some livestock products and grain largely accounted for a two-point drop to 250.1 from the revised October figure of 252.1. This index reached its peak of 256.0 in August and since that time has declined steadily. While the November figure is below that of the preceding month, it is substantially above the 212.1 established in November, 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

November indexes for four provinces were lower than in the preceding month, the remaining five moving in an upward direction. Alberta's index showed the sharpest decline from 249.9 in October to 243.0, while that for Ontario fell from 274.2 to 271.2, Saskatchewan from 223.8 to 222.6, and Nova Scotia from 207.3 to 206.6.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION: For the second successive month, Canadian production of creamery butter showed an increase in December, gaining 16.4 per cent over the same month of 1947. In November, output was nine per cent greater than a year earlier. The only other increase last year was in June, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 11,936,000 pounds as compared with 10,254,000 in the corresponding month of 1947. Gains were registered by all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Cumulative total of the month's figures for 1948 show that the output for the full year aggregated 283,774,000 pounds as compared with 290,841,000 in 1947, a decline of 2.4 per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales increased 18 per cent in December over the corresponding month of 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Alberta had the largest gain in sales during the month with a rise of 27 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan and the Maritimes with increases of 22 per cent. The increase in Manitoba was 18 per cent, Ontario 17 per cent, Quebec 16 per cent, and British Columbia 15 per cent.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAYS: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, on January 11, delivered an address at a dinner given at Sault Ste. Marie by the Sault Ste. Marie Regiment. He spoke, in part, as follows in his references to the St. Lawrence Waterways project:

"In the interest of National Defence and International Security the St. Lawrence Waterways project should be started as soon as possible and pressed to completion.

"General economic benefits, transportation and communication, power and iron-ore are reasons which give the completion of the St. Lawrence urgent priority in joint defence. Let us examine each of these.

- "1. The completion of the waterways system, like every other major development of transportation and power, would lead to the expansion of the civilian economy and any expansion in the industrial and economic potential which in peacetime leads to prosperity and a higher standard of living, also leads to an increased ability to arm ourselves for our own defence. Here, in this home of steel, there is no need to remind you of what Hanson Baldwin said, that it was 'The factories of America, the industrial know-how of America and the mechanical competence of America . . . that won the war.'
- "2. In modern war the lines of communication stretch all the way from the battlefield to the factories and the full use of the St. Lawrence would bring resources of the interior of our continent closer to any possible fighting front; it would permit the more effective mobilization of the industrial potential of the continent; it would make possible the construction of all but the largest vessels in the industrial centres of the Great Lakes; it would provide a means of transportation alternative to the railways.
- "3. We saw in the last war how important an element was water power. You may remember how it led us in 1942 to build at Arvida a plant bigger than Boulder Dam in a little more than a year. The United States and Canada need the full power potential of the St. Lawrence now.
- "4. The completion of the waterways would make it possible for the great resources of iron ore in northern Quebec and Labrador to be made safely available to the smelters of Canada and the United States.

"This matter has already received the attention of the Permanent Joint Board of Defence. Ordinarily, its recommendations are not made public, but this was of such interest that the recommendation of the Board in May, 1947, was put in evidence by General Marshall at a Congressional hearing. The Honourable James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense of the United States, gave evidence of the need for the project.

"In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Governments of the United States and of Canada, accepting the advice of their principal military and civilian advisers, are pressing for authority to proceed with the completion of the St. Lawrence waterways as a combined power and navigation project in the interests of prosperity in peace and security in war...."

ARMY STAFF COLLEGE: Fifty-nine students have been selected to attend the 1949 course of the Canadian Army Staff College which opens at Kingston next Monday, January 17, it was announced on January 14 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton.

In addition to 55 officers of the Canadian Army, the list includes two RCAF officers and two British Army officers.

Object of the course is to qualify officers for second grade staff appointments in all branches of the staff and in both field and static formations. The course has been divided into theoretical and practical phases, the first emphasizing tactics and the second half concentrating on the preparation of training syllabi and tactical exercises with and without troops.

A change in command of the college will take place mid-way through the course when Lt.-Gen. G.G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO, returns in August from the United Kingdom to replace the present commandant, Maj.-Gen. J.F.M. Whiteley, CB, CBE, MC. These two high-ranking officers figured in a two-year exchange in 1947.

MEAT STOCKS: Stocks of meat in cold storage on January 1 amounted to 50,754,000 pounds as compared with 45,311,000 on December 1 and 74,152,000 on the same time last year.