



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 3 No. 25

April 30, 1948.

## INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

|                                   |     |                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|------|
| International Payments.....       | 2   | Naval Appointment.....            | 4    |
| Industrial Employment.....        | 2-3 | Cancer Research.....              | 4    |
| Shortwave to Brazil.....          | 3   | Arctic Weather Stations.....      | 5    |
| Petroleum Products.....           | 3   | Railway Wage Dispute.....         | 5-6  |
| Car Loadings.....                 | 3   | Military Attache to Poland.....   | 6    |
| Saskatchewan Farm Population..... | 3   | Iron and Steel.....               | 6    |
| Strikes and Lockouts.....         | 3   | Stocks of Wheat.....              | 6    |
| "New Blood" For R. C. A. F.....   | 3-4 | Acting Surgeon Commander.....     | 6    |
| New T. and C. Division.....       | 4   | Security Price Indexes.....       | 6    |
| University Naval Training.....    | 4   | Reporting Parliament Briefly..... | 7-8  |
| Regulations Amended.....          | 4   | Canada At The United Nations..... | 9-10 |

## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, on Thursday opened the parliamentary debate on foreign affairs. He spoke for more than an hour analyzing most of the graver problems confronting the world today. He was followed by John Hackett (PC-Stanstead); M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, and Solon Low, Social Credit leader. The debate will continue next week.

**HARRY A. SCOTT APPOINTMENT:** The Department of External Affairs announced Thursday the appointment of Harry A. Scott, now Commercial Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy at Washington, to be Consul General of Canada at San Francisco. In this appointment Mr. Scott will have consular responsibility in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. It is anticipated that the San Francisco Consulate General will open on July 2.

**COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR:** Appointment of John H. English as Commercial Counsellor in Washington, D.C. was announced April 30 by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Succeeding H.A. Scott, who has been appointed Consul-General in San Francisco, Mr. English was, until recently, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Johannesburg.

S.V. Allen, formerly Commercial Secretary

for Canada in Cape Town, succeeds Mr. English as Commercial Counsellor in Johannesburg.

**GLASGOW IMMIGRATION OFFICE:** Re-opening of the Canadian immigration offices in Glasgow, Scotland, was announced April 29 by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Acting Minister of Mines and Resources. W.J. Fraser, a native of Revelstoke, B.C., has been named officer-in-charge.

Discussing the immigration situation in the British Isles, Mr. MacKinnon said that the Immigration Branch has been handicapped in its search for quarters by the acute shortage of space, but that offices are to be re-opened in Belfast, Ireland, and Liverpool, England, in the near future.

**WILLIAM G. STARK APPOINTMENT:** The Department of External Affairs announced Thursday the appointment of William Garthorne Stark as First Secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mr. Stark, who has been Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Lima, Peru, since 1944, entered the Department of External Affairs on April 1, 1948. He will be proceeding to Brazil shortly.

**FREIGHT RATES ISSUE:** The House of Commons on Tuesday voted 110 to 78 against the C.C.F. non-confidence motion on the issue of freight rates. On Thursday, 22nd, the Progressive Conservative non-confidence motion on the same issue was defeated 110 to 89.

**INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS:** Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars fell by \$743 million in 1947, dropping to \$502 million at the end of the year from \$1,245 million at the end of 1946, according to the preliminary statement on the Canadian balance of international payments released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The large loss in official reserves was due chiefly to the combination of a greatly enlarged current deficit with the United States and the large amount of exports to the United Kingdom and other overseas countries financed by Canadian Government loans and export credits. Excluding contributions of official relief, of \$38 million, Canada's surplus of credits on current account with all countries was \$47 million. But no convertible exchange was received from overseas exports financed by export credits amounting to \$563 million. In addition, there were net outflows of capital of \$154 million, mainly for redemption of Canadian securities owned abroad, and the gold subscriptions of \$74 million by Canada to the International Monetary Fund.

#### ACCOUNT WITH U. S.

Principal changes in 1947, as compared with 1946 when the loss of official reserves was much smaller, were a sharp reduction in the current account surplus with all countries to \$47 from \$357 million in 1946 and a widening of the gaps in the accounts both with the United States and with overseas countries. The amount of disequilibrium in Canada's account with the United States was greater than ever before, while the credit balances in the accounts with overseas countries were exceeded only by the balances in certain wartime years. Specifically, the current deficit with the United States increased from \$613 million in 1946 to \$1,138 million last year. At the same time, the current surplus with overseas countries rose from \$970 million to \$1,185, of which \$563 million were financed, as already stated, by loans and export credits as compared with \$750 in 1946.

The reduction in Canada's current surplus with all countries in 1947, the report states, resulted from the relatively small growth of about 11 per cent in current receipts as compared with the more substantial growth of about 25 per cent in current expenditures abroad. The growth in imports was of basic importance in the latter increase. While higher prices both for exports and imports account for some of the increased value of commodity trade, there was an appreciable growth also in the volume of Canada's imports, which was widely distributed as to types of commodities. This growth was affected by improving supplies of commodities in the United States as well as by heavy Canadian demands for imports arising from the record levels of Canadian consumption and private investment. On the other hand, the aggregate volume of Canadian exports does not

appear to have been greatly different from 1946, although the composition showed some changes. Further, the total value of exports in 1947 was affected by contracts with the United Kingdom, which in some instances were at prices less than those prevailing elsewhere during the year.

**SECURITY TRANSACTIONS:** The increase in volume in international sales and purchases of securities which was evident in December and January did not continue into February. Total transactions in February were 20 per cent less than in January and were equivalent to an average month in the latter part of 1947. Sales and purchases each decreased by the same amount, \$3.5 million, with the result that the purchase balance in February of \$2.5 million was the same as in January.

During the first two months of 1948 net purchases from all countries totalled \$5 million. The corresponding period in 1947 produced a sales balance of \$3.2 million, but that was contrary to the general trend of the year which resulted in a net outward movement of \$18 million. Transactions in January and February followed a common pattern in which repurchases of Dominion bonds and Canadian stocks were prominent features.

Sales to the United States in February declined more than purchases, resulting in a larger outflow of capital to that country than in January. The purchase balance with the United States of \$2.7 million in February was due principally to repurchases of Dominion bonds and Canadian stocks.

In trade with the United Kingdom, net sales of United Kingdom stocks practically balanced net purchases of Canadian bonds, resulting in a purchase balance of less than \$0.1 million. Transactions with other countries were somewhat lighter than in January, and a purchase balance of \$0.1 million in that month was replaced by a sales balance of \$0.2 million in February.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT:** Industrial employment at the first of March was 4.8 per cent higher than a year ago, but slightly lower than at February 1, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance index number of employment in the eight leading industrial divisions, on the base 1926=100, was the highest on record for the first of March, standing at 189.0 compared with 189.3 for February 1 and 180.4 for March 1, 1947. The advance figure of weekly earnings was \$39.44, also a new all-time high, comparing with \$36.83 at February 1 and \$35.61 at March 1, 1947.

Provincially, the outstanding change at March 1, 1948, as compared with a month earlier was the increase in Alberta, largely resulting from the re-employment of coal miners following the settlement of the dispute which had greatly affected the situation at February 1. Improvement was also indicated in Ontario, and there

was a slight gain in Prince Edward Island. The trend in the remaining provinces was downward; this was due in part to seasonal curtailment in construction and certain other industries, but there were also declines in logging.

**SHORTWAVE TO BRAZIL:** The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation - "Voice of Canada" - has announced the inauguration of a regular daily shortwave programme service in Portuguese, directed to radio listeners in Brazil. This represents an important expansion from the weekly service which has been in operation for the last two years.

The Portuguese programme, which is beamed from the CBC station at Sackville, N.B., may be heard each evening at 7.30 p.m. E.S.T. on the following frequencies: - CKCX - 15.19 megacycles or 19.75 metres; and QKNC - 17.82 megacycles or 16.84 metres.

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:** Canadian output of refined petroleum products in January totalled 5,713,842 barrels, which was slightly below the December production but substantially higher than the output of 5,018,382 barrels in January last year. Refineries used 6,248,374 barrels of crude oil in the month as against 5,486,637 barrels in January, 1947.

The January output included 2,473,557 barrels of motor gasoline; 25,676 barrels of aviation gasoline; 1,387,710 barrels of heavy fuel oil; 1,086,336 barrels of light fuel oil; 252,005 barrels of kerosene and stove oil; 39,361 barrels of tractor distillate; 88,148 barrels of naphtha specialties; and 361,049 barrels of products such as lubricating oils, asphalt, coke, etc.

Receipts of crude oil during the month totalled 5,134,492 barrels, including 4,403,609 barrels of imported oil and 730,883 barrels from Canadian sources of supply.

**CAR LOADINGS:** Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended April 17 amounted to 74,681 cars as compared with 77,789 cars for the previous week and 72,813 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain at 5,310 cars was heavier than for the previous week but down 2,428 cars from last year's loadings; grain products also showed a reduction and the miscellaneous group was down by 446 cars.

**SASKATCHEWAN FARM POPULATION:** Total farm population in Saskatchewan on June 1, 1946, was 434,039, showing a decrease of 80,638 or 15.7 per cent from the 1941 total, according to preliminary figures of the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the previous five

years the loss in farm population was 59,217, making a total decrease of 193,855 or nearly 25 per cent in the 10-year period between 1936 and 1946.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:** The time loss due to strike activity in Canada during March, 1948, showed a substantial decrease as compared with the previous month and with March, 1947; it was shown in the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts issued by Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Preliminary figures for March, 1948, show 14 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 3,725 workers and causing a time loss of 56,808 man-working days, as compared with 15 strikes in February, 1948, with 11,082 workers involved and a time loss of 140,945 days. In March, 1947, there were 21 strikes, involving 17,070 workers, with a time loss of 378,580 days.

**"NEW BLOOD" FOR R.C.A.F.:** "New Blood" for R.C.A.F.'s aircrew, more important than ever with advent of jet-planes and near sonic speeds, is flowing into the Air Force under the new peacetime aircrew training scheme. Peacetime flying training is rapidly swinging into stride with more than 100 new pilots and radio-navigators having begun courses at Centralia and Clinton, Ont., a total which is steadily increasing as further intakes of aircrew trainees commence instruction, it was announced by Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa.

Under the R.C.A.F.'s new aircrew training plan aimed at keeping a steady stream of young flyers flowing into the R.C.A.F., and also supplying a permanent pool of trained men available for emergency, six-year "short-service" commissions are offered to high school graduates between the ages of 18 and 22 who have senior matriculation, and to qualified airmen serving in the ranks. Permanent commissions are available to selected university graduates and to a proportion of the short-service aircrew.

The war's end found Canada with a larger number of trained aircrew per capita than any other country, and flying personnel retained in the peacetime force were all wartime veterans. Despite the tremendous pool of trained aircrew which still exists, continued dependence upon these veterans would result in large numbers of the R.C.A.F.'s flying personnel becoming over-age in the near future, creating an impossible replacement problem. The constant influx of young aircrew trainees under the short-service commission scheme is planned to avoid this, and to keep the average age of aircrew at a low figure.

In addition, the plan will furnish a steady supply of trained veterans to the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces, ready to be drawn upon in emergency. This group will gradually take the place of the present reserve force of wartime veterans, although it would be impossible to

maintain this pool at its present level without a training scheme approaching that in operation during the war.

**NEW T. AND C. DIVISION:** Formation of the Transportation and Communications Division in the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, with W. J. Fisher as its director, was announced by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Transportation and Communications Division will serve as liaison with the Canadian Maritime Commission and other government departments and commissions concerned with the transportation of goods to and from Canada. Contact will be maintained with commercial and communications interests, and Canadian exporters and importers will be assisted in any traffic problems that may arise. Surveys of specific trade routes and transport facilities will be made to provide factual and practical assistance to external traders, shippers and shipping interests.

The marked increase in Canadian foreign trade, accompanied by an increasing number of enquiries from exporters, importers and government departments, stresses the need for the Transportation and Communications Division to co-ordinate and study the various transportation aspects of our external trade, Mr. Howe stated.

Mr. Fisher, of Calgary, attended Western Canada College and Queens University. Director of Movements in the Canadian Army during the last war, he was previously employed by the Alberta Wheat Pool, and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. He was first appointed to the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1946, as Traffic Officer in the Trade Commissioner Service.

**UNIVERSITY NAVAL TRAINING:** Forerunners of nearly a thousand members of the University Naval Training Divisions who will receive instruction and practical experience at sea this summer, a contingent of 24 from Queen's University, Kingston, sailed from Halifax on April 20, on board the Algerine escort vessel "Portage", recently brought back into commission to help meet the heavy reserve training schedule faced by the R.C.N. this year. The student-seamen are now on the way to Bermuda and two weeks of seafaring.

**REGULATIONS AMENDED:** Quarantine regulations under the Animal Diseases Act of Canada have recently been amended with particular reference to the entry of hogs into Canada from the United States.

As from April 13, 1948, in addition to any previous requirements under the Act, all hogs coming to Canada must be accompanied by a certificate signed or endorsed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal

industry stating that the hogs about to be shipped to Canada are free of brucellosis as determined by blood test conducted within 60 days of the date of exportation, and that the herd in which the hogs were kept during the 12 months immediately preceding date of shipment has been free of brucellosis in so far as can be determined by blood test and herd history. When not accompanied by such a certificate, hogs shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to one or more blood tests for brucellosis by an authorized official. Reactors shall be slaughtered forthwith under inspection without compensation or returned to the country of origin.

The reason for these amended regulations is to prevent the introduction of swine brucellosis into Canada, which at present does not exist in the Dominion.

**NAVAL APPOINTMENT:** Promotion of Captain H.N. Lay, O.B.E., R.C.N., to the acting rank of commodore, and his appointment to the post of Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, was announced by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Commodore Lay has been Director of Naval Plans and Intelligence for the past two years.

In his new appointment, Commodore Lay becomes a member of the Naval Board, and will be vice-chairman of the Naval Staff, the chairmanship remaining with the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral F.L. Houghton, C.B.E., R.C.N.

Commodore Lay was born at Skagway, Alaska, on January 23, 1903.

Graduating from the Royal Naval College of Canada in June, 1921, as a midshipman, he subsequently served in a number of Royal Navy and R.C.N. ships and establishments. Four months after the outbreak of the Second World War he was appointed in command of the destroyer H.M.C.S. "Restigouche".

In June, 1940, "Restigouche" took part in the withdrawal of the Allied armies from France. In recognition of "gallantry and distinguished services before the enemy", Commodore Lay was awarded the O.B.E. He was also awarded the Polish Cross of Valour.

He left "Restigouche" a year later to become Director of the Operations Division at Naval Service Headquarters. On October 15, 1943, he was appointed in command of the aircraft carrier, H.M.S. "Nabob". For his services in "Nabob" when she was torpedoed off Norway in August, 1944, he received a mention in despatches.

**CANCER RESEARCH:** Grants for cancer research totalling \$166,000 have been awarded to 46 applicants from various research centres throughout Canada, the Board of Directors of the National Cancer Institute of Canada announced. Two or three applications are still pending, with action on these to be announced later.

**ARCTIC WEATHER STATIONS:** Further steps will shortly be taken in the development of the Canadian-United States Arctic weather station programme, announced by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe in March of last year, when two more weather reporting stations are established on the northwestern islands of the Canadian Archipelago.

The two new stations will be located about 350 miles northwest of Resolute Bay. One will be established in the southeast of Prince Patrick Island and the other in the southern part of Isachsen Peninsula, Ellef Ringnes Island, their actual locations depending on the securing of satisfactory sites in those areas.

In August and September, 1937, Sir Hubert Wilkins made several flights over the region of Prince Patrick Island while searching for the missing Soviet flyer, Levanevsky. He landed a pontoon aeroplane on several occasions along the shore where it is now hoped to establish a weather station. In the last week in August of the same year, Sir Hubert found many flowers still in bloom and numerous caribou tracks although no animals were seen.

DISCOVERED IN 1900

Isachsen Peninsula was discovered in 1900 by members of the Sverdrup expedition and was next visited by Stefannsson in 1916 and 1917. The establishment of a weather station there will add greatly to the general knowledge of this extremely remote area of Canadian Arctic.

When in operation, both of the new stations will take frequent surface weather reports as well as two observations a day, by means of radiosondes, of the temperature and the humidity of the air up to approximately 50,000 feet. Weather reports will be transmitted every six hours by radio to the main weather centre at Edmonton where they will be disseminated by teletype and radio circuits over the continent of North America and to the weather services of the rest of the world.

The staffs at Prince Patrick Island and Isachsen Peninsula will in each case consist of six men, including a cook. The officer-in-charge at Isachsen will be R. Jones, a native of Swift Current, Sask. P. Chorney, who comes from Port Arthur, Ont., will be in charge at Prince Patrick Island.

A small airstrip, for supply purposes, will be constructed during the summer at each station.

The establishment of these weather stations will provide weather information from a region to which access is extremely difficult, and it is confidently anticipated that meteorologists all over the world will be materially aided in their investigations of the general circulation of the atmosphere and in the long range weather forecasting.

In commenting on the programme last year, Mr. Howe paid tribute to the Canadians and Americans charged with the task of establishing

the Arctic weather stations, stating that the courage and determination of these men will lead to the creation of a valuable network of weather stations in Canada's far flung Arctic regions.

**RAILWAY WAGE DISPUTE:** Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, on Monday announced receipt of the report of a Conciliation Board established to deal with matters in dispute between the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, their jointly owned and/or operated properties and the Ontario Northland Railway, on the one hand, and their employees represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees & Other Transport Workers (CCL). Approximately 28,000 employees are directly affected.

The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice J.C.A. Cameron, Exchequer Court of Canada, Ottawa, Chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board; Paul S. Smith, K.C., Montreal, member appointed on the nomination of the employers; and Samuel Baron, Montreal, member appointed on the nomination of the employees.

MATTERS IN DISPUTE

Five matters in dispute between the parties were referred to the Board, involving the union's request for:-

1. a general wage increase of thirty-five (35) cents per hour, effective December 20, 1947;
2. payment for time absent from duty on account of illness, to the extent of 12 days per year, cumulative;
3. a union shop and the check-off of union dues and assessments;
4. liberalization of existing provisions regarding payment for statutory holidays; and
5. a wage increase of ten (10) cents per hour, in addition to that requested for all employees represented by the union, for classified labourers and coal plant operators.

The Board reports a settlement of the dispute regarding payment for statutory holidays. It also reports that the parties have agreed to give further consideration to the question of a special wage increase for classified labourers and coal plant operators and, if unable to arrive at a settlement on this matter, will request the Minister to reconvene the Board for the purpose of dealing with the question.

The Board was unable to bring about a settlement of the other three matters in dispute and submitted its findings and recommendations to the Minister.

The report of the Board, signed by the Chairman and Mr. Smith, contains the following recommendations:-

1. that the employees be granted a general wage increase of seven (7) cents per hour effective April 8, 1948;
  2. that payment for time absent from duty on account of illness be not granted; and
  3. that the request for a union shop and the check-off of union dues and assessments be not granted.
- In a minority report, Mr. Baron recommends:-
1. that the employees be granted a general wage increase of twenty (20) cents an hour;
  2. that the parties jointly explore the question of sick pay and engage in collective bargaining with a view to its implementation at some later date; and
  3. that agreements between the parties contain provisions for (a) the union shop in respect to employees engaged in future and "maintenance of membership" in respect of employees now in service and (b) the voluntary irrevocable check-off of union dues and assessments.

**MILITARY ATTACHE TO POLAND:** Lieutenant-Colonel E.W. Cutbill, DSO, ED, 35, of Hamilton, Ontario, is the new Canadian Military Attache to Poland and leaves shortly to assume his duties in Warsaw, the Minister of National Defence announced. He becomes Acting Colonel while so employed. Lt.-Col. Cutbill, born in Niagara Falls, Ont., was educated at Heathfield School, England, and Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.

He went overseas with the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry as a platoon commander early in 1940, and was second in command when the regiment fought its way into Germany in May and June, 1945. However, most of his service was away from his unit. He attended the Canadian War Staff Course and afterwards served with a British airborne division at Salisbury Plains and in Tunisia, North Africa. He was a company commander in action with the Royal Canadian Regiment in Italy, a staff officer at 1st Canadian Corps Headquarters in Italy, and a company commander with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in action in Italy.

After the move of 1st Canadian Corps to Northwest Europe he became second in command of the West Nova Scotia Regiment in Holland, and then returned to his old regiment as the war ground to a close.

Col. Cutbill returned to Canada as a volunteer for the Pacific Force and afterwards was one of the Muskox expedition which circled the far north of Canada in the winter of 1945-46. Since then he has served as GSO I, in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, at Washington, D.C.

**IRON AND STEEL:** Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, excluding producers'

interchange, totalled 203,779 net tons in February compared with 231,329 tons the previous month and 203,924 tons in February last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Producers' interchange amounted to 72,414 tons as against 77,283 tons in January.

Of the February shipments for sale, 48,679 tons went direct to railways and railway car shops; 13,465 tons to pressing, forming and stamping plants; 24,801 tons to building construction; 18,253 tons to merchant trade products; 16,932 tons to the containers industry; 13,594 tons to agricultural equipment; 10,140 tons to the automotive industry; 13,145 tons to machinery plant; 2,990 tons to ship-building; and 5,722 tons to mining, lumber, etc.

**STOCKS OF WHEAT:** Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on April 15 totalled 81,179,957 bushels compared with 99,035,866 bushels on April 17 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The visible supplies on the latest date consisted of 79,983,644 bushels in Canadian positions and 1,196,313 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended April 15 totalled 674,476 bushels compared with 732,709 bushels in the preceding week, bringing the total for the period since August 1 to 209,700,687 bushels as against 264,127,610 bushels in the similar period of the 1946-47 crop year.

**ACTING SURGEON COMMANDER:** Appointment of Acting Surgeon Commander F.G.W. MacHattie, R.C.N., of Toronto, as Assistant Medical Director General at Naval Service Headquarters has been announced by Naval Service Headquarters. For the past two years Commander MacHattie has been Principal Medical Officer at the Royal Canadian Navy Hospital at Halifax.

**SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:**

|  | April 22, 1948 | April 15, 1948 | March 18, 1948 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | (1935-39=100)  |                |                |

**INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX**

|                          |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (100 Common Stocks)..... | 111.8 | 108.8 | 99.8  |
| 76 Industrials           | 106.6 | 103.6 | 93.9  |
| 16 Utilities..           | 119.7 | 114.9 | 105.5 |
| 8 Banks.....             | 127.5 | 128.9 | 128.9 |

**MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX**

|                 |       |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (30 Stocks).... | 81.7  | 80.9  | 80.1  |
| 25 Golds.....   | 65.3  | 65.5  | 68.8  |
| 5 Base Metals   | 114.2 | 111.0 | 101.2 |

**10,000 IMMIGRANTS BY AIR:** The Government has effected an arrangement with Trans-Canada Air Lines for the charter of planes to bring immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada, the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, announced in the Commons April 23. He said:-

"This arrangement will provide facilities for the transportation of 10,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom before the end of the present fiscal year. Initial destinations on this side will be Montreal and Toronto.

"In order to provide for this increased movement by air, existing Canadian immigration staffs in the United Kingdom will be further expanded. Arrangements will be made at the Immigration offices to assist prospective immigrants to obtain the necessary documentation and travel facilities, and specially trained officers will be available to provide full information about conditions in Canada and to assist the prospective immigrant in preparing for settlement in this country. Priority of passage will be given to persons with assured employment awaiting them in Canada.

"Officers of the Labour Department will be stationed in the Immigration offices to advise intending immigrants as to prospects for employment, and, when practicable, to arrange definite placement in Canadian jobs prior to the immigrant's departure from the United Kingdom.

**TWO NEW OFFICES**

"The offices of the Immigration Branch in London are being transferred to more spacious quarters, and a new office is to be opened in Glasgow within the next ten days. A third office will be opened in Liverpool before the 1st of July, and it is hoped that an office can be established in Belfast shortly thereafter.

"It has been agreed by T.C.A. that experienced staffs and facilities of that organization will be made available for making the necessary arrangements to schedule the despatch of immigrants when the necessary medical and civil examinations are completed; thus permitting of every possible facility to aid the immigrant desirous of taking advantage of this mode of travel.

"It is considered that the new arrangement with T.C.A., together with considerably increased steamship facilities now available as a result of government action, will go a long way towards overcoming the serious shortage of immigrant transportation from the British Isles which previously existed.

"In addition to the arrangements which I have just announced in connection with the transportation of immigrants by air from the United Kingdom, I am glad to be able to inform

the House that the Government has decided to increase from 20,000 to 30,000 the number of Displaced Persons, not otherwise admissible, who will be allowed to enter this country for permanent residence. As has been previously indicated the Displaced Persons who are admitted to Canada under the present programme will be counted against any quota that this country may eventually accept as a result of an international agreement designed to solve the Displaced Persons problem.

"It is perhaps worth reminding the House that Canada was not only the first non-European country to take independent action to admit Displaced Persons who are not otherwise admissible, but that this country has admitted more Displaced Persons on the grounds that they were Displaced Persons than all other non-European countries combined.

"The United States Congress is now giving consideration to the possibility of admitting a considerable number of these people. Up to the present none have been admitted to the United States as Displaced Persons, although some thousands have been given entry under their national quotas.

"The total number of Displaced Person arrivals in Canada as at the 15th of April was 15,410. This is a record of which I believe we have a right to be proud.

"As has been the case from the beginning the Displaced Persons who will be admitted to Canada will be very carefully screened by the Canadian teams which have been established in Europe for this purpose.

**MR. TUCKER'S RESIGNATION:** In the House of Commons on April 23 the Prime Minister announced the resignation of Mr. Walter Tucker as Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Veterans Affairs as well as the appointment of Mr. Thomas Reid as Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Fisheries, in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the House that the hon. member for Rosthern, Mr. Walter Tucker, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Veterans Affairs, has tendered his resignation as a Parliamentary Assistant, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Government. In making this announcement I should like to say how much my colleagues and I have appreciated the splendid services rendered the Government, the House, and particularly the war veterans, by the hon. member for Rosthern during the time he held the position of Parliamentary Assistant, and with what sincere regret his resignation has been accepted.

"I would also inform the House that the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Reid) has been appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Fisheries, an appointment which I am sure will be received with general approval by hon. members."

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

**MR. ST. LAURENT'S MONTREAL ADDRESS:** The following is partial text of an address delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, at a luncheon of the Rotary Tri-District Conference in Montreal, April 26:-

"What are the reasons for this close collaboration with the United States, and what are the long term implications?"

"The reasons are obvious. We occupy with the United States the northern half of the Western Hemisphere. Our security, if threatened at all, is threatened only by Russia and her satellites. No longer are the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic effective barriers. Any hopes we may have had about creating an effective system of collective security under the United Nations have not been realized. One world has become two worlds. I do not want to exaggerate the dangers inherent in the world situation today, but they are grave enough to compel us to look to our national security. By the facts of geography our security is linked to that of the United States and it would be criminal folly on our part if we did not cooperate with the United States in self-defence.

COOPERATION WITH U.S.

"Now, while recognizing that cooperation with the United States in defence is essential we must at the same time be alive to the dangers of close defence relationships with a country much more populous and powerful than we are. You have heard statements to the effect that the United States is taking over the Canadian North, that we have become a mere satellite of the United States and have lost or are in danger of losing our freedom of action in the International field. Statements such as these are obvious exaggerations.

"We have taken other steps to ensure control over all military activities in our territory. It has been made clear to our United States friends that any United States activities whether by land, sea or air, on or over Canadian territory, must be within the limits of a programme previously approved by the Canadian Government. And of course, before approval is given, we ask that there be substantial participation by Canadians and that all information obtained, whether of a scientific nature or otherwise, be made available to us. The same principles apply conversely to the U.S.

"Now if we proceed in our defence collaboration with the United States along the lines I have indicated, is there any real threat to our independence or freedom of action? I do not think so. If the United States wanted to take over Canada there is probably little we could do to prevent it. What they could do directly, they are not likely to try to do by infiltration. Fortunately for us there are no indications that the United States have any such intentions; and fortunately for the United States we are not apt to be the kind of people they would ever feel it was necessary to coerce.

"If we then can welcome close defence collaboration with the United States, can we equally welcome closer economic ties? This is a big question which I cannot answer today. Because of our dwindling United States dollar resources the Government in November last prohibited or restricted the importation of a large number of United States goods. These steps, though accepted as a necessary evil on both sides of the border, have spurred resourceful persons to suggest less painful solutions. The most far reaching was the proposal for customs union made in "Life" magazine a few weeks ago. You may have read the editorial entitled - 'Customs Union with Canada: Canada needs us and we need Canada in a violently contracting world'. This article has set off a debate in our press and periodicals but so far it has not reached the floor of the House and I can assure you that no proposals of that kind are under consideration by the Government. An adventure of that kind is one which would not be embarked on lightly.

TRADE BARRIERS

"There are obviously very serious political objections to a customs union between Canada and the United States. But no such objections apply to renewed efforts by both countries to lower the barriers to trade between them. . . .

"We all know how the international scene has greatly deteriorated since the joint statement was made over a year ago. We also know that the main reason for this deterioration has been the inability of the Western democracies and the Eastern totalitarian states under the U.S.S.R. to establish any basis for cooperation or even mutual toleration. We feel that the responsibility for this failure rests on the U.S.S.R. in its aggressive imperialistic policies and in its sponsorship and support for subversive communist fifth columns in all countries but more particularly in those countries of Eastern Europe which are most closely under the influence of its power and its propaganda.

"But wherever the responsibility may lie, there is no doubt that we have not got the one world contemplated by the San Francisco Charter with all its 57 members co-operating wholeheartedly and confidently with each other.

"Power politics are still a regrettable factor in general international relations. That does not necessarily mean a break-up of the United Nations or the secession from it of the Soviet group.

"We believe that so long as Communism remains a menace to the Free World, that World must create and maintain a preponderance of force over any possible adversary or combination of adversaries. The Free World must also create and maintain a sufficient degree of unity to ensure that that preponderance of force is available to prevent the free nations from being destroyed or defeated one by one. . . ."

**PALESTINE STATEMENT:** Following is the text of a statement made in Committee 1 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on April 23 by General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate:-

"In view of the gravity of the situation in Palestine I propose to limit my remarks to a very brief statement of the Canadian attitude to the three proposals submitted to this Committee and shall only take a couple of minutes. The Canadian position with respect to the situation in Palestine, as it has developed, has been stated by me from time to time in the Security Council and is on the record. I need not repeat it now.

"As regards the propositions before the Committee, I mention first the proposal of the distinguished representative of France in regard to the special question of the protection of the City of Jerusalem and its inhabitants. As the Trusteeship Council has been concerning itself with the problems of Jerusalem, it is appropriate that this body should consider this special aspect of the Palestine question. From the remarks made by the distinguished delegate of France, it is understood that such consideration will include provisions for the protection of the Holy Places.

TEMPORARY TRUSTEESHIP

"I turn next to the proposal of the distinguished representative of the United States, regarding the establishment of a Temporary Trusteeship. In the Security Council I have had the opportunity of stressing the importance of giving first consideration to all measures which might bring about a cessation of the mounting violence, destruction and death in the Holy Land. I consider that it is our responsibility to examine every possible means to this end. The United States representative has explained that his proposal is in the nature of an emergency measure designed to establish and maintain public order and to ensure a continuance of public services, when the mandatory withdraws on 15th May.

"He has further explained that the truce, called for by the Security Council, taken together with this proposal for a Temporary Trusteeship envisages a 'standstill' in an effort to preserve human life and that it is without prejudice to the rights, claims and position of the parties, or to the character of the eventual political settlement. While the Security Council proceeds with all possible despatch to deal with the problem of implementing the truce, it is the view of the Canadian delegation that the Assembly should consider the United States proposal for a Temporary Trusteeship as a related measure designed to meet the emergency. On the question of procedure, which has been raised, it seems to us less complicated to have the matter considered

at a joint meeting of Committees 1 and 4, but we will support any procedure which will result in the practicability of this proposal being examined expeditiously.

"Finally I come to the proposal of the distinguished representative of Australia whereby the Assembly would request the Palestine Commission to proceed with the implementation of the General Assembly's Resolution of 29th November, 1947. The adoption of such a proposal at this time would, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the examination of the emergency and interim measures to which I have made reference. I therefore believe that the consideration of the Australian proposal should be deferred until the examination of the United States proposal has been completed. If this proposal, therefore, were to be put to a vote at this time, I would have to abstain."

**CANADA ON COMMITTEE:** The Social Commission on April 23 completed its Third Session by adopting, with minor changes, the rapporteur's draft report by a vote of 16 to 1 (USSR) with no abstentions.

The Commission considered the latter part of the report covering the draft convention of 1937 for suppressing the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and family, youth and child welfare.

By a vote of 13 to 4 (USSR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland) with no abstentions, the Commission decided that the rapporteur should prepare, on the basis of the annex contained in the Secretariat Document and the various suggestions of the members of the Commission, a document on the programme of work of the Commission for 1948 and 1949.

In connection with the adopted Canadian resolution which set up an agenda committee, the Chairman nominated the following countries to serve on this committee: Canada, Colombia, China, France, USSR, Iraq and Union of South Africa. As the term of membership on the Commission for France, Union of South Africa and the USSR will expire at the end of 1948, the Chairman will make other nominations in due time.

In explaining his negative vote on the rapporteur's report, A.P. Borisov (USSR), stated that he did so because some resolutions adopted by the Commission on immigration dealt more with recruitment of cheap manpower rather than with the protection of immigrants. The resolution on prevention of crime, in his opinion, deviated from social questions. He also said that the programme of work for the Commission was dealt with in such a way that the Commission could not go deeper into the problem.

**CANADA SECONDS PROPOSAL:** The first point on the agenda of the Security Council on April 23 was the selection of two members of the five-man Commission for Kashmir in accordance

with the resolution previously adopted.

Alexandre Parodi (France) suggested the names of Belgium and Colombia, whose delegations, he said, had actively participated in all consultations and negotiations in the Kashmir question.

General A.G.L. McNaughton (Canada) seconded this proposal.

Joseph Nisot (Belgium) said he would refer this matter to his Government. He feared, however, that it would be difficult to accept the nomination due to severe lack of personnel.

The President, Dr. Alfonso Lopez of Colombia expressed thanks for the honor accorded to his country and said he would refer the matter to his Government. He hoped the nomination could be accepted.

The French proposal was adopted by 7 votes to none. Belgium, Colombia, Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. abstained.

**MR. MARSHALL CHOSEN:** At the first meeting of its Third Session on April 26, the Statistical Commission adopted its provisional agenda, elected its officers, and held preliminary discussion of item 3 and sub-items (a) and (b) of item 4 of its agenda. These deal respectively with regional organizations for the coordination of statistics and coordination of plans for the 1950 censuses of population and agriculture.

Mr. Herbert Marshall (Canada), Mr. P.C. Mahalanobis (India), and Mr. Stuart A. Rice (U.S.A.), officers of the Second Session of the Commission, were re-elected respectively Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur for the Third Session. The nominations were made by Mr. H. Champion (U.K.) and seconded by Mr. G. Jahan (Norway).

**CANADA AT FORESTRY TALKS:** At the end of the first week, delegates to the Latin American Forestry and Forest Products Conference expressed the view that there had already been fruitful discussion of forest problems.

Representatives of three continents and 19 countries are meeting at Teresopolis Brazil, under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to organize and plan the utilization of Latin American Forest resources.

Nations represented as members of the Conference are Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Argentina, Canada, Italy and Portugal are represented by observers.

**DR. CHISHOLM ADDRESS:** Responsibilities of the World Health Organization in relation to mental health and the work to be done by the International Congress for Mental Health which meets in London next August, were discussed by Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary of the World Health Organization Interim Commission

at the meeting of the Governing Board of the International Committee on Mental Hygiene at the Beekman Hotel, 575 Park Avenue, New York, on Monday evening, April 26.

Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Committee, presided at the meeting.

It is specified in the constitution that the World Health Organization will undertake important responsibilities for mental and social health, Dr. Chisholm said. The Interim Commission will recommend to the World Health Assembly that an active beginning in this field be undertaken in 1949.

"It is of the greatest importance," Dr. Chisholm said, "that there should be some agreement on the part of the various branches of the human sciences concerned in this field as to what approaches should be made first and what studies undertaken. The organization of the International Congress on Mental Health and World Citizenship in London is well advanced. In this country alone some 200 study groups are actively engaged in preparatory work for the Congress. Almost all these study groups are composed for a mixture representing the various fields of mental health. Bringing these people together, in itself, would justify all the work that has or will be done, quite apart from the concrete recommendations which it is hoped will come out of the Congress."

**TRUCE COMMISSION STATEMENT:** Following is text of a statement by General A.G.L. McNaughton on a Truce Commission for Palestine, in the Security Council, on April 23, 1948:-

"I wish to support the proposal for a Truce Commission for Palestine which is contained in the draft Resolution submitted by the United States with the changes of wording which have been indicated by the representative of France and as amended by the representative of Belgium.

"Up to date, conflicting reports, charges and counter-charges have been made by the parties. This is perhaps inevitable, bearing in mind their different points of view, and certainly this does not provide a sound basis on which the Security Council can proceed in future. For this purpose, it is important that we have before us information received from a body created by the Security Council itself for the purpose.

"We must have agents who are available to undertake this task at once, who are impartial, and who are already fully aware of the complicated situation in Palestine. All these considerations are fully satisfied by the draft Resolution submitted by the representative of the United States.

"I should like to make one further observation, and that is that the remarks made by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in reference to the confused and belated information presently available to the Security Council add force and urgency to the adoption of this draft Resolution."