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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

CANADA ON SECURITY COUNCIL: A special plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly elected Canada a non-permanent member of the Security Council. (P. 8-9) There were three vacancies to fill: Australia, Brazil, and Poland whose two year terms expire at the end of the year. To fill two of the vacancies, Canada and the Argentine were elected on the first ballot. Each received 41 votes, or three more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Voting for the third vacancy resulted in a deadlock which nine ballots failed to break. Two candidates are in the running: the Ukraine and India. On the ninth ballot -- which varied little from previous ballots -- the Ukraine had 32 votes, India, 24. The Ukraine led but lacked the necessary two-thirds.

Further balloting for the Security Council was postponed till next week.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AUTHORITY: New letters patent have been published under which the Governor General is authorized "to exercise, on the advice of Canadian Ministers, all of His Majesty's powers and authorities in respect of Canada." (P. 4-6) The new powers include, among others; Royal Full powers for the signing of treaties; ratification of treaties; issuance of letter of credence for ambassadors.

U.K. WHEAT PRICE INCREASED: By agreement between the two governments, the United King-

dom Government will pay \$2 a bushel for 140 million bushels of next years wheat crop to be sold by Canada to the U.K. The price represents an increase of .45 cents over the present price. (P. 11)

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced today, that George Spence, of Regina, at present Director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, had been appointed a Canadian Member of the International Joint Commission. At the same time Mr. King announced that J.E. Perrault, K.C., who is already a Member of the Commission, had been designated Acting Chairman of the Canadian Section.

EXPORTS LOWER: Merchandise export trade of Canada in August was valued at \$221,300,000 a decline of 6.5 per cent from the July total and a decrease of 8.9 per cent from the August 1946 figure when exports reached the high point for the year. Aggregate value for the first eight months of 1947 showed an increase of 16.4 per cent over last year's corresponding total. (P. 10-11)

PREMIER HART RESIGNS: Premier Hart of British Columbia yesterday announced his resignation from the premiership and as Liberal leader.

ORCHARD SPRAYING FROM THE AIR

HELICOPTER IN B.C.: Orchards in British Columbia may soon be sprayed from the air. An Okanagan Valley organization has purchased a helicopter and trials are being made under the supervision of the Dominion Entomological and Chemical Laboratory, Summerland and the Canadian Army Experimental Station, Suffield, Alberta, to assess it as a means of applying insecticides to fruit trees.

The helicopter has several advantages over fixed-wing aircraft. It can travel at much lower speed, although it treats a ten-acre orchard in a few minutes, and can land in a small clearing 50 feet in diameter; the down-draft from the rotors produces a turbulence of "rebound" that improves under-leaf coverage; it is less dangerous to operate in this type of work than a fix-wing aircraft. Though both dusts and sprays are being applied with the helicopter, it appears probable that sprays will prove more satisfactory.

Officers of the Summerland Laboratory, as well as those of the Provincial Horticultural Branch at Kelowna and Penticton, have also been conducting trials with new types of high-speed ground-borne equipment. These include a turbine blower machine, three types of mist duster-sprayers and a steam aerosol generator. After having been suitably modified all have given satisfactory pest control. The Okanagan Valley investigators plan to build a new machine that will incorporate the best features of the various types so far examined. Perhaps in the not too distant future the high-pressure sprayer with its hand-operated spray guns, standard equipment for orchard pest control since 1910, may be considered obsolete, observe the Entomologists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

ICELANDIC LEGATION ESTABLISHED: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announces the establishment of an Icelandic Legation in Ottawa and the appointment of Mr. Thor Thors as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iceland in Canada. Mr. Thor Thors is the present Icelandic Minister in the United States and will have dual functions in Washington and Ottawa.

Mr. Thor Thors was born in Reykjavik, Iceland, November 26, 1903. He received a degree in law at the University in Reykjavik, in February 1926, and continued his studies in international law and economics at Cambridge University, England, and at the Sorbonne, in Paris.

From 1928 to 1934, he was managing director of Kveldfur Limited, shipowners and fishing firm, while from 1934 to 1940, he acted in the same capacity for the Union of Icelandic Fish Producers.

The political career of the new Minister of Iceland to Canada can be summed up as follows: Chairman of the Icelandic Committee to the World's Fair held in New York in 1939; Member of the Icelandic Parliament from 1933 to 1941; Consul General of Iceland in New York from August 1940, until his appointment as Iceland's first Minister to Washington in November 1941, a post he has held since.

Mr. Thors has represented his country at many international meetings, namely, the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, in Hot Springs in 1943; the International Aviation Conference in Chicago in 1944; the International Labour Organization Conference in Montreal in 1946; and the annual meeting of the International Bank and Fund in Savannah, in 1946.

He was Chairman of the Icelandic Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, in November 1946, and, in August 1947, he was appointed Permanent Delegate of Iceland to the United Nations.

REPARATIONS SHIP FOR SALE: S.S. "Empire Gangway", the last of "reparations" vessels allocated to Canada by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency is offered for sale by tender by the Park Steamship Company Limited, acting as agents for War Assets Corporation. Three German-built ships were awarded to Canada in compensation for losses of Canadian deep sea tonnage by enemy action. Two previously sold by the Park Steamship Company were the motor vessel "Huascarán" and the Steamship "Empire Gatehouse".

This third and last vessel received as reparation, the "Empire Gangway" is now lying afloat at Montreal. She was built by Deutsche Werft A.G. at Hamburg, Germany, in 1944. The approximate particulars are: Length 283.1 feet, Breadth 44.3, Depth moulded to Upper deck 26.9, gross tonnage 1942, net 964, Deadweight 3200, Load draft 18 feet 5½ inches. There are three cargo holds, eight steam driven winches and one steam driven yarning winch. Her speed is 10 knots on approximately 15 tons of coal per day.

The conditions of sale are similar to those which governed the disposal of the M.V. "Huascarán" and the S.S. "Empire Gatehouse". The purchaser is to undertake to operate the S.S. "Empire Gangway" under Canadian registry, and all repairs necessary to put the vessel in class and any reconditioning or converting by the purchaser, to suit his requirements, are to be effected in Canada.

RANGER COMPANIES AUTHORIZED: Authority has been granted for the organization of two new Canadian Ranger companies, units of the Reserve Militia, at Dawson City, and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Number 1 Company, with headquarters and one platoon at Dawson, will also have platoons at Mayo, Keno and Selkirk. Number 2 Company will have its headquarters and one platoon at Whitehorse and other platoons at Furwash Landing, Teslin and Carcross.

Canadian Rangers are recruited from the woodsmen, trappers, miners and settlers of Canada's sparsely settled sea coast and north country to carry out such duties as providing guides to troops operating in their areas, preparing local defence schemes, collecting detailed information of their localities likely to be of assistance in war and providing rescue parties for civilian or military purposes. The overall strength of the Rangers is, for the present time, limited to 5000 all ranks located only in areas where Reserve Force units do not exist.

JAP SWORD, 614 YEARS OLD, GIVEN TO RMC: Too valuable to beat into a ploughshare, a fine old Japanese saber captured by the Americans has been presented to the Royal Military College at Kingston.

The sword is a Samurai saber made in the Kenmu era, 614 years ago. Its water-tempered steel blade was forged by Kunimitsu, famed Japanese swordmaster of that time.

Last week, General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General 8th U.S. Army, Yokohama, Japan presented the relic to the officers and cadets of R.M.C. during an investiture at the American Embassy in Ottawa. In the absence of General Eichelberger who is still in Japan, the sword was turned over to the College by Colonel R.E.S. Williamson, U.S. Military Attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Canada. Lieut.-General Charles Foulkes, C.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Army, received the sword for the Commandant, R.M.C.

NEW RESERVE FORCE UNITS: The formation of two Intelligence Companies within the Canadian Army, Reserve Force, has been authorized by the Department of National Defence, it was disclosed at Ottawa this week. It will be the first time that units of the Canadian Intelligence Corps have been included in other than active formations of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The two new units will be known as No. 1 and No. 2 Intelligence Companies, C Int C, respectively. The first will be located at Montreal and the second at Toronto.

They have been formed for a nucleus and training ground of field security sections that would be necessary in the event of mobilization:

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales in August were four per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This gain was smaller than those recorded in previous months of the year.

TRADES AND LABOR RESOLUTIONS

ANNUAL CONVENTION DECISIONS: Resolutions adopted by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, meeting in annual convention at Hamilton, called for subsidized low-rental housing, national social security, an immigration policy safeguarding Canadian labor, re-imposition of excess profits taxes, increased income tax exemptions and major amendments to the Criminal Code.

On social security, the delegates sought a Dominion-wide contributory scheme for all citizens to include health, accidents and hospitalization benefits, old age pensions, mothers' and widows' allowances and any other necessary measures.

On immigration a national policy was asked embodying these points.

1. That "the quota of immigrants to Canada should be governed by the industrial and agricultural expansion and the prevailing unemployment situation of Canadian citizens".

2. That the Government "discourage colonization of the various nationalities in urban and rural centres and that the acceptance of immigrants into this country be pursued so long as such policy does not adversely affect the welfare of our present Canadian population".

3. No importation of "contract labor under serf conditions", or the making of agreements with immigrants at wages lower than local standards.

A resolution calling on the Federal Government to prevent children under 16 from operating machines in factories was approved over vigorous objection of many delegates who wanted to see the age raised to 18.

Among the subjects debated were sex crimes and the sex criminal, with more than 700 delegates dropping discussion of labor problems to draft a five-point programme aimed at curbing the rising incidence of such crimes.

Government action to provide psychiatric treatment for sex offenders and revision of the criminal code to deal with the sex criminal "on a more realistic basis" were demanded.

In other resolutions the Congress:

1. Sought Federal legislation barring injunctions against legal strikes and prohibiting the use of strikebreakers.

2. Called on the Congress executive to set up a "non-partisan national political or legislative action committee" to work for the election of working-class lawmakers in all public bodies.

3. Urged reinstatement of the excess profits tax at wartime levels. This tax was cut down in the last Federal budget.

4. Referred to the Congress legislative committee a number of resolutions criticizing the British Columbia government's bill No. 39, on strike legislation.

5. Called for all governments to undertake large-scale public works where necessary to combat unemployment. The St. Lawrence seaway was mentioned specifically.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AUTHORITIES

NEW LETTERS PATENT: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced Oct. 1 that new Letters Patent governing the office and appointment of the Governor General of Canada had been signed by His Majesty the King on September 8, 1947, and countersigned by the Prime Minister of Canada. The new Letters Patent (the principal document relating to the office of Governor General) came into force October 1, 1947, and superseded on that date the existing Letters Patent of 1931 (as amended in 1935) and the Royal Instructions of 1931.

2. The Royal documents relating to the office of Governor General had not undergone a careful revision since 1931. The Canadian Government accordingly recommended to His Majesty the issuance of new Letters Patent consolidating the former documents and bringing them up to date.

3. Apart from textual alterations designed to bring the new Letters Patent into line with constitutional developments and practices in Canada and within the Commonwealth, the principal alterations may be summarized as follows:

(a) By the introductory words of Clause 2 of the new Letter's Patent, the Governor General is authorized to exercise, on the advice of Canadian Ministers, all of His Majesty's powers and authorities in respect of Canada. This does not limit the King's prerogatives. Nor does it necessitate any change in the present practice under which certain matters are submitted by the Canadian Government to the King personally. However, when the new Letters Patent come into force, it will be legally possible for the Governor General, on the advice of Canadian Ministers, to exercise any of the powers and authorities of the Crown in respect of Canada, without the necessity of a sub-mission being made to His Majesty. (The new powers and authorities conferred by this general clause include, among others, Royal Full Powers for the signing of treaties, Ratifications of treaties, and the issuance of Letters of Credence for Ambassadors). There will be no legal necessity to alter existing practices. However, the Government of Canada will be in a position to determine, in any prerogative matter affecting Canada, whether the submission should go to His Majesty or to the Governor General.

(b) The new Letters Patent revoke and supersede the existing Letters Patent and the existing Royal Instructions. The Royal Instructions have been incorporated in the new Letters Patent which have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada.

4. No new Commission of Appointment will be issued to Viscount Alexander, the former Letters Patent having been revoked "without pre-

judice to anything having been done lawfully thereunder". Moreover, Viscount Alexander's present Commission is a continuing one expressed to be subject to the existing Letters Patent "or any other substituted for the same".

5. An appropriate Proclamation will, as required by Clause XVI of the new Letters Patent, be published to-day in the *Canada Gazette*.

Text of the new Letters Patent follows:

LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Effective Oct. 1, 1947

"GEORGE R."

CANADA

George The Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

(Seal)

To All To Whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:

Whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late Majesty King George the Fifth did constitute, order, and declare that there should be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and that the person filling the office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief should be from time to time appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet:

And Whereas at St. James's on the Twenty-third day of March, 1931, His late Majesty King George the Fifth did cause certain Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to be given to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief:

And Whereas it is Our Will and pleasure to revoke the Letters Patent and Instructions and to substitute other provisions in place thereof:

Now Therefore We do by these presents revoke and determine the said Letters Patent, and everything therein contained, and all amendments thereto, and the said Instructions, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder:

OFFICE CONSTITUTED

And We do declare Our Will and pleasure as follows:

1. We do hereby constitute, order, and declare that there shall be a Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and appointments to the Office of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over

Canada shall be made by Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada.

II. And We do hereby authorize and empower our Governor General, with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada or of any members thereof or individually, as the case requires, to exercise all powers and authorities lawfully belonging to Us in respect of Canada, and for greater certainty but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing to do and execute, in the manner afore-said, all things that may belong to his office and to the trust We have reposed in him according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of The British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946 and the powers and authorities hereinafter conferred in these Letters Patent and in such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Great Seal of Canada and under such laws as are or may hereinafter be in force in Canada.

III. And We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General to keep and use Our Great Seal of Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that may be passed under Our Great Seal of Canada.

IV. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to constitute and appoint, in Our name and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers (including diplomatic and consular officers) and Ministers of Canada, as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.

V. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office within Canada, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us in Our name or under Our authority.

VI. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to exercise all powers lawfully belonging to Us in respect of summoning, proroguing or dissolving the Parliament of Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY

VII. And whereas by The British North America Acts, 1867 to 1946, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for Us, if We think fit, to authorize Our Governor General to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the absence of Our Governor General, such of the powers, authorities, and functions of Our Governor General as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by Us: Now We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor General, subject to such limitations and directions, to appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his

Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during his pleasure, such of his powers, functions, and authorities as he may deem it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them: Provided always, that the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise of any such power, authority or function by Our Governor General in person.

VIII. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence of Our Governor General out of Canada, all and every, the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in Our Chief Justice for the time being of Canada, (hereinafter called Our Chief Justice) or, in the case of the death, incapacity, removal or absence out of Canada of Our Chief Justice, then in the Senior Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Canada, then residing in Canada and not being under incapacity; such Chief Justice or Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, while the said powers and authorities are vested in him, to be known as Our Administrator:

Provided always, that the said Senior Judge shall act in the administration of the Government only if and when Our Chief Justice shall not be present within Canada and capable of administering the Government.

Provided further that no such powers or authorities shall vest in such Chief Justice, or other judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, until he shall have taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Our Governor General.

Provided further that whenever and so often as Our Governor General shall be temporarily absent from Canada, with Our permission, for a period not exceeding one month, then and in every such case Our Governor General may continue to exercise all and every the powers vested in him as fully as if he were residing within Canada, including the power to appoint a Deputy or Deputies as provided in the Eighth Clause of these Our Letters Patent.

IX. And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all the other inhabitants of Canada, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto Our Governor General, or, in the event of his death, incapacity, or absence, to such person as may, from time to time, under the provisions of these Our Letters Patent administer the Government of Canada.

GREAT SEAL OF CANADA

X. And We hereby declare Our Pleasure to be that Our Governor General for the time being shall with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Canada, appointing Our Governor General for the time being, to be read and published in the presence of Our Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of members of Our Privy Council for Canada, and that Our Governor General shall take the Oath of Alle-

giance in the form following:-- "I, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Sixth, His Heirs and successors, according to law. So Help me God"; and likewise he shall take the usual oath for the due execution of the Office of Our Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in and over Canada, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths Our Chief Justice, or, in his absence, or in the event of his being otherwise incapacitated, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and, administer unto him.

XI. And We do authorize and require Our Governor General from time to time, by himself or by any other person to be authorized by him in that behalf, to administer to all and to every person or persons, as he shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit in Canada, that said Oath of Allegiance, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws or Statutes in that behalf made and provided.

XII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime or offence against the laws of Canada has been committed for which the offender may be tried thereunder, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any such crime or offence in any court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate, administering the laws of Canada, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to Our Governor General may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us. And We do hereby direct and enjoin that Our Governor General shall not pardon or reprove any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada and, in other cases, the advice of one, at least, of his Ministers.

ISSUE OF EXEQUATURS

XIII. And We do further authorize and empower Our Governor General to issue Exequaturs, in Our name and on Our behalf, to Consular Officers of foreign countries to whom Commissions of Appointment have been issued by the Heads of States of such countries.

XIV. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the security of Canada by the absence of Our Governor General, he shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing through the Prime Minister of Canada.

XV. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or

amend these Our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem meet.

XVI. And We do further direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within Canada as Our Governor General shall think fit.

XVII. And We do further declare that these Our Letters Patent shall take effect on the first day of October, 1947.

In Witness Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and for the greater testimony and validity thereof, We have caused Our Great Seal of Canada to be affixed to these presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given the eighth day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Seven and in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

"W.L. MACKENZIE KING",
Prime Minister of Canada.

FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

CHANGES IN ESTIMATES: September estimates of Canada's tree fruits and grape crops, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are for the most part little changed from the August estimates a month earlier.

The apple crop is estimated at 15,621,000 bushels compared with the August estimate of 15,702,000 bushels. This is 19 per cent smaller than the record harvest last year of 19,282,000 bushels but 16 per cent greater than the ten-year 1936-45 average of 13,418,000 bushels. An increase of four per cent since August brings the Nova Scotia crop to 3,600,000 bushels, which is 40 per cent smaller than the 1946 harvest of 6,020,000 bushels. Conditions were unchanged in New Brunswick during the past month, the estimate still standing at 330,000 bushels or the same as the 1946 harvest. There is also no change in the estimate of production in Quebec where the crop is set at 1,430,000 bushels. Production this season in Quebec, however, is 43 per cent above the 1946 level, when the crop was the smallest since 1926. A minor downward revision in Ontario places production in that province at 2,638,000 bushels. While this is a decrease of one per cent, the crop is still 29 per cent greater than the 1946 harvest of 2,040,000 bushels. The estimate for British Columbia shows a decrease of three per cent, and brings production to 7,623,000 bushels, which is 23 per cent below the record 1946 harvest of 9,892,000 bushels, but still well above the ten-year 1936-45 average of 5,773,000 bushels.

As the result of a much brighter outlook in Ontario, pear prospects have improved five per cent, bringing the current estimate to 965,000 bushels. In Nova Scotia the figure still stands at 30,000 bushels or the same as in 1946. In Ontario the crop is now set at 339,000 bushels, which is 21 per cent above

the August estimate and 26 per cent over the 1946 crop of 269,000 bushels. A slight decrease in the outlook for the British Columbia crop brings the estimated harvest to 596,000 bushels, 8,000 bushels less than that of a month ago and nine per cent below the 1946 level of 652,000 bushels.

Production of plums and prunes is now set at 732,000 bushels or one per cent above the prospective production in August. The outlook in Nova Scotia remains unchanged at 12,000 bushels, while a four per cent increase in the prospects for the Ontario crop brings the estimate for that province to 237,000 bushels. Plum and prune production in British Columbia remains unchanged from a month ago at 483,000 bushels. The current crop is slightly smaller than that of a year ago when production was estimated at 495,000 bushels.

A sharp decline in the anticipated peach harvest as a result of unfavourable conditions in Ontario, reduces the current estimate to 1,728,000 bushels as compared with the August estimate of 1,964,000 bushels. Production last season was placed at 2,145,000 bushels. There is a decrease of 20 per cent a month ago in the expected harvest in Ontario as the result of serious losses from oriental peach moth and brown rot, the crop being now set at 959,000 bushels compared with the August estimate of 1,195,000 bushels. Production a year ago was estimated at 1,476,000 bushels. In British Columbia the estimate remains unchanged at 769,000 bushels, the crop being 15 per cent larger than that of last season when production was estimated at 669,000 bushels.

There has been no change in the anticipated harvest of grapes in Ontario or British Columbia since August and the estimate still stands at 74,223,000 pounds. This season's crop is 10 per cent greater than that of 1946 when production was estimated at 67,321,000 pounds. The great bulk of the grape crop is produced in Ontario, where the estimate stands at 71,460,000 pounds or 10 per cent above the 1946 level. The British Columbia yield is currently estimated at 2,763,000 pounds, while production last season amounted to 2,195,000 pounds.

ALBERTA'S AID-TO-BRITAIN PLAN: Premier Manning has announced in Edmonton that the Alberta Government's Aid-to-Britain plan, will probably be in operation within a few weeks.

The programme was drawn up with the idea of encouraging the sending of food to families in Britain. Depots will be set up in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge for receiving contributions.

Contributions may be made in three ways:

1. Straight monetary contributions. The goods will be purchased in bulk, sorted and packaged in the Alberta depots, then shipped overseas by carload lots to take advantage of cheaper freight rates.

2. The depots will receive from individuals parcels destined for specific persons in Bri-

tain. These parcels will be included in the carloads for less expensive shipment. The only postage involved to the individual in Alberta would be that necessary to deliver the parcel from a depot in Britain to its final destination.

3. The depots will package several types of standard food parcels for sale here and for delivery to specific persons in Britain.

The depots in Alberta and distributing depots in Britain will be set up as quickly as possible.

TELETYPE TO CHURCHILL

HIGH SPEED RADIO LINK: High speed radio teletype apparatus of the most modern type has been put into operation in the Fort Churchill - Ottawa link of the Canadian Army Signals System, Army Headquarters announce.

The new apparatus replaces the present "hand-speed" wireless communication to Churchill and is capable of handling many times the traffic volume of the old equipment.

As part of the Canadian Army Signals System, operators in Fort Churchill are able to communicate through Ottawa with any other station in the network, including Washington and London. Plans to provide a direct wireless teletype link between Fort Churchill and Winnipeg are also under consideration.

The Canadian Army Signals system, stretches the length and breadth of the Dominion, links Army Headquarters at Ottawa with all command and area headquarters. Communication with remote stations in the north is maintained through Edmonton, the headquarters of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System.

Large stations of the system have remotely controlled transmitting and receiving stations located some distance from the central signal offices. These stations are serviced by a small maintenance team of four or five men, while the main task of registering, sending, receiving and delivering messages is handled by the central office. Up to 8,000,000 words of traffic have been handled by one office in a single month.

CONSUMER BODY LAUNCHED: Delegates from fifty women's organizations, meeting in Ottawa, adopted four principles as the aims and objectives of a proposed permanent consumer organization. Following are the principles:

1. To unite "our strength as consumers in order to work toward the improvement of standards of living in Canadian homes."

2. To study consumer problems and make recommendations for their solution.

3. To circulate information on matters of consumer interest and to obtain and evaluate opinions.

4. To bring the views of consumers to the attention of government, trade and industry, and to provide a channel from these to the consumer.

CANADA ELECTED TO U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

"NEW AND GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES": With votes to spare, a special plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly, held at Flushing Meadows N.Y., Sept. 30 elected Canada a member of the Security Council. Canada and Argentina, each receiving 41 votes, were chosen on the first ballot, to replace Australia and Brazil. The two-thirds majority rule required a candidate to get 38 votes to win.

In a statement issued in Ottawa, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, said:

Canada's election to the Security Council of the United Nations confronts the Government and people of Canada with new and grave responsibilities. During the years 1948 and 1949, the Government will be faced, as never before, with the necessity of making decisions on the major questions affecting the peace and security of the world. Many of these questions will arise from situations having their origins far from our shores. At first glance these might not appear to affect directly the interests of the Canadian people. In so far, however, as these far away events are factors in world security, they are of first importance to the future of this country.

During our tenure of office on the Council we shall be obliged to play our part in trying to settle international disputes many of which are complicated by differences between the Great Powers. One has only to read the front page of any newspaper to-day to realize the magnitude of the job to which we are about to put our hands.

Canada will be one of the eleven states on which will rest the main responsibility for overcoming the obstacles on the road to a just and lasting peace. We shall have to stand up and be counted before the eyes of a hopeful world.

A year ago the Canadian Government made known to its fellow Members of the United Nations the cardinal principle which it considered should determine the actions of a member of the Security Council. We maintained that each member should exercise its rights and responsibilities not in its own special national interests, but for the good of the United Nations as a whole, and the peoples of the world the United Nations represents. The States which yesterday elected Canada on a first ballot knew that this was our conception of the duty of a member of the most important executive organ of the United Nations. To the utmost of our ability and in full consciousness of the weaknesses of the machinery with which we will have to deal, Canada undertakes to live up to this principle and to try to justify this trust.

Under the terms of the Charter, the Security Council is organized so as to be able to function continuously. Each member is, therefore, to be represented at all times at the headquarters of the United Nations. This will in-

volve the appointment by the Canadian Government of a permanent representative living in New York. The experience of other non-permanent members of the Council has shown that our representative will need the assistance of at least six experienced officers of the Department of External Affairs, together with an adequate clerical staff. At the same time, shall have to strengthen the Division of my Department which deals with the problems of the United Nations. Reports from Canadian diplomatic missions abroad will become increasingly important and will have to be widened in scope to give us up-to-date information on which to base considered and independent judgments. All this will be an added burden on a Department of Government which is already carrying a heavy load.

It is now more important than ever that the people of Canada understand the serious obligations and responsibilities which this country accepted when it signed the Charter of the United Nations. Our election to the Security Council brings us face to face with the heaviest of these responsibilities.

UKRAINIAN CHARGES REPUDIATED

REFUGEE WORKERS FREE TO LEAVE: L. Rene Beaudoin Liberal M.P. for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, speaking in the United Nations Third Committee, Sept. 29, warmly denied Ukrainian charges that displaced persons were being recruited from European camps for "slave labour" in Canadian forests.

In the same committee Sept. 27, S.P. Demchenko, Ukrainian delegate charged that Canada, the United States, Britain and Belgium were going among displaced persons and making them sign contracts for slave labour at low wages.

Mr. Beaudoin proceeded: "Some reference has been made in these discussions to the movement of labourers to Canada. In this connection, I should like to make clear beyond all possibility of contradiction that no person has come to Canada except of his own free will. There is no means by which we can compel refugees to accept our hospitality, and we have no desire to have any men or women come to our shores except of their own choice. Moreover, we are fully aware of the shortage of labour which exists in Eastern European countries. We have not and shall not take any steps to discourage the repatriation to their places of origin of all persons who are willing to accept repatriation. If there are Ukrainians or other workers in displaced persons camps who will return freely to the fields and forests of Eastern Europe, we earnestly hope that they will do so. Countries of origin are welcome to every refugee who will accept repatriation willingly, provided neither force nor guile are used to influence individual decisions.

"I can go further, and say that as far as

Canada is concerned, residents of my country, either refugees or otherwise, are, under the laws of Canada, at perfect liberty to leave Canada tomorrow and to go and live in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for instance, or in any other part of the world. Indeed, within the past two years, representatives in Canada of U.S.S.R. and of Yugoslavian interests have gone about freely on Canadian soil and gathered together groups of people of European origin whom they have led back to the U.S.S.R. or Yugoslavia. Not only have these persons been free to go, they have also been allowed to carry with them the resources, money, and machinery, which they had accumulated on Canadian territory.

"There has been some talk here, Mr. Chairman, of slavery in the forests of Canada. Will my Ukrainian colleague tell me that I could go freely into the Ukraine and ask people to emigrate to Canada; and even if I were permitted to organize such a migration, would the persons whom I persuaded to migrate be permitted to bring with them to my country whatever possessions they may have managed to accumulate in the Ukraine? Until my Ukrainian colleague can give me such assurances, he has little right to come here and talk of slavery in Canada. No refugee, of Ukrainian origin or otherwise, is enslaved in the forests of my country and anyone who doubts this fact is at liberty to go there and see for himself. I invite my Ukrainian colleague to do so and until he has made his observations, we should hear less in this committee of slavery.

CONDITIONS OPEN TO EXAMINATION

"There has been some talk also about refugees being exploited in the labour market of Canada. Mr. Chairman, the labour conditions in my country are open to examination at any time. As far as refugees are concerned, they have been assured the right to work in Canada at prevailing rates of wages and under existing labour regulations. Those regulations are established in a free labour market in which free labour unions have the right to organize. In return for the assurance of employment, the refugees have in some cases entered into agreements to do work which has been offered them for stated periods of a short duration. It is nothing new in history for men to enter into agreements to undertake specified work in return for certain remuneration. Such agreements are a matter of everyday practice. They have the force only which the law gives to any contract amongst citizens. They do not impose a form of servitude nor do they establish inferior working conditions. I am sure that my Ukrainian colleague will not wish me to enter here upon a comparison, in terms of purchasing power or in terms of freedom of movement, of the conditions of labour of refugees in Canada and in other countries. I would, however, be quite happy to have such a comparison made.

"It is a sad reflection, however, that the fortunes of these unhappy peoples should be-

come the occasion for controversy in the United Nations. We regard them as genuine refugees, cast adrift by the flood of war which has overtaken their homelands, torn from their moorings, without hope except as new homes can be found for them. We are not anxious to complicate the social and economic pattern of our own community by introducing more persons than we can take care of, but within our means we are endeavouring to respond to appeals which have been made on behalf of these refugees."

AVOIDING FALSE ECONOMIES: In the U.N. Budgetary Committee, Sept. 26, Senator Norman Lambert, a member of the Canadian delegation, said that Canada would be concerned to reduce as much as possible the cost of maintaining the organization of the United Nations organization. But in the search for reduced costs, Senator Lambert continued, let us do everything possible to avoid misleading principles and false economies. He added: We are simply deluding ourselves if, on the one hand, increasing responsibilities are laid on the Secretary-General, giving him new mandates, calling upon him to make new enquiries, directing him to set up new agencies, and at the same time we reduce the funds which we place at his disposal. The resources of the Secretariat must be related to its responsibilities and the responsibilities related to its resources or we shall never get ourselves upon a sound footing. We must avoid apparent savings in the expenditures of the United Nations which in reality may increase the burden upon our national treasuries of membership in the United Nations. It is a false economy to operate without adequate staff in a branch of the Secretariat if, as a result of such a small economy, the life of the Assembly is prolonged by several days. Every day that we remain in session at this Assembly represents a collective cost of many thousands of dollars to our national treasuries. Mr. Cordier is reported in the press this morning as saying that two weeks of the Assembly's last session spent in argument over procedure, cost half a million dollars. The added factor of absence from home duty must also be considered. In short, therefore, we seek a budget which will maintain essential services on an economical and efficient basis, and we shall then expect the careful use of the funds which we provide.

POPULATION 12½ MILLION: Canada's population now exceeds 12½ million. At June 1 this year it reached 12,582,000 as compared with 12,307,000 on June 1 last year, according to the annual estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain of 275,000 over the 1946 estimate was the largest numerical increase for a year since Confederation. Rise in the population since the last Dominion-wide census was taken in 1941 was 1,075,000 or more than nine per cent.

PETSAMO NICKEL MINES

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL: The Department of External Affairs released Oct. 1 the following text of the Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of October 8, 1944, regarding the payment of compensation by the Soviet Government to the Canadian Government for the Petsamo Nickel mines. The Supplementary Protocol was signed on September 29, 1947, at 11.30 a.m. by Laurent Beaudry, Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the Government of Canada, and by M.V. Degtiar, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy, for the Government of U.S.S.R.

On the basis of an exchange of views between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Canada, concerning the alteration of the period of payment of the instalments, which period of payment was provided for by the Moscow Protocol of October 8, 1944, in accordance with which the Soviet Government agreed to pay the Government of Canada in equal instalments during the course of six years the sum of 20 million (twenty million) United States dollars for the purpose and according to the rate of exchange signified in that Protocol, - the undersigned, duly authorized representatives of the Soviet Union and Canada, having met in Ottawa.

(1) Confirm that, in accordance with the above-mentioned Protocol of October 8, 1944, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has already paid to the Government of Canada 8,333,500 United States dollars, and

(2) Agree that the sum of 11,666,500 United States dollars which remains to be paid and which is subject at the present time to payment in seven equal instalments from October 1, 1947, to October 1, 1950, shall be paid instead in ten equal instalments of 1,166,650 dollars each, with payments on October 1, 1947, April 1, 1948, October 1, 1948, April 1, 1949, October 1, 1949, April 1, 1950, October 1, 1950, April 1, 1951, October 1, 1951, and December 31, 1951. Furthermore, for the purpose of this payment, United States dollars will be reckoned at the value of 35 dollars to one ounce of gold.

A certified copy of the present supplementary Protocol will be communicated by the Government of Canada to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Done in Ottawa on the 29th of September, 1947, in duplicate in the English and Russian languages, both the English and Russian texts being authentic.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES: Registration of births during July in cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 or over increased 12 per cent to 15,838 over July 1946 figure of 14,184, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Deaths totalled 4,841 as against 4,955, a decrease of two per cent. Marriages increased one per cent from 7,575 to 7,617.

AUGUST MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

SIX PER CENT DECLINE: Merchandise export trade of Canada in August was valued at \$221,300,000, showing a decline of 6.5 per cent from the July total of \$236,600,000, and a decrease of 8.9 per cent from the August 1946 figure of \$242,700,000 when exports reached a high point for the year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value for the first eight months of this year was \$1,786,300,000, an increase of 16.4 per cent over last year's; corresponding total of \$1,494,200,000.

Exports to countries of the British Empire during August were valued at \$100,340,000, a decrease of about five per cent from last year's August total of \$105,653,000. Eight-month aggregate at \$756,804,000 however, was 31 per cent ahead of last year's corresponding total of \$577,143,000. August exports to foreign countries were valued at \$120,957,000 compared with \$137,032,000 a year ago, a decline of 12 per cent, while the total for the eight-month period was \$1,029,526,000 compared with \$917,022,000 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 12 per cent.

Exports to the United States in August rose to \$81,408,000 from \$74,961,000 a year ago, bringing the eight-month total to \$645,521,000 as against \$546,161,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom during the month declined to \$66,044,000 from \$71,852,000 in August 1946, the total for the cumulative period being substantially higher at \$488,127,000 as against \$378,339,000 in the similar period of 1946. Exports to the Union of South Africa were also lower in August, amounting to \$3,061,000 against \$9,732,000, but the eight-month total remained at a higher level -- \$48,213,000 compared with \$42,333,000.

Exports to Eire moved up sharply in August, amounting to \$2,875,000 compared with \$361,000 a year ago, while shipments to Newfoundland were moderately reduced to \$4,031,000 against \$4,367,000. Exports to India in the month were valued at \$4,763,000, up sharply from last year's total of \$2,158,000. Shipments to Australia fell off to \$4,723,000 from \$5,056,000, while exports to New Zealand showed marked expansion to \$5,630,000 from \$1,358,000.

Exports to Continental Europe were reduced in August, the value being \$26,263,000 compared with \$40,967,000 a year ago. Shipments to Belgium fell from \$10,812,000 to \$4,045,000, Italy from \$3,735,000 to \$1,059,000, Norway from \$2,520,000 to \$1,323,000, Poland from \$3,491,000 to \$764,000, and Switzerland from \$1,863,000 to \$769,000. Exports to France rose from \$8,408,000 to \$8,962,000, and Netherlands from \$3,602,000 to \$4,126,000.

Exports to Latin American countries during August were valued at \$8,735,000 compared with \$9,033,000 a year ago; the eight-month total standing at \$82,060,000 as against \$57,663,000. The month's exports to Argentina were valued at \$2,598,000 compared with \$1,584,000, Brazil \$1,199,000 compared with \$2,773,000, Cuba \$982,000 compared with \$337,000, and Venezuela

\$850,000 compared with \$820,000.

Trends were mixed among the nine main commodity groups, three showing increases and the remaining six, decreases. Largest gain was shown by the wood, wood products and paper group, with more moderate increases in agricultural and vegetable products and non-metallic minerals; while greatest decreases were recorded for animals and animal products, iron and products and non-ferrous metals.

WHEAT PRICE INCREASED

U.K. TO PAY \$2 A BUSHEL: A wheat price of \$2.00 per bushel for the third year of the Canada-United Kingdom wheat contract has been agreed upon by the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King announced Oct. 1.

The price, basis in store Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver or Churchill for Number One Northern Wheat, applies to 140 million bushels of wheat to be sold to the United Kingdom in the 1948-49 crop year under the terms of the contract which require that the price for the third year be negotiated and settled not later than December 31, 1947.

In the negotiations which took place during the past month both parties recognized the obligation contained in Clause 2(b) of the Agreement, which requires that in settling the price to be paid in the last two years of the Agreement period regard should be had to the difference in the first two years between the world prices and the Agreement price. Having in mind the magnitude of the Agreement and the long term security which it provides, a precise arithmetical calculation of the difference in price was not suggested. The Government is satisfied that the considerations which have prompted the United Kingdom Government to offer and the Canadian Government to accept a price of \$2.00 a bushel for 1948-49, will apply, fully and in the same spirit, in the negotiations for the settlement of the prices to be paid in 1949. The negotiations for this purpose are to take place before the end of 1948.

(The new price represents an increase of 45 cents over the present price, paid by the United Kingdom, of \$1.55 a bushel. During the first two years of the contract, the price paid by the U.K. for Canadian wheat averaged around 79 cents a bushel below the world level. On Oct. 1, wheat closed on the Chicago exchange at around \$2.90 a bushel).

STEEL PRICES INCREASED: The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced increases of \$2.50 per ton for pig iron, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per ton on steel billets, bars and rods and \$7.00 to \$10.00 per ton on varying types of steel sheet, effective October 1.

This price adjustment results from accumulated costs incurred since April 1, 1946 when an average increase of \$5.00 per ton was made.

HEAVY BORDER TRAFFIC: International automobile traffic across the Canada-United States boundary in August surpassed the previous peak established in July with a total of nearly 1,350,000 vehicles passing through custom ports compared with 1,060,000 in August 1946, and 1,235,000 in the preceding month of the current year, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Particularly warm weather and very little rain gave an impetus to tourist travel from the United States to Canada during the month. In addition, annual exhibitions and fairs at Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver and elsewhere again made their appearance after the wartime suspension and attracted many visitors. Entries for the Labour Day week-end were of record proportions. The immense volume of August traffic included 1,070,000 cars of foreign registration and 277,000 Canadian vehicles returning from the United States. Foreign entries represented 643,812 non-permit or local traffic cars, 409,433 entering on tourist permits -- an all-time peak -- and 17,204 United States commercial vehicles.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Sept. 25, 1947, a week and month earlier:

	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Aug. 20
	(Base, 1935-1939=100)		
INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX			
(100 Common Stocks).....	102.8	104.7	105.0
74 Industrials.....	95.9	97.7	98.3
18 Utilities.....	115.0	117.7	116.2
8 Banks.....	127.4	129.2	129.7
MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX			
(27 Stocks).....	87.7	88.8	89.0
23 Golds.....	79.8	81.0	79.7
4 Base Metals....	101.1	102.0	105.2

IMMIGRANT GIRLS FREE TO MARRY: In the Third (Social and Humanitarian) committee of the United Nations yesterday, L. Rene Beaudoin M.P., of the Canadian delegation, denied as 100 per cent false, misleading statements that women from D.P. camps who had migrated to Canada were prevented by contract from marrying. Any immigrant who came to Canada was, under the law of Canada, free to marry or remain single as she wished. Mr. Beaudoin contrasted this freedom with laws recently adopted by the U.S.S.R. under which, not only was no alien resident of the U.S.S.R. permitted to marry a Soviet citizen but as had been found from the unhappy experience of a member of Canada's diplomatic service, a Soviet woman who had married a foreigner before the law was passed was not permitted to emigrate to join her husband. It might be advisable, Mr. Beaudoin said, to examine in the Human Rights Commission this denial of a fundamental human right.