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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

MR. KING'S PARIS STATEMENT: The following is partial text of the statement delivered by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, at the United Nations General Assembly, in Paris, September 28, 1948:

"...I for one believe the United Nations has attempted to accomplish far too much, in far too short a time. We have overlooked the fact that any world institution, especially one which aims at effective co-operation among all nations, is certain to be of slow growth. It is true that nature never rests. It is equally true that nature never hastens. One reason why the international institutions the United Nations have created since the close of war are not working in the way we hoped they might, is that the sense of a world community of interest on which these institutions must rest, and which, in themselves, they tend to create, has not yet been developed. It may take a long time to develop.

"The United Nations, I feel, must seek to close the gap, already far too wide, between the purposes which are within its reach, and those which exceed its grasp. We must not dissipate the moral and other resources of a world which desperately needs peace on too many secondary objectives, however desirable they may be in themselves.

"We do well to recognize that the advance of science demands, in an increasingly urgent and imperative way, the existence of a community sense which is world wide. In seeking to create this sense of a world community, the United Nations is certain to be confronted

by many difficulties. In thinking of these difficulties, I have sometimes wondered whether the experience in co-operation and association of the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, to which Canada is proud to belong, has not some lessons, both positive and negative, which might be of help in meeting like difficulties in the development of a world community sense...

"The reconstruction of Europe, stimulated by aid from countries which suffered less directly from the war, and carried forward by the co-operative effort of the peoples of Western Europe, has, fortunately, made some progress. On the other hand, rather than participate in this work of reconstruction, from which they themselves would benefit, certain nations have chosen not merely to stand aside, but, wilfully or otherwise, to misrepresent and obstruct the efforts of others. This obstruction in the task of reconstruction is unfortunately but one example of what would appear to be a policy of deliberate hindrance of the political and economic reorganization of the postwar world. In so far as this may be so, we cannot be otherwise than profoundly concerned for the well-being of the entire work of reconstruction and peacemaking which has been undertaken since the war.

"It will come as a painful surprise, if not as a shock, to my fellow countrymen in Canada to learn that anyone addressing this Assembly could have left the impression that members of the United Nations had ignored the interests of the peoples of those countries which suf-

(C.W.B. October 1, 1948)

UNITED NATIONS DAY: The Department of External Affairs announced September 24 that plans for the celebration on a nation-wide scale of United Nations Day, October 24, are being prepared by the United Nations Association in Canada. This date, October 24, will mark the third anniversary of the coming into effect of the Charter of the United Nations.

Celebrations of this day in Canada are being arranged in accordance with a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on October 31, 1947, which declared that October 24 should henceforth be devoted to the task of gaining support for the United Nations by making its aims and achievements known to the peoples of the world. Member States were invited to co-operate with the United Nations in observing this anniversary.

The United Nations Association, of which Dr. Sidney Smith is the National President, was asked in April of this year by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to take the lead in organizing public observances of United Nations Day. Since that time the Association has secured the co-operation of many other national organizations and plans are in progress for observing the day in towns and cities across Canada.

As it was felt that major emphasis should be placed on the observance of United Nations Day by the general public rather than an official formalities, it was decided that the most satisfactory results could be achieved if voluntary organizations sponsored the celebrations. Further details concerning the celebration in Canada of United Nations Day will be made public shortly by the United Nations Association in Canada.

BUTTER PURCHASES: The Canadian Government has completed arrangements for the purchase from Denmark and Australia of an additional six million pounds of butter, bringing the total amount to be imported to approximately fifteen million pounds, Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced September 24.

The fifteen million pounds are expected to take care of the minimum requirements during the seasonal shortage in this country.

The first shipment will arrive in October and the total quantity is to be delivered to Canada by the end of January. Of the approximately 15 million pounds, some 11,000,000 will come from Denmark and 2,000,000 each from Australia and New Zealand.

The imported butter will sell at Canadian price ceilings already established in various zones across Canada by W.P.T.B. order A-2515 as recently amended.

The Canadian Commercial Corporation, the agency through which the butter is being purchased, will make all sales to the wholesale trade under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

DEPARTMENTAL JOINT COUNCIL: Formation of the first Departmental Joint Council in the Public Service of Canada was announced September 25 in Ottawa by the Department of Mines and Resources, the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Civil Service Federation of Canada and the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

Commenting on the objectives of the Council, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, H.L. Keenleyside, said, "The purpose of the Council is to give all members of the staff the opportunity for direct representation in the discussion of matters affecting their welfare and conditions of work. It is expected that the work of the Council will make available to this Department the ideas and experience of all members of the staff. In initiating the first of these Councils in the Canadian Public Service, we have received valuable guidance from the various Civil Service organizations."

It is proposed, due to the structure of the Department, to organize Councils at Branch levels, to deal with matters which relate directly to administration within the Branch. Each of the four Branches, Mines, Forests and Scientific Services, Lands and Development, Immigration and Indian Affairs, will have its own Council. These Branch Councils will elect representatives to the main Department Council. Special arrangements are being made to ensure that field staff throughout Canada is given adequate representation, both at Branch and Departmental levels.

On September 28th, a general meeting of members of the staff of the Department will be held in the National Museum to discuss the programme and to ratify plans.

HUNGARIAN INTERESTS IN CANADA: The Department of External Affairs has been informed by the Swedish Legation in Ottawa that on September 1, 1948, the Government of Sweden terminated the task of protecting Hungarian interests in Canada. The Swedish Government had agreed to take over the protection of the interests of several foreign countries, including Hungary, during the war, and these activities have been terminated gradually since the respective treaties of peace were signed.

The Department has been advised by the Legation of Poland that the Government of Poland has agreed to undertake the protection of Hungarian interests in Canada in the absence of direct Hungarian representation in this country.

All enquiries concerning Hungarian interests in Canada should be directed to the Minister of Poland, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa.

DOMINION CADETSHIPS: The names of 12 Navy, Army and Air Force cadets of the Royal Military College and Royal Roads who have been awarded Dominion Cadetships have been announced by

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

The awards provide for tuition, recreation fee and uniform expenses at the military establishment the cadet is attending. Cadets selected are all sons of veterans with preference to those whose fathers were killed or incapacitated during war.

Cadets named for the awards are: Navy - (R.M.C.) - Melville A. Ferady, 1070 Dufferin St., Toronto, John D. Crickmore, Clarkson, Ont.; (Royal Roads) - Roger D.C. Sweeny, 2595 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, William A. Nelles, 620 St. Charles St., Victoria, Army - (R.M.C.) - John R. McLachlan, 247 Chilvers Road, Windsor, Ian A. Bongard, 80 Woodlawn Ave. East, Toronto; (Royal Roads) - Arthur Graham Herman, Sackville, N.B., Edward McLeod Day, 124 Harriett St., Brantford, Ont., Victor H. Sansum, 3019 West 14 Ave., Vancouver, Air Force - (R.M.C.) - Benjamin A. Bowen, 149 Victoria Ave., Trenton, Ont., Norman H.G. Anderson, 498 Cole Ave., Ottawa. (Royal Roads) - Robert J. Cockbourn, 146 Sutherland Drive, Leaside, Ont.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: Two strikes which began during July and continued through August accounted for a marked increase during the latter month in total monthly time loss due to work stoppages arising out of industrial disputes in Canada, it was shown by the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for August issued by Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Preliminary figures for August, 1948, show 31 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 8,169 workers, with a time loss of 119,935 man-working days, as compared with 25 strikes in July, 1948, with 8,513 workers involved and a time loss of 79,867 days.

The strikes of furniture factory workers, involving 1,150 workers in six towns in Quebec, accounted for 27,000 days, and the strike of the automotive parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ontario, involving 2,589 workers, accounted for 43,000 days, a total of 70,000 man-working days, or almost 60 per cent of total time loss for the month. These strikes were still unterminated at the end of August.

RAIL EARNINGS: Earnings of Canadian railways during 1947 totalled \$785,177,920, an increase of \$66,676,156 or 9.3 per cent over the preceding year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. This total is second only to the peak of \$796,636,786 recorded in 1944. Operating expenses, however, rose more rapidly, advancing from \$623,529,472 in 1946 to a new high of \$690,821,048 or by \$67,291,575, up 10.8 per cent, and compares with \$634,774,021 in 1944. Thus expenses have risen some \$56,000,000 over 1944 while earnings declined \$11,736,645. The difference between operating revenues and expenses shows net revenues of

\$94,356,873 in 1947 against \$94,972,292 in 1946 and \$161,862,765 in 1944.

Taxes rose from \$24,500,296 in 1946 to \$26,342,165 in 1947, up 7.5 per cent, while hire of equipment and joint facilities rent increased from \$10,870,568 to \$15,385,257. Considerable of this item accrued to the United States lines for freight car rentals. Non-operating income improved \$7,449,143 to \$30,397,079 and interest payments were some \$3,000,000 lighter at \$66,106,580. Dividends distributed, principally Canadian Pacific, were about \$22,500,000 compared with \$22,407,922 in 1946.

The Canadian Pacific reported non-operating income of over \$25,000,000. Cash deficits of the Canadian National totalled \$16,683,179, and included interest payments of \$20,002,435 on Federal Government loans. The total interest burden of the system was \$44,120,207, including U.S. lines. Sixteen of the 32 railways operating in Canada reported favourable net results during 1947 with total credits of some \$41,811,000, while the balance of the roads had debits of \$23,662,000. The net corporate income of all lines stood at \$18,149,697, an improvement of \$4,937,383 over 1946. American lines operating in Canada had credits of \$6,401,210 in 1947 against debits of \$457,585 or a net of \$5,943,625.

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCING: The sales of 12,546 new and used motor vehicles were financed to the extent of \$11,365,367 in August as compared with 10,176 units financed for \$9,165,431 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The number of new vehicles financed at 3,566, was on a level with August 1947, but the 8,980 used vehicles were 36 per cent higher.

Financing of new passenger cars at 2,039 units, declined one per cent from August last year, while commercial vehicles at 1,527, advanced by a similar percentage. There were 7,259 used passenger models financed during the month, an increase of 38 per cent, and 1,721 used commercial vehicles, up 27 per cent.

NAVAL CONFERENCE: Commanding officers of the twenty naval divisions across Canada will attend a conference at Naval Headquarters in Ottawa from September 27 to October 2, it was announced September 25.

The conference will be the first of its kind to be held by the Navy and will bring together senior Reserve Officers from every province in Canada.

During the week-long meeting every phase of the naval reserve picture will come under discussion. Items on the agenda have been placed generally under the headings of plans and organization; training equipment and training generally; complement; drafting; advancement; recruiting; pay and allowances; clothing; maintenance and discipline. One of

the more important tasks before the conference will be an analysis of the 1948 summer training program, in which 2500 Reservists took part, and the planning of the 1949 program. Besides providing an opportunity for com-

manding officers to place suggestions and problems before authorities at Naval Headquarters, the conference will allow those attending to exchange ideas with their colleagues.

CHANGES IN CANADIAN ECONOMY, 1926-1947

"NATIONAL ACCOUNTS" REPORT: The fluctuations in Canada's annual output of goods and services over the 22 years from 1926 to 1947 are strikingly illustrated in figures contained in the annual report "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure" released September 24 by the Bureau of Statistics. The report contains for the first time balancing tables of the nation's income and expenditure back to 1926; previously published totals covered only the years back to 1938.

Between 1928 and 1933 Canadian production, measured at market prices, dropped 42 per cent, from \$5,985 million to a depression low of \$3,468 million, the report shows. Apart from a slight recession in 1938, the gross national product moved steadily upward after 1933; but by 1939, the last pre-war year, it was still six per cent below the 1928 level.

During the war years, production rose enormously, reaching \$11,887 million in 1944. The following two years were marked by a slight levelling off, but in 1947 the value of goods and services produced reached an all-time high of \$13,375 million, an increase of 123 per cent over 1928, and of 139 per cent over 1939.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

These figures, the Bureau points out, measure price changes as well as changes in the real volume of production, and it is essential to bear this fact in mind in interpreting the figures. For example, the value of production increased by 139 per cent between 1939 and 1947, while prices generally, as indicated by the cost-of-living index, rose approximately 33 per cent. Consequently, part of the increase of 139 per cent is due to price increases. Nevertheless, it is clear that the real volume of goods and services produced approximately doubled between 1939 and 1947. On the other hand, between 1946 and 1947 the gross national product increased by approximately 13 per cent, while the cost-of-living index rose about 10 per cent. Consequently the increase in real goods and services produced was relatively small.

In 1947, a phenomenally high level of investment in Canada in plant, equipment, housing and inventories of \$2,884 million absorbed 22 per cent of total output. This compares with a very low level of investment spending of \$116 million during the depth of the depression in 1933 which accounted for only three per cent of total output. In 1928, during the height of pre-war prosperity, investment spending was \$1,146 million, or 19 per cent of the total.

The tremendous expansion in output during the war years was absorbed to a large extent by government spending for military purposes; in 1944 government spending of \$5,075 million accounted for 43 per cent of total output. By 1947, government spending had dropped sharply to \$1,481 million or 11 per cent of total output. This compares with expenditures of \$589 million in 1928 and \$724 million in 1939, 10 per cent and 13 per cent of total output, respectively.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was at a pre-war peak of \$4,383 million in 1939. Thereafter it dropped sharply, reaching a low point of \$2,848 million in 1933 -- a decline of 35 per cent. Because total expenditure dropped even more sharply, by 42 per cent, the proportion of total expenditure accounted for by consumer spending increased from 74 per cent in 1929 to 82 per cent in 1933.

Between 1939 and 1944, personal expenditure rose steadily from \$3,861 million to \$6,300 million, an increase of 63 per cent. However, total expenditure rose even more sharply; and consequently consumer spending accounted for only 53 per cent of the total in 1944 as against 69 per cent in 1939. Personal expenditure continued to increase after 1944, and in 1947 reached \$8,888 million, or 66 per cent of total expenditure.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income received by Canadians from all source -- earned or unearned, and including income received in kind as well as in cash -- was at its highest pre-war levels in 1928 and 1929, when it totalled \$4,547 million and \$4,532 million, respectively. Thereafter, it dropped rapidly to a low of \$2,758 million in 1933, a decline of approximately 39 per cent. Between 1933 and 1939 personal income rose steadily, reaching \$4,291 million in the latter year. Personal income increased rapidly during the war, and in 1947 reached an all-time high of \$10,279 million, an increase of approximately 140 per cent over 1939. The Bureau points out, however, that these figures must be interpreted in the light of rising or falling prices, which affect the purchasing power of the dollar.

Personal direct taxes absorbed only one per cent of personal income in 1928. This proportion increased during the thirties, and reached a high of nine per cent during the war years 1943 to 1945. In 1946 and 1947, the proportion declined to approximately eight per cent.

TO DROP COMMISSIONS: A few young Reserve Army officers recently admitted as Cadets to the Royal Military College, Kingston, will be asked to voluntarily relinquish their commissions, it was stated in Ottawa this week.

Such measures are necessary, military authorities explained, in order that all Cadets attending the College will be of equal standing.

It is unlikely any Reserve officers now enrolled as Cadets will object to the ruling. Upon graduation they will be fully qualified for commissions in either the Active or Reserve forces of the Army -- possibly in a higher rank than that which they now hold.

ARMY OFFICERS TO STUDY FRENCH: An eight months' course in French language training will get under way October 4 for a large number of officers at Army Headquarters, Ottawa. For many, the course will be simply a continuation of classes terminated last May when the first French language course ever conducted at Headquarters ended. At that time 125 officers were attending French classes.

Students will be required to attend classes for an hour four mornings weekly, do homework assignments and complete exercises in the French language. For purposes of instruction they will be divided into two groups -- those with little or no knowledge of French and those who can speak or understand it "un petit peu".

ROCKCLIFFE C.O.: The appointment of G/C M.G. Doyle, as commanding officer of RCAF Station, Rockcliffe, Ont., replacing W/C R.C. Davis, O.B.E., of Medicine Hat, Alta., who has become the Director of Operational Requirements at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, was announced September 27 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

ARMoured CORPS MEETING: The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps Association (Cavalry) will hold its 26th annual general meeting in the Chateau Laurier hotel, Ottawa, October 8-9.

Among the business to be discussed is a notice of intention to amend the by-laws so that the word "Cavalry" will be dropped from the name of the Association.

Guest speaker will be Major-General William G. Livesay, CB, Commanding General, the Armoured Corps School and Centre, United States Army, Fort Knox, Ky.

WHEAT MARKETING: Reflecting the swelling volume of deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces, stocks in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 16 totalled 126,121,000 bushels, an increase of 32,628,000 bushels over the September 9 figure and 22,425,000 bushels higher than on

the same date last year, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending September 16 advanced to 34,480,000 bushels from the preceding week's total of 31,489,000 bushels. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year deliveries aggregated 107,022,000 bushels compared with 81,093,000 in the similar period of the preceding crop year.

FUR FARMS REVENUES: Revenues of fur farms in 1946 amounted to \$9,284,000, down 23 per cent from the 1945 high figure of \$12,030,000, states the Bureau of Statistics. The capital value of land, fur animals and equipment was \$27,888,000, up from the 1945 total of \$24,554,000, and almost double the 1939 value of \$14,346,000. During the year there were 6,797 fur farms in Canada as compared with 6,590 in 1945. Individuals owned 5,892 of the farms in 1946, while 837 were owned in partnership and 68 by joint stock companies.

During the year, 548,800 pelts were taken from fur bearers, comprising 174,766 fox skins, 373,324 mink, and 710 other types. Pelts sold numbered 340,569, of which 126,414 were fox skins and 213,810 mink, the remainder being fisher, fitch, marten, nutria and raccoon. Total value of pelts sold was \$6,784,681. Fur-bearing animals were sold to the value of \$2,499,634.

Exports of raw furs in 1946 totalled \$30,928,459, of which \$7,159,470 was the value of mink pelts, beaver \$6,261,587, fox \$5,760,725, and muskrat \$5,061,602. Raw furs were imported to the value of \$17,706,785, of which Persian Lamb accounted for \$5,834,128.

BREAD PRICES: Bakers who have not increased their bread prices since the beginning of last November may now apply to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for consideration, according to a Board announcement of September 28.

When the subsidy on flour was discontinued a year ago bread was released from price control and there was an immediate upward adjustment of prices.

In some sections of the country an additional increase of one cent a loaf occurred in January, and in others during subsequent months. On the other hand, many bakers had not increased their bread prices since September-October, 1947.

In August of this year bakers' costs were increased by reason of the removal of the remaining subsidies on shortening, and those bakers who had not increased their prices since November 1st were placed in a disadvantageous position.

It is to meet this inequality that the Board is now prepared, on application and on demonstration of financial need, to authorize an increase of not more than one cent a loaf above the prices in effect on November 1, 1947.

ferred most from the war, and from the severe hardships which were imposed by the Hitlerites. Such, certainly, was the impression left on my mind in listening to the address of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. on Saturday morning last. I find the impression left on others was similar to my own.

"The specific references, it is true, were to the Economic and Social Council and Economic Commission for Europe, but the impression conveyed was that the United Nations had been indifferent to the important interests of the people of those countries which had suffered most. This certainly is not true of the United Nations as expressed in the contributions of its member nations.

"I am sure the Assembly would be glad to hear from the representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia what quantity of farm implements, how many motor trucks, how many locomotives, to say nothing of food supplies and medical aid, their countries have received, since the end of the war, by gift and credit, from countries, members of the United Nations, that have sought to help in the common task of reconstruction.

CANADA'S PARTICIPATION

"I speak with some knowledge and feeling on this question because the people of Canada have taken their full share of the load of providing relief and assistance for the war-shattered countries of Europe - through mutual aid, through military relief, through UNRRA, as well as through direct governmental credits of over 500 million dollars for the continent of Europe. I can speak for the Government of which during these years I have been the head, and which recommended to Parliament the necessary appropriations. I can speak for the Parliament of Canada which made the appropriations possible, and for the people of Canada who supported these policies for the rehabilitation of the economy of war-devastated countries, and supplemented them by sending millions of dollars more, through private and voluntary channels, for the relief of the needy and destitute. Their single purpose was to assist the peoples who had suffered most from the war to rebuild their homes, restore their agriculture, restart their industries - so that their countries could take their places again in the world economy and world community to which we all belong....

"The settlement of international disputes, through machinery provided by the United Nations, has made some progress, though it is still far from having achieved success. Its success or failure would appear to have been dependent upon the extent to which the application of the veto has been in accordance with the general consensus of view of the member nations. In areas where it is clear that the veto has not been applied to further the special interest of one or more member nations rather than the general interest, procedures

of negotiation and compromise, mediation and adjustment have been undertaken, and have proved helpful and constructive. However, in every area, and on every subject where it is obvious that the veto has been applied to further some particular interest, rather than the general interest, the process of compromise and adjustment has been ignored, and little or no progress as a consequence has been made.

"The stalemate which has resulted from this state of affairs affects many situations which are of direct and imperative concern in the life of all free nations. Its continuance cannot fail to lead to threats to freedom arising not only from aggressive aims at territorial expansion, but, as well, from sinister plans to undermine the structure of free government within the borders of individual nations.

"There is no nation, however great, which, in a world such as the one in which we live today, can defend its freedom solely with its own resources. All nations are, therefore, interested in security. Where existing machinery for the prevention or settlement of international disputes has proven or is proving inadequate to effect security, additional means must be sought.

SECURITY OF NATIONS

"Security for individual nations, under such circumstances, can be assured only by the effective co-operation, and the united power of those nations whose determination to maintain their freedom constitutes a strong bond of community between them. It is not surprising therefore that certain nations, knowing that their security depends on collective action in some form, and which are not yet able to achieve that security on the universal basis which the United Nations contemplates, should, pending this large accomplishment, seek to achieve their security on a less than universal basis.

"As nations, we are all members one of another. The good of each is bound up in the good of all. This sense of community of interest cannot be too highly, too rapidly, or too widely developed. It is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of moral, economic and military strength on the side of freedom - all else is wholly secondary. To direct its energies to this imperative end seems to me to be the supreme task of the United Nations today.

"There is a further all-compelling reason why a world community sense cannot be too completely developed. I mean, of course, the urgent necessity for the effective control of atomic energy. Scientific achievements have in recent years placed this terrible weapon of destruction at the disposal of mankind. The processes by which atomic energy is released are now well known to the scientists of all nations. The ability to make and release the atomic bomb will, in the course of time, be available to any nation which possesses and devotes sufficient skill to that purpose. The

international control of atomic energy might change it from a force of terrible destruction into a power which could greatly benefit the whole of mankind.

"In the presence of the menace which atomic energy constitutes, every nation, in the interest of its own people as well as those of other lands, cannot strive too earnestly to ensure this mighty transformation. The hope of the world is, I believe, centred today in the United Nations as the one world organization capable of establishing this international control.

"In his address to this Assembly last Saturday, the representative of the U.S.S.R. said that after thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission there had been no positive results, that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission had remained fruitless. He sought to place the blame on the United States for the failure, thus far, to bring about the international control of atomic energy. I do not think this is borne out by the facts. The Government of Canada has taken part in the important discussions and negotiations on this subject since their inception. I am therefore able to speak with some knowledge of the facts.

PLAN DEVELOPED

"The facts show conclusively that not only has the United States striven earnestly and hopefully for a solution, but that, subject to proper safeguards, they have unhesitatingly offered to give to the world the far-reaching advantages which came to them in consequence of their vast efforts in this field during the late war.

"Two years ago, when the meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission were commenced, no one was certain that it would be possible to produce a workable plan in the international control and development of this great source of energy. A plan for this purpose has, however, been developed. The nations of the world, which now possess the resources and the skill for the production of atomic energy, have stated their willingness to take part in the operation of the plan.

"The representative of the U.S.S.R., in denying that substantial progress has been made toward the working out of arrangements for the international control of atomic energy, stands almost alone in this view. Every other country which has participated in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission established by this Assembly at its first session in London, which has been free to express its conclusions, has joined in full acceptance of the majority report of the Commission.

"The report of the Commission will come before the Assembly later for detailed study and approval. At that time, members of the Canadian delegation will develop the reasons for Canada's acceptance of its proposals. In our opinion they are based on the inescapable facts of atomic energy, and constitute the

only method by which these new dread forces may properly be brought under effective control in the interest of peace and well-being of all the peoples of the world....

"If this world of ours, is to escape destruction, international relationships, characterized by antagonism and coercion must make way for a world community which recognizes that 'over all nations is humanity'. The habit of mind which resolves problems in terms of class, or race or of national prestige must be abandoned, and its place taken by a world outlook.

"Let us not be deceived. The terrible truth is that the nations have yet to decide which is to prevail: the law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; or the law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. Mankind has still to discover whether violent conquest or the relief of humanity is to triumph in the end.

"Whatever may be said by or of individuals, the peoples of the world - in every community - ardently desire world peace. Today they are looking anxiously to all the representatives of all the nations at this Assembly, to work together towards the fulfilment of this great purpose. The proceedings of this Assembly may help to determine whether the world is to be plunged into the darkness of anarchy, or whether mankind is to continue to move towards the light of ordered freedom and universal peace."

SEA FISHERIES: Landings in the sea fisheries of Canada in August were only slightly greater than in the same month a year ago, but the value was 65 per cent higher, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Landings in the month totalled 137,000,000 pounds valued at \$9,800,000 compared with 134,700,000 pounds valued at \$5,900,000 a year ago.

This result, in the main, is based on the increased prices being obtained by fishermen for salmon on the Pacific Coast. Contrary to earlier expectations, however, the catch of these species in August fell behind that of the previous year. An expanded tuna fishery also contributed to the success of the British Columbia fisheries this month. Landings of all species on the Pacific Coast in August amounted to 45,000,000 pounds valued at \$6,200,000 compared with 50,000,000 pounds valued at \$3,400,000 a year ago.

On the Atlantic Coast an increase in volume, as well as in value of landings is reported -- affecting all the important seasonal fisheries except that of cod in which the downward trend, which set in about two months ago, and which is being attributed to scarcity of fish, continues. Cod prices, however, are rising. Total for the month was 92,000,000 pounds valued at \$3,600,000 compared with 84,700,000 pounds

POLAR EXPEDITION DISCOVERS TRACES OF FORMER EXPLORERS

valued at \$2,500,000 a year ago.

A significant increase in the production of frozen fillets of groundfish on both coasts is noted. It is evident also that a somewhat larger proportion than last year of the British Columbia salmon catch to date has been utilized for canning. Smaller quantities of Atlantic fish, other than sardine herring, are being canned.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BOARD: Hon. John H. Sturdy of Regina, Minister of Social Welfare for Saskatchewan, and Hon. A.W. Matheson of Charlottetown, Minister of Health and Welfare for Prince Edward Island, have been appointed to the interprovincial old age pensions board, according to an announcement made in Ottawa on September 29 by Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The board, consisting of representatives of each province and the federal government, meets from time to time to study and revise regulations affecting payment of pensions to the aged and the civilian blind.

Mr. Sturdy replaces Hon. O.W. Valleau, formerly Saskatchewan's Minister of Social Welfare, and Mr. Matheson takes over from P.S. Fielding, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare for Prince Edward Island.

McKEE TRANS CANADA TROPHY: The Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, announced yesterday that presentation of the McKee Trans-Canada Trophy for 1947 will be made on Saturday, October 2, in Winnipeg to Captain B.A. Rawson, director of Flight Development Trans-Canada Airlines. Presentation will be made by Air Vice Marshal K.M. Guthrie, CB, CBE, Air Officer Commanding, North West Air Command, on behalf of the Minister. Announcement of the award to Capt. Rawson was made last May "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to advancement in the field of aviation during 1947, backed by an excellent record of achievement during a 22-year period of association with aviation development in general".

The McKee trophy has been awarded annually since 1927 for meritorious service in advancement of aviation in Canada. The award to Capt. Rawson marked the first time the trophy had been made to a member of TCA.

COST OF LIVING SURVEY: How much does it cost you to live, and what are the items that make up that total? That is the question 15,000 Canadians from coast to coast will be asked when 250 Bureau of Statistics interviewers embark next week on a new venture, a survey of family expenditures.

It is all part of a plan to bring up to date the Bureau's information on what the average Canadian family spends. As Herbert

Marshall, The Dominion Statistician, puts it, "The survey is being made to find out more about the budgets of Canadian families of all types, both the not-so-wealthy and the wealthy."

The interviewers have been carefully chosen and sworn to secrecy. The information they gather will be placed in a huge statistical melting pot, and the results will come out as national totals and averages. When completed, the survey will be used to overhaul the cost of living index, which at present is based on the 1938 family budget.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT: Employment and payrolls in leading establishments in the principal industrial groups at the first of August show a further upward movement in all provinces except Ontario, according to an advance tabulation by the Bureau of Statistics. The increases in the reported staffs varied from one per cent in Saskatchewan to 3.7 per cent in Quebec, while the decline in Ontario amounted to 0.6 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment reached a new all-time high level, standing at 200.7, as compared with 198.0 at July 1, and 192.6 at August 1, 1947, previously the peak figure for mid-summer. During the war, the maximum index for August 1 was 185.9, in 1943.

The advance index number of payrolls at August 1 showed a gain of 1.8 per cent as compared with July 1. The advance figure of per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the eight major industrial divisions stood at \$40.66, a new high in the record dating from June 1, 1941. The figure at July 1 this year was \$40.48, and that at August 1, 1947, \$36.53.

During the month of September, employment in Canada reached its seasonal peak in most parts of the Country, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced in his monthly statement on the manpower picture.

The Minister explained that although a slight levelling off would occur with slackening in the summer-active industries, the outlook for the rest of the year was one of generally sustained production with consequent high employment.

Unemployed applicants registered at National Employment Service offices throughout Canada at September 16 totalled 86,000 as compared to 91,000 at August 19. During the same period, unfilled vacancies increased by 14,000; at September 16, there were 71,000 job openings on file.

The continued high demand in both domestic and foreign markets for manufactured goods will likely sustain employment at its present high level throughout the remainder of the year. Demand for workers in manufacturing industries has increased during the past month but much of this is due to the need for replacements for students returning to school.

ARCTIC SUPPLY VOYAGE: It was announced in Ottawa and Washington on June 4 that three U.S. Navy and Coast Guard vessels, with Canadian representatives aboard, would shortly be sailing to Canadian Arctic waters in support of the joint weather station programme which is being carried out by the Governments of Canada and the United States. These three ships -- the U.S.S. "Edisto", icebreaker, and the U.S.S. "Wyandot", cargo vessel, have now returned to Boston.

During the summer they resupplied the joint weather stations established in 1947 at Eureka Sound, Ellesmere Island and at Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island. They also made a preliminary investigation of the possibility of establishing a further joint station in the vicinity of Winter Harbour, Melville Island. In the course of reconnoitering a site for an additional joint station on Ellesmere Island, the U.S.S. "Edisto" and the U.S.C.G. "Eastwind" managed to reach, via Robeson Channel, the Cape Sheridan area at the north of that island.

While near Cape Sheridan, a landing party from the supply mission located a cairn which contained records of two famous Arctic expeditions. The first was that of Sir George Nares, of the Royal Navy, whose ship, the "Alert", sailed north, in 1875, between Canada and Greenland, to Cape Sheridan. In July 1876, after exploring the Ellesmere coast westward to Cape Alfred Ernest, Nares' expedition left a record of its activities in a cairn near Cape Sheridan. While on a polar expedition, Admiral Robert E. Reary, the U.S. explorer, subsequently visited the same region, in 1905-06 and, as usual among Arctic explorers, he opened Nares' cairn, took the original note, left a copy of it in the cairn, and added a record of his own activities.

When at Cape Sheridan, the recent supply mission again opened the cairn, removed the notes in it and left copies of them together with a note on the 1948 visit.

The texts of the notes brought back this summer are given below:

ARCTIC EXPEDITION 25 July - 1876
H.M.S. "Alert" at Floe-berg Beach
(Lat. 82° 27' North Long. 61° 22' West)

H.M.S. "Alert" wintered off this coast inside the grounded ice 1875-1876. H.M.S. "Discovery", her consort, passed the same winter in a well sheltered harbour in Lat. 81° 44' north, Long. 66 5' west.

The sledge crews after a very severe journey over the ice succeeded in attaining Lat. 83° 20' 30" N. No land has been sighted to the north'd. Another division explored the coast line to the northward and westward to Lat. 82° 23' N. Long. 84° 56' W. Cape Columbia the northernmost Cape being in Lat. 83° 7' N. Long.

70° 30' W. Sledge parties from the "Discovery" have explored the Greenland Shore for some distance to the Northward and Eastward, but the result of the examination is not yet known to me. Scurvy attacked nearly all the men employed in sledge travelling. Two deaths have occurred: Neils C. Paterson from the effects of a severe frost-bite (which necessitated a part of each foot being amputated) followed by exhaustion and scorbutic taint; - and George Porter, Gunner R.M.A. who died from scurvy and general debility when absent on a sledge journey; and was buried on floe in Lat 82° 41' N.

The ice in the Polar Sea broke up on July 20 - when it permits us to move, the "Alert" will proceed south and join company with "Discovery", both ships will then sail for Port Foulke, and most probably thence to England.

G. S. Nares
Captain R.N.
Commanding Arctic Expedition

Cape Sheridan, September 5, 1905.

The Peary Arctic Club's "Roosevelt" arrived here from New York at 7 A.M. and made fast to the ice foot under the point of the cape awaiting the turn of the tide to proceed to Cape Hecla.

The Roosevelt left New York July 16, Sidney, Cape Breton, July 26, arrived Cape York August 7, and left Etah August 17. Her last stopping place was the ice foot south of Cape Union which left at 3.30 this morning.

Personally visited the Alert's Cairn at Floberg Beach and took there from Alert's Record, copy of which accompanies this. Roster of the Roosevelt's Company is also enclosed.

(Signed)

"R. E. Peary, U.S.N."
Commanding the Expedition.

The U.S.S. "Edisto" and the U.S.C.G. "Eastwind" returned to the Atlantic coast through Fury and Hecla Strait, between the Melville Peninsula and Baffin Island.

The ships which participated in the supply mission were under the command of Captain George J. Dufek, U.S. Navy, embarked on the U.S.S. "Edisto". The "Edisto" was commanded by Commander E.C. Folger, U.S. Navy; the "Wyandot" by Captain J.D. Dickey, U.S. Navy; and the "Eastwind" by Captain J.A. Flynn, U.S.C.G. Among the principal Canadian representatives who participated in the supply mission were Mr. J. Ivor Griffiths of the Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, and Captain

Albani Chouinard, Master of the Department of Transport icebreaker "Saurel".

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUE: Postmaster General Bertrand announces that a special 4-cent postage stamp will be issued today, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Achievement of Responsible Government in Canada.

The over-all dimensions of the stamp will be approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1", or the same size and arrangement as the pictorial issue of 1946. The stamp will bear the picture of the Canadian Parliament Building with the portrait of the late Queen Victoria, during whose reign responsible government in Canada was achieved, in the upper left hand corner, and that of His Majesty King George VI in the upper right hand corner. The colour will be blue gray. The stamps will be issued in sheets of 50.

The stamp will be placed on sale at all the principal Canadian Post Offices and by mail order, through the Philatelic Section, Postage Stamp Division, Post Office Department, in Ottawa, on and after October 1.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION: The National Convention of the Progressive Conservative Party is now (Friday) under way in Ottawa. Mr. John Bracken, retiring Leader, received earnest ovations as he addressed the assemblage. Tomorrow (Saturday) the convention is to select a successor to Mr. Bracken.

DISPLACED PERSONS' CERTIFICATES: Almost 100 per cent of the initial group of immigrants brought to Canada about a year ago under the Displaced Persons movement, have faithfully fulfilled their agreement with the Canadian Government to remain in the field of employment for which they were selected, for periods of 10 months to a year, Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, stated October 1.

Mr. MacNamara made this fact known in announcing that, in recognition of fulfilment of their obligations, certificates are being issued to all Displaced Persons upon completion of their periods of agreed employment.

Possession of this certificate will leave the owner free to engage in any occupation he may wish. However, a large percentage of these workers have found conditions so much to their liking in the industries in which they have been employed that they have signified their intentions of continuing in the same lines of endeavour.

WORLD WHEAT CROP: Prospects for the world wheat crop in 1948 indicate that the production may be around 6,250 million bushels, some four per cent above the 1935-39 average and seven per cent above the 1947 level, states the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. World rye production in 1948, estimated at 1,605 million bushels, is seven per cent below the pre-war average, but is eight per cent greater than the outturn in 1947.