



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**CEILINGS RESTORED ON MEAT, BUTTER:** Mr. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced last night that:

1. Price ceilings are being reimposed on meat and on butter.
2. The prices of certain types of fertilizers which have advanced sharply in Eastern Canada will be reduced by the application of mark-up controls and by the roll-back of certain basic chemical ingredients.
3. Mark-up controls will be applied where necessary to imported fruits and vegetables.
4. The Government will invite Parliament to extend its authority to control prices and rents for a further period of one year, i.e. to March 31, 1949.
5. Price ceilings on sugar and molasses, oils and fats, certain canned fruits and vegetables, primary iron and steel, tin, and residential rents will be continued in effect until circumstances justify their removal.
6. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is giving consideration to instituting prosecutions of persons who appear to have been selling at prices that are higher than is "reasonable and just".

Text of Mr. Abbott's statement:

When the government asked parliament a year

ago to extend the transitional powers relating to prices and rents to March 31, 1948, there were good hopes widely shared both here and abroad that by the end of 1947 or early 1948 world prices would have reached reasonably firm and stable levels, and that the necessity for continued emergency controls at all but a very few points would no longer exist.

Unfortunately, below average world harvests and continued political unrest and economical dislocation have created conditions all over the world which have led to a further cycle of rising prices.

In these circumstances, the government feels that it is necessary to continue the emergency authority to control prices and rents for a further period of one year.

The government does not propose to return to any general system of over-all price ceilings, but it is particularly concerned with recent increases in Canadian food and related costs. Many of the recent price increases have been no more than a necessary adjustment to higher world prices and cost factors.

But in some instances prices at the processing and distribution levels have advanced more rapidly than circumstances justify, and there appears to be prospects of still further increases of this kind.

For these reasons the government will be asking parliament for an extension of its

## LABOUR-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED:** The Minister of Labour Mr. Humphrey Mitchell announces appointment by Order in Council of an Advisory Committee to assist the work of the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Department of Labour. The Service forms a section of the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

The Labour-Management Co-operation Service furthers the formation of industrial committees, comprising representatives of management and labour, for the study of production problems, the object being to increase and improve production.

The industrial committees established during the war did invaluable work in stimulating production and have been found equally useful in aiding the solution of peacetime production problems.

The Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of leading employer and employee organizations and will be under the chairmanship of J.G. Bisson, Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Members of the Committee are: A.E. Hemming, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada; Pat Conroy, Canadian Congress of Labour; A. Gosselin, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour; H. Smith, Railway Employees' Department, Division No. 4, American Federation of Labour; C. Willis George, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; R.G. Johnson, Canadian Construction Association; D.B. Chant, Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association; J.A. Brass, Railway Association of Canada.

The Order in Council naming the Advisory Committee reaffirmed the principles which should govern the organization and operation of labour-management production committees. These include: (1) equal representation for labour and management, (2) democratic selection of the labour representatives, (3) committees to be advisory and consultative only, with an adequate explanation to be provided when committee proposals cannot be adopted, and (4) problems of wages, working conditions and grievances to be left to the appropriate bargaining procedure and not dealt with by the committees.

## COST-OF-LIVING COMPARED

**EIGHT REGIONAL CITIES:** The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities for December 1, 1947, as shown in the table below.

The Bureau points out that in interpreting the city cost-of-living indexes, two factors should be born in mind. First, they are on the base August 1939=100, and December 1 figures may be compared directly with the Dominion December 1 figure of 144.8. Second, they measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but cannot be used to compare the

cost of maintaining the same standard of living from city to city.

The indexes are compiled from budgets appropriate for each city and these differed in cost in the base period, August 1939. For example, the Montreal index includes percentage changes for rent based mainly on rents of apartments and flats, while Toronto figures are calculated principally from single house rents.

The percentage changes for any one month vary considerably from city to city, but over a period of time they do not differ appreciably from the Dominion average of all cities.

City	December 1946	November 1947	December 1947
(August 1939=100)			
Halifax.....	125.1	140.6	141.8
Saint John.....	125.1	141.4	143.9
Montreal.....	129.1	146.3	148.6
Toronto.....	125.0	141.5	144.0
Winnipeg.....	123.2	139.2	140.8
Saskatoon.....	128.2	145.3	147.5
Edmonton.....	124.8	138.7	139.9
Vancouver.....	125.6	143.4	146.0

## DISEASE ATTACKS BIRCH TREES

**MERCHANTABLE STANDS AFFECTED:** A disease known as birch dieback has been seriously affecting the birch stands in the Maritime Region of Canada for a number of years and is now threatening the merchantable stands of yellow and white birch in Quebec and Ontario, says the Agriculture Department. An insect known as the bronze birch borer is found attacking the affected trees and is largely responsible for their death. Studies by forest entomologists, however, have shown that the borer attack is dependent on a weakening of the trees by other causes. The possible causes are being investigated by forest pathologists and there is some evidence that the condition is initiated by a virus or fungous infection.

A recent survey by entomologists showed that in New Brunswick most stands of merchantable size are from 50 to 80 per cent dead. In areas cruised in Quebec yellow birch stands showed an average of 17 per cent dead. The greatest damage was in stands disturbed by previous cutting. A certain amount of mortality has always followed the exposure of birch by cutting but the present condition is found in all types except some young and vigorous stands. White birch was found to be in worse condition than yellow and a majority of the trees of this species over 8" in diameter were dead or dying.

In Ontario the yellow birch in mature virgin hardwood stands are in fairly good condition. As in Quebec, the percentage of white birch dead is higher and averages 15 per cent.

The Department says the disease was first noted in the south-central part of New Brunswick in 1935. The first symptoms are weak

foliage growth on the outer margin of the crown, being more conspicuous in the top. Twigs become bare, dying back from the ends. Later whole branches die, and in most cases eventually the whole tree. Since 1935 the disease has spread to Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the North Eastern States and large amounts of birch have been killed.

The present situation, the Department continues, emphasizes the need for closer use of hardwood stands, coupled with silvicultural management designed to maintain their vigor. Large areas of over mature stands not only represent a failure to use the productive possibilities of the forests, but the accumulated timber values of such stands are particularly vulnerable to destruction by insects and other organisms. The larger the areas the greater the danger of loss and the greater the difficulty of salvage. Stands of birch should be harvested at maturity; severe thinning operations should be avoided and where partial cutting is carried out the remaining birch should be harvested because serious decadence follows from exposure. In mixed wood stands operations for pulpwood should be combined with, or followed by, hardwood operations.

Birch is now extensively used for veneer, furniture, flooring, fuel, and for many other purposes. Its value has in recent years increased very considerably.

## ICAO STATISTICS

**NEW BASIS OF COLLECTION:** Rehabilitation of the machinery for collecting aviation statistics on a world-wide basis is the primary purpose of the first meeting of the Statistics Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which opened in Montreal Jan. 13.

Prior to 1939 the International Commission for Air Navigation, with headquarters in Paris, compiled and published the important statistical data it received from airline operators through the government agencies of its Member States on international airline operations. The meeting, which is being attended by statistical experts from Member States of ICAO, will review the work of the Organization in putting back into operation the statistical reporting machinery which lapsed into disuse during the war.

Another proposal to be considered by the Statistics Division is designed to reduce the heavy burden of paper work which is placed upon the airlines. Today all international air transport statistics are prepared, in the first instance, by the airline operators, who maintain large and costly administrative staffs for the purpose. As much of the data required in the international field is entered in airport records, as well as in airline records, the Division will consider means by which this information will flow automatically from the airports through the national governments to ICAO, the central office charged with

the collection and dissemination of all types of aviation statistics required for the efficient and economical operation of civil air transport across national borders.

The Montreal session is interested particularly in the standardization of the terms and definitions employed in aviation statistics. The variations in use today have caused considerable confusion, both for the aviation experts and for the general public. The significance of profit and loss statements, etc., is considerably diminished by the fact that the airline of various nations use different statistical and accounting definitions. The standardization of such terms is therefore an important consideration in the efficient use of the statistics which ICAO will collect and collate.

**HONG KONG GRAVES:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has made public the text of the following message received from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of Malaya:

Please tell our Canadian friends that today I visited the War Graves Cemetery where the Canadian defenders of Hong Kong lie buried. It is tended with loving care amidst scenery as magnificent and beautiful as any in the world. A spirit of peace broods over the hillside where these heroes lie asleep, and they are guarded by the eternal mountains and the sea.

## PEACE RIVER BRIDGE

**MAJOR REPAIRS PLANNED:** A major repair programme designed to restore the endangered north pier of the Peace River bridge, main link of the Alaska Highway, has already commenced in order that the work will be completed prior to the heavy spring run-off, announces Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

The bridge, which is 2130 feet long with a centre span of 930 feet, crosses the Peace River between Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, B.C.

During the annual inspection by Army engineers last summer it was suspected that scouring action of the flowing water was undermining the north pier of the big suspension bridge. Further intensive investigation with the aid of divers revealed that a hole 30 feet square by eight feet deep had been scoured out underneath the pier.

Because of the importance of the bridge, which was built by the U.S. Public Roads Administration during the war at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000, an independent opinion was asked of Dr. P.L. Pratley, noted Canadian consulting engineer.

As a result of his report the present repair programme has been put into effect. This will base the whole concrete pier solidly on a firm foundation instead of resting on gravel.

as it now does. Thus any danger of the pier toppling over as would happen if the erosion of the foundation continued up to the time of the spring floods will be averted.

Army engineers have built a temporary trestle bridge from the shore to the weakened pier from which the repair work will be carried out. The next step is to build a steel sheet piling caisson around the pier, which will be pumped dry of water to enable the new foundation to be put in.

The work is being supervised by Dr. Pratley and the Commander, Northwest Highway System. While work is in progress the bridge will be kept open for normal traffic.

**ARMY APPOINTMENTS:** Following appointments, promotions and retirements of senior Canadian Army officers, become effective February 15.

Major-General E. J. Renaud, 57, of Ottawa, present General Officer Commanding Quebec Command with headquarters at Montreal, is proceeding on leave pending retirement after more than 35 years of distinguished service to his country. He will be succeeded by Brigadier R. O. G. Morton, 52, of Toronto and Winnipeg, now officer commanding Prairie Command with headquarters at Winnipeg, whose promotion to major-general is also announced.

Brigadier J. P. E. Bernatchez, 36, of Quebec City and Montmagny, will succeed Brig. Morton in Prairie Command. For the past year and a half Brig. Bernatchez has been officer commanding Eastern Quebec Area, with headquarters in Quebec City.

Brig. J. V. Allard, 34, of Nicolet and Montreal, Quebec, succeeds Brig. Bernatchez, and to do so will relinquish his present post as Canadian military attache in Moscow. He expects to leave Russia towards the end of this month.

Brigadier A. B. Connelly, 39, formerly of Calgary and of Wolfville, N. S., present deputy adjutant-general at Army Headquarters in Ottawa, becomes the new commander of the Northwest Highway System with headquarters in Whitehorse, Y. T. He succeeds Brigadier G. Walsh, CBE, DSO, who is now attending the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont.

Lt.-Col. D. K. Todd, 40, of Vancouver, gives up his appointment as officer commanding the Royal Canadian School of Artillery at Shilo, Man., to become garrison commander at Camp Borden, Ont., in the rank of colonel. At Borden he replaces Col. M. S. Dunn, OBE, ED, present garrison commander, who has been selected to attend the Canadian Army Staff College opening at Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Monday, January 19.

Replacements for Brig. Allard, Brig. Connelly and Lt.-Col. Todd are still under consideration and will be announced later.

**NEW REGULATIONS FOR CAETS:** New regulations on the requirements for commissioned rank in the Cadet Services of Canada, and governing

promotion and retirement, announced by Army Headquarters in Ottawa.

The necessity for the change arose when the Cadet Services were incorporated as a component of the Canadian Army, the other components being the Active Force, Reserve Force, COTC Reserve Militia and the Supplementary Reserve. Officers of the Cadet Services now hold Canadian Army commissions, which was not formerly the case.

Candidates for commissions in the Cadet Services of Canada must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects of not less than 18 years or more than 50 years of age, recommended by the officer commanding the command concerned, and have a suitable medical category. Unless otherwise qualified by previous commissioned service, a 2/Lieutenant in the Cadet Services must successfully complete the course for Cadet Instructors Certificate (Grade A) within one year of the date of his appointment.

Officers, irrespective of rank, will be retired upon reaching the age of fifty-five unless otherwise ordered by the Minister, and an officer who has remained on the Reserve List for three years shall also be retired.

Officers of the Canadian Army Reserve Force may also be detailed for duty with the Cadet Services.

**EXAMS FOR RCAF PROMOTIONS:** Members of the RCAF coming up for promotion will be required to pass qualifying examinations, announced Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa.

The RCAF, with the other two Services, has always emphasized constant "book learning" for all ranks to keep abreast of Service changes and technical developments, but under the new plan commissioned officers holding the rank of flying officer or flight lieutenant and airmen with the rank of leading aircraftman, corporal, sergeant, or flight sergeant, must pass examinations covering a broad field of both Service and general subjects before being eligible for promotion. The plan does not mean that promotion is to depend upon marks scored in formal examinations, for actual methods of promotion are to be unchanged, the examinations covering eligibility only.

The examinations vary according to rank, but are similar in principle, which is that in addition to proving themselves familiar with procedure and technical matters of the Service required for higher rank, both officers and airmen should possess a broad knowledge of other matters.

Examinations for airmen are limited to various matters of Service procedure, and to mathematics, physics and English, with emphasis upon powers of comprehension and ability to express themselves. For officers the examinations cover a broader field, ranging from General Service knowledge to modern world history, geography, and significant political, social, economic and scientific current events.

## PROBLEM OF BOUNDARY WATERS

**REFERENCE TO JOINT COMMISSION:** The Department of External Affairs and the United States Department of State announced today that agreement had been reached on various problems which have arisen with respect to the division of waters of common interest along, across or in the vicinity of the international boundary between Canada and the United States, in Montana and North Dakota in the United States and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada.

A conference of representatives of the two Governments was held in Ottawa on August 25-26, 1947. Draft Terms of Reference to the International Joint Commission - United States and Canada - under Article IX of the Boundary Water Treaty signed in Washington on January 11, 1909, were prepared for consideration by both Governments. Agreement has now been reached on the text of the terms of the two References, one of which covers "waters which are of common interest along, across or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east", and the other relates to similar waters "from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east". (Text of the two References follows).

**CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TO ST. MARY RIVER:** Draft terms of reference to the International Joint Commission concerning the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east:--

In accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the following matters for joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions:

1. To investigate and report on the water requirements arising out of the existing dams and other works or projects located in the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the Continental Divide on the west up to and as far as the western limit of the St. Mary River drainage basin on the east.
2. To report whether in the judgment of the Commission further uses of these waters within their respective boundaries by Canada and the United States would be practicable in the public interest from the points of view of the two Governments.

3. Having regard to the reports made under paragraphs 1 and 2, to make advisory recommendations concerning the apportionment which should be made between Canada and the United States of such of the waters under reference as cross the international boundary.

4. To conduct necessary investigations and to prepare a comprehensive plan or plans of mutual advantage to the two countries for the conservation, control, and utilization of the waters under reference in accordance with the recommended apportionment thereof.

In the conduct of its investigations, and otherwise in the performance of its duties under this Reference, the International Joint Commission may utilize the services of engineers and other specially qualified personnel of technical agencies of Canada and the United States, and will, so far as possible, make use of information and technical data which have been acquired by such technical agencies or which may become available during the course of the investigation, thus avoiding duplication of effort and unnecessary expense.

**MILK RIVER EAST TO RED RIVER:** Draft terms of reference to the International Joint Commission concerning the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east:--

In accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the following matters for joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions:

1. To investigate and report on the water requirements arising out of the existing dams and other works or projects located in the waters which are of common interest along, across, or in the vicinity of the international boundary from the eastern boundary of the Milk River drainage basin on the west up to and including the drainage basin of the Red River of the North on the east.
2. To report whether in the judgment of the Commission further uses of these waters within their respective boundaries by Canada and the United States would be practicable in the public interest from the points of view of the two Governments.
3. Having regard to the reports made under paragraphs 1 and 2, to make advisory recommendations concerning the apportionment which should be made between Canada and the United States of such of

the waters under reference as cross the international boundary.

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**BUTTER, CHEESE STOCKS LOWER:** Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on January 1 amounted to 43,576,821 pounds compared with 59,410,079 pounds on December 1 and 44,078,193 pounds on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of cheese totalled 30,695,415 pounds compared with 37,916,577 pounds on December 1, and 25,678,179 pounds a year ago.

Holdings of evaporated whole milk by or for manufacturers were lower on January 1 amounting to 5,190,595 pounds compared with 6,459,898 pounds on December 1, and 17,076,567 pounds on January 1 last year. Stocks of skim milk powder totalled 4,707,319 pounds compared with 6,350,676 on December 1 and 2,694,311 a year ago.

January 1 stocks of shell eggs amounted to 2,232,900 dozen compared with 2,700,022 on December 1 and 2,276,214 on the same date last year. Stocks of frozen egg meats totalled 11,157,654 pounds compared with 13,193,585 on December 1 and 5,445,824 on January 1, 1947.

Stocks of poultry meat on January 1 were 35,467,091 pounds compared with 30,826,695 on December 1, and 31,197,727 a year ago.

**FARM PRICES INDEX UP:** Prices received by Canadian farms for agricultural products at November 15 averaged higher than on the corresponding date in 1946, the index number, on the base 1935-39=100, standing at 203.9 as compared with 184.6 a year ago. Indexes for all provinces have registered substantial increases, higher prices for grains, live stock, dairy products and potatoes being chiefly responsible. Increases are also shown in the indices of prices for poultry and eggs in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

## CANADIAN ARTHRITIS SOCIETY

**PLANS FOR INCORPORATION:** Plans for the incorporation of the newly-formed Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society were agreed upon in Ottawa January 12 at the second session of a conference, representing provincial departments of health, university medical schools and interested national voluntary organizations, convened by the Department of National Health and Welfare under the chairmanship of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin.

The application for incorporation is being signed by the interim board of directors, composed of Dr. Wallace Graham, Toronto, president of the Canadian Rheumatism Association; Dr. R. Dandurand, associate professor of medicine, University of Montreal; Dr. S.L. Browne, faculty of medicine, McGill University, Montreal; Dr. T.C. Routley, Toronto, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association; Dr. Harvey Agnew, Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council; Dr. J.B. Collip, London, Ont., dean of medicine, University of Western Ontario; Miss E.M. Cryderman, Montreal, vice-president of the Canadian Nurses Association, and R.E. Curran, legal adviser, Department of National Health and Welfare.

### WORK ON ORGANIZATION

Decision to form the new Society was formulated at the original session of the conference last September. Since that time an interim committee, under Dr. Wallace Graham, president of the Canadian Rheumatism Association, has been working on the details of incorporation and organizational procedure.

In welcoming the conference delegates to Ottawa, Mr. Martin stressed the great public interest in the subject of rheumatic diseases and in the formation of the new Society. He urged early action in tackling the problems raised by this widespread affliction and assured delegates that he and his colleagues in the government would follow their progress with great interest.

Outlining the purposes of the second session, Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, federal deputy minister of health, stated that it would be asked to pass upon the work of the interim committee appointed to draw up incorporation documents and prepare the Society's bylaws.

In the application for incorporation, approved by the delegates, the Society's chief objects are listed as the coordination and correlation of all efforts toward the reduction of illness and death from arthritic and rheumatic diseases; promotion of measures and facilities for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of these diseases; increased training and education of professional and other personnel; preparation and dissemination of informational material; provision of assistance in educational programmes; collection of

funds through public appeals or otherwise; making grants to promote these objectives, and helping, where possible, in the examinations of any proposed methods of prevention, treatment or cure.

Under the bylaws, which received approval of the conference, the Society will have a national board of directors, composed of 27 provincial appointees, three from each province, plus 15 elected at the annual meeting. Much of the executive work will be vested in an executive committee drawn from the national board of directors, with a full-time executive secretary. The national board will have its headquarters in Ottawa but plans have been laid for the establishment of branches in each province.

## NAVY'S AIRCREW OBSERVERS

**NOW TRAINED IN CANADA:** Aircrew Observers of the Royal Canadian Navy are now being trained in the Dominion, using R.C.N. facilities at the Naval Air Section, Dartmouth, N.S., and the training establishment H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" in Halifax, it was announced today by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton.

The first class of trainees consisting of four midshipmen began courses recently at H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" in Halifax. They face a tough 42 week course that will prepare them for active flying duty with land and carrier based planes of the R.C.N. Broken into two phases the course includes a 19 week instructional period at "Stadacona" followed by 23 weeks of ground and air training at the Naval Air Section.

In the past all aircrew members of the R.C.N. have been trained by the Royal Navy, but with the opening of the air observer's training it is now possible for aircrew personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy to be trained in Canada. The first class of six Canadian-trained naval pilots has only recently graduated from the Central Flying Training School, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ontario. Future pilot-training, however, will be carried out at courses conducted by the R.C.A.F. at the Flying Training School, Centralia, Ontario. Officers forming the first observer's class are the following four midshipmen who have recently entered the R.C.N. with short service commissions:

J.E.P. Anderson, New Liskeard, Ont.  
D.E. Maxwell, Kamsack, Sask.  
J. Romanson, Winnipeg, Man.  
H.R. Dubinsky, Clair, Sask.

**GREECE AWARDS DECORATIONS:** Awards of decorations granted by the Government of Greece to Canadian service personnel and ex-personnel, in recognition of Canadian support of the III Greek Mountain Brigade during the Italian campaign in 1944-45, are announced by the

Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton.

Three Distinguished Services Medals are awarded, and go to:

Brigadier E.A. McCusker, CBE, MC, ED, of Regina, Sask., who was deputy director of Medical Services, 1 Canadian Corps, in Italy.

Colonel J.P. Laplante, OBE, ED, RCAMC, of Montreal, who commanded a medical formation in the field in the Italian campaign, and now is superintendent of St. Anne's Veterans Hospital, St.-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que.

Captain (Matron) C.M. MacDonald, ARRC, RCAMC, of Montreal, who served in Italy on the staff of a Canadian general hospital.

The Greek Military Cross Class III is awarded to: Major T.A. Cowan, RCA, Montreal; Major H.C. Mitchell, MBE, RCIC, Fiske, Sask.; Lt. David Greyeyes, RCIC, Leask, Sask.; Lt. G.G. Walter, RCAC, Montreal; WO II (CSM) George M. Fox, RCIC, Lloydminster, Sask.; BCMS C.T. Craig, Chateauguay, Que.; Sgt. J.A. Reid, RCA, Langruth and Fannystelle, Man. (Sgt. Reid was killed in action); Cpl. Edwin A. Anchor, RCIC, Toronto; L/Cpl. W.J. Little, RCIC, Selkirk, Man.; L/Bdr. John D. Murphy, RCA, Moosomin, Sask.; Pte. Robert W. Burchall, RCIC, Kenora, Ont., and Pte. Richard O'Reilly, RCIC, Tyndall, Man.

## TRIBUTE TO AMOR DE COSMOS

**LEADER IN CONFEDERATION:** The public services of Amor de Cosmos, who was a leader in the struggle for Confederation and responsible government and Premier of British Columbia from 1872 to 1874, have been commemorated by a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, in the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, B.C.

The tablet, erected by the National Parks Service of the Department of Mines and Resources on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, will be unveiled today.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

"Amor de Cosmos  
A leader in the struggle for  
Confederation and Responsible  
Government  
Premier of British Columbia, 1872-74  
Born in Windsor, N.S., 20th August,  
1825  
Died in Victoria, B.C., 4th July, 1897."

De Cosmos was baptised William Alexander Smith, but changed his name shortly after moving to California in 1852. In 1858 he went to British Columbia, and founded the newspaper "British Colonist" at Victoria.

From 1863 to 1866 he represented Victoria in the Legislation Assembly of Vancouver Island, and from 1867 to 1871 was a member of the Legislative Council of British Columbia. During this period he was a leader in the battle for responsible government in the colony, and in the agitation for confederation

with the Dominion of Canada.

In 1871 De Cosmos was elected to represent Victoria as a Liberal in the Canadian House of Commons and in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. After his term as prime minister of the Province he retired from the provincial legislature owing to the law against dual representation, but he continued to represent Victoria in the House of Commons until 1882.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL TO VISIT BRAZIL:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announces that His Majesty The King has approved acceptance by His Excellency, the Governor General and Viscountess Alexander of Tunis, of the invitation extended by the Government of Brazil to visit Brazil in June, 1948.

The Governor General's acceptance of the invitation has, therefore, been conveyed to the Brazilian Government through the Ambassador of Brazil at Ottawa, by whom the invitation was transmitted.

During the last War, the Governor General, who has the rank of Field Marshal, was Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre, and as such, had under his command the Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

**WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:** The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending January 8, a week and month earlier:

	Jan. 8	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
<b>INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX</b>			
(100 Common Stocks)....	109.7	108.9	106.4
74 Industrials.....	104.5	103.3	100.4
18 Utilities.....	113.5	114.2	112.1
8 Banks.....	132.9	133.9	134.1
<b>MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX</b>			
(27 Stocks).....	87.6	86.2	88.4
23 Golds.....	74.4	72.6	77.3
4 Base Metals.....	112.5	111.9	108.6

**PRAIRIE POPULATION LOWER:** Although the total population living in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta decreased by nearly 59,000 between 1941 and 1946, the majority of urban centres grew in size. This is revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the population in 1946 of each city, town and incorporated village, arranged alphabetically by province, with comparative figures for 1941.

The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1946 was 2,362,941, of which 1,008,487 were living in urban centres, and

the remainder in rural areas. Corresponding figures for 1941 were 2,421,905 and 923,605, respectively. The percentages of the total population living in cities, towns or incorporated villages in 1946, with 1941 percentages in brackets, were as follows: Manitoba -- Cities, 37.9 (36.3); Towns, 6.3 (5.9); Incorporated villages, 2.2 (1.9). Saskatchewan -- Cities, 20.3 (17.5); Towns, 8.1 (7.1); Incorporated villages, 9.7 (8.4). Alberta -- Cities, 31.4 (27.1); Towns, 7.6 (6.7); Incorporated villages, 5.2 (4.7).

The growth in the population of urban centres was particularly noticeable for the larger cities. Following are the populations of cities of over 10,000 in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets: Brandon, 17,551 (17,383); Calgary, 100,044 (88,904); Edmonton, 113,116 (93,817); Lethbridge, 16,522 (14,612); Medicine Hat, 12,859 (10,571); Moose Jaw, 23,069 (20,753); Prince Albert, 14,532 (12,508); Regina, 60,246 (58,245); St. Boniface, 21,613 (18,157); Saskatoon, 46,028 (43,027); Winnipeg, 229,045 (221,960).

Two-thirds of Manitoba's 30 towns and 24 incorporated villages showed an increase in population during the five-year period. The same was true of more than one-half of Saskatchewan's 83 towns and 393 incorporated villages, while close to 79 per cent of Alberta's 52 towns and 132 incorporated villages registered a growth. Urban centres showing a decline in population were, for the most part, small villages.

**MARKUP CONTROL ON GRAPES:** Following the decision of the Minister of Finance, Mr. D.C. Abbott, to allow the importation of a limited quantity of grapes, Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces the reimposition of markup control on this product.

The Prices Board order, effective January 15, fixes the wholesaler's markup at 15%. The retailer's markup is fixed at 30% on a purchase from a wholesaler in Canada and 35% for a direct importing retailer.

These markups are the same as those in effect during the time when grapes were under price control and it is expected that the retail selling price will be not more than 21 cents per pound.

**COAL PRODUCTION UP:** Canadian production of coal in October amounted to 1,733,476 tons as compared with 1,627,186 in the corresponding month of 1946, an increase of six per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of 1947, output totalled 12,331,883 tons compared with 14,688,149 in the similar period of 1946, a decrease of 16 per cent.

Coke production in October was recorded at 280,000 tons compared with 285,000 in the preceding month and 271,000 in October, 1946, bringing the total for the first ten months of 1947 to 2,880,000 tons as against 2,673,000 in the like period of 1946.

## CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

**KOREAN COMMISSION AT WORK:** The first meeting of the United Nations temporary commission on Korea was held at Seoul, Korea, January 12, with the following countries represented: Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Syria and the Philippine Republic.

Dr. G.S. Patterson, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Nanking, represents Canada on the Commission.

The Ukraine, which was elected to the Korean commission, has declared that it will not serve.

At the first meeting in Seoul, Ambassador K.P.S. Menon of India was unanimously elected Chairman.

Addressing the commission members at the opening of the meeting, Dr. Victor Hoo, UN assistant Secretary-General, declared that "The importance and historical significance of your task will, I am confident, be deeply felt by everyone of you. Re-establishment of Korean sovereignty, freedom and independence, is but an elementary act of justice towards Korea, and will serve to promote international peace and security".

Upon taking the chair, Ambassador Menon said that "much depends upon the outcome of our commission. On it hangs the independence of Korea. On it hangs also the dignity of the United Nations, stability in Asia and to some extent, the peace of the world."

In the morning before the commission convened, a simple ceremony was held at which the UN flag was raised on the grounds of Duk Soo palace in the centre of Seoul where the commission meetings are being held.

In a press communique issued in Seoul, yesterday, the commission observes that the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly constituting the Commission, authorized it "to be present in Korea with the rights to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea."

The commission desires to make it abundantly clear, the Press communique adds, that in fulfilment of its responsibilities, it is concerned with Korea as a whole.

**LITTLE ASSEMBLY'S PLAN:** The Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Little Assembly), meeting January 9, adopted three major recommendations on its plan of work.

George Ignatieff, chief adviser, represented Canada.

The first resolution, submitted by China, called on the members of the Interim Committee to submit proposals for the implementation of Articles 11 (1) and 13 (1A) of the U.N. Charter which deal with the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and with the promotion of international cooperation in the political field. As amended, this resolution invites member-states to submit such proposals on or before 16 February and requests the Chairman

of the Interim Committee to bring these proposals up for consideration by the Committee on 23 February.

Next a resolution submitted by the Philippines was adopted by 31 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

This resolution, as amended, establishes as of 15 March 1948, a Sub-Committee of the Interim Committee to study and make recommendations on the advisability of making the Committee a permanent body. This Sub-Committee is to submit to the main Committee not later than 1 July a preliminary report on this question. The composition of the Sub-Committee was left for a later stage.

Finally, a United States resolution was adopted by 39 votes to 1 (Peru), with 4 abstentions.

This resolution requests member-states to submit proposals on the veto problem on or before 15 March and requests the Chairman of the Interim Committee to bring up for consideration this problem in the Committee not later than 15 March.

A proposal by Haiti for the immediate establishment of a Sub-Committee to study the veto problem and the proposals made on this problem was rejected by 22 votes to 5 with 15 abstentions.

Prior to the adoption of the resolutions, the Interim Committee adopted remaining chapters of its draft rules of procedure.

The next meeting of the Interim Committee will be held February 23.

**ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION:** Two new members assumed their seats on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on 1 January 1948 in accordance with the change of membership of the Security Council. These two new members are Argentina and the Ukraine. Canada, the third new member of the Security Council, has been a member of the Atomic Energy Commission since its inception.

According to the resolution of the General Assembly by which the Atomic Energy Commission was established, the commission consists of representatives of the eleven members of the Security Council and of Canada when that country is not a member of the Council.

In 1946 and 1947 the Atomic Energy Commission thus consisted of 12 members. Because of Canada's election to the Council, the membership of the Commission will be eleven in 1948 and 1949.

Mr. Tarasenko will represent the Ukraine at the first meeting of the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission today.

General A.G.L. McNaughton, recently appointed Canadian representative on the Security Council and permanent representative to the United Nations, continues to serve as representative of Canada on the Atomic Energy Commission.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN: The U.N. Security Council met yesterday to resume consideration of the Indian complaint against Pakistan on Kashmir. Gen. McNaughton represented Canada.

N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister without portfolio in the Indian Government (reports the U.N. Press service) described the situation in Kashmir as an impasse between India and Pakistan and said it carried a threat to international peace and security. He asked for action to end the impasse and eliminate "the danger of an armed conflict between the two countries, with its attendant, almost inevitable, repercussions on the maintenance of world peace."

The Indian representative then asked the Security Council to persuade the Pakistan government to do the following in order to settle the dispute peaceably:

1. To prevent Pakistan personnel, military and civil, from participating in, or assisting the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir state.
2. To call upon other Pakistan nationals to desist from taking part in the fighting in Jammu and Kashmir state.
3. To deny the invaders access to its territory for operations against Kashmir, military and other supplies, and other assistance that might prolong the present struggle.

(Continued from P. 1)

general price controlling powers, and is taking immediate steps to reimpose certain specific price ceilings and mark-up controls.

Meat price ceilings will be re-established at levels which are in line with the new United Kingdom contract prices, which in turn have recognized the recent advances in farmers' feed and other costs.

This will mean that Canadian wholesale and retail prices for pork products will be considerably above those prevailing a month ago, but less than many of the prices which have been reported during the past two weeks. Beef, lamb and veal prices will be fixed at levels moderately above the former ceilings.

The price of butter is being fixed on the basis of 67 cents per pound for wholesale solids at Montreal, and regional differentials and wholesale and retail mark-ups will be the same as provided for in the former order relating to maximum butter prices.

The last ceiling prices in June, 1947, were based on a 50 cents a pound price. The new order will stabilize butter prices a little below those prevailing during recent weeks.

The government has also initiated discussions with a view to securing access to additional supplies of butter should current stocks and production prove insufficient to meet essential requirements until the new season of production gets under way.

It will take about two weeks to draft the necessary schedules on meat prices, but I would expect that the effect of this announce-

The Council adjourned till this afternoon to give the Pakistan representative, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan time to prepare his reply.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CHANGES: Escott Reid and W. D. Matthews have been appointed assistant under-secretaries for External Affairs. Mr. Reid, who now heads the second political division, will have general supervision over the second, third and fourth political divisions. Mr. Matthews will have general charge of administration.

Organization of the four political divisions will be:

First (United Nations and International Conferences) under R. G. Riddell who will report direct to the Under-Secretary.

Second (European Affairs) under J. B. C. Watkins.

Third (British Commonwealth) under R. A. Mackay.

Fourth (America, including Latin America and Far East) under D. M. Johnson.

Mr. Riddell is assisting Gen. McNaughton on the U.N. Security Council. Ernest Cote (Legal Division) has been added to the U.N. delegation as adviser.

ment will be to bring meat prices almost immediately into line with the ceilings indicated above. The order on butter will be issued in a day or two.

Prices of certain fertilizers have advanced substantially in Eastern Canada during the last few months. Investigation has shown this to be due in part to sharp increases in certain chemical ingredients and in part to considerably increased margins taken by distributors.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is therefore reimposing mark-up controls on mixers and distributors, and at the same time is taking steps to roll back basic ingredient prices where these appear to be excessive.

In the operation of the Emergency Import Controls certain kinds of fruits and vegetables are being admitted or may be admitted under quota or permit. Wherever evidence indicates unjustifiable increases in importers' or distributors' margins the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will reinstate the formula of mark-up controls which was used during the war years. In this connection the Board has already issued orders covering imported canned fruits and vegetables, citrus fruit, juices and grapes.

I have also requested the Board to examine further into recent sharp increases in certain food products to see whether there are grounds for launching exemplary prosecutions against persons who have been selling such products at prices that are higher than is reasonable and just.