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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

UNITED NATIONS: The second session of the United Nations General Assembly has reached its final phase. The only question remaining is decision on the report of the ad hoc Committee on Palestine recommending partition into two states -- one Arab, one Jewish -- which would gain full independence not later than Oct. 1, 1948. The ad hoc Committee (which needs only a simple majority vote) adopted the report by 25 to 17. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting will, however, be necessary for adoption of the report by the Assembly (P. 9-11).

PRODUCE CONTROLS RESTORED: Wartime Prices and Trade Board has re-imposed price ceilings on canned peaches, pears, plums, peas, corn, green and waxed beans, tomatoes and tomato juice. In an earlier statement, Minister of Finance Abbott said the Government had noted with concern marked price increases, during the past week, particularly in some processed foods, which could not be justified by increased costs (P. 5-6 and 12).

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS HIGHER: Reversing the downward trend of the preceding three months, the value of Canada's merchandise exports moved up sharply in October to \$250,800,000, showing an increase of 14.7 per cent over the September figure of \$218,600,000 and a gain of

22.8 per cent over October last year when the total was \$204,200,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The October trade was the third highest monthly total in the post-war period, being exceeded by May and June this year. In the first ten months of this year, exports aggregated \$2,255,600,000 compared with \$1,868,100,000 in the like period of 1946, an increase of 20.7 per cent.

10,000 DUTCH IMMIGRANTS: Under arrangements between the Netherlands and Canadian Governments, 10,000 Dutch agriculturalists are to migrate to Canada. Their ultimate aim is farm ownership (P. 11-12).

ONLY 1.4 P.C. UNEMPLOYED: At the peak of industrial activity last summer, only 1.4 per cent of the total labour force was unemployed, according to the current manpower summary released by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Seasonal employment is nearing completion and many displaced summer workers now are being channelled into winter industries. In the meantime, the number of applicants for work is on the increase. This is the usual seasonal trend, and is largely due to employment declines in agriculture, transportation, and construction.

U.S. AND NEWSPRINT COMPANIES

SUBPOENAS WITHDRAWN: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, announced Nov. 21 that the subpoenas issued in the United States against Canadian newsprint companies were being withdrawn at the instance of the Attorney General of the United States, Tom C. Clark.

Mr. St. Laurent stated that senior officers of the Department of Justice of the United States had recently visited Ottawa and had conferred directly with representatives of the Canadian newsprint industry who attended at the request of the Department of External Affairs, under whose auspices, with the cooperation of the State Department of the United States, the meetings were conducted. At these meetings friendly discussions were held and the factual situation examined, with the consequence that the subpoenas are now being withdrawn.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LETTER: Following is the text of a letter dated November 20 from the Attorney General of the United States to the Secretary of State of the United States:

During 1946 the Department of Justice received numerous complaints from publishers throughout the United States alleging violations of the Antitrust Laws in the newsprint industry. In addition, a number of Senators and representatives referred similar complaints to the Department, and several inquiries were made of the Department by the Sub-Committee on Newsprint and Paper Shortages of the Senate Small Business Committee, which disclosed that that Sub-Committee had received many such complaints. Some of the complaints alleged violations of a consent decree entered in 1917 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of United States of America v. George H. Mead, et al. perpetually enjoining certain American and Canadian newsprint corporations from engaging in combinations and agreements to fix prices, to restrict production or to allocate customers.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The Department of Justice immediately undertook a preliminary investigation of such complaints, but was unable to conclude the investigation because certain relevant records of some Canadian newsprint companies doing business in the United States and Canadian subsidiaries, wholly or partly owned by United States newsprint companies, were reported to be kept in Canada and request of our investigators for an opportunity to examine such records were refused.

Early in 1947 I authorized the commencement of a Grand Jury investigation. Thereafter, thirty-one Grand Jury subpoenas were served in the United States on representatives of American and Canadian newsprint companies calling

for the production of various records relevant to the matters under investigation.

On June 3, 1947 you sent me a copy of a memorandum from the Canadian Embassy dated May 26, 1947 referring to reports of the issuance of Grand Jury subpoenas to representatives of certain Canadian newsprint companies, and requesting assistance in preventing any undesirable interference with the Canadian companies. At that time you requested advice as to the necessity and desirability of the subpoenas.

On June 4, 1947, the matter was discussed informally by Department of Justice representatives with a representative of your office. Thereafter, additional informal conferences were had, and on June 13, 1947, Mr. John F. Sonnett, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, wrote you pointing out that the Grand Jury investigation was based upon complaints alleging a cartel to fix newsprint prices, restrict production and allocate supply. Mr. Sonnett stated that, while suggestions had been made that the subpoenas encroached on Canadian rights, there was in fact no attempt to interfere with any internal regulation of the industry in Canada by the Dominion Government, and the investigation was solely concerned with restrictive practices by private businesses in violation of the Antitrust Laws. Mr. Sonnett also pointed out that the Grand Jury investigation was begun because earlier requests had been refused, and that the subpoenas were issued under the traditional and well-recognized power of the courts of every nation to exercise jurisdiction over all corporations doing business within their territorial jurisdiction. In this situation, Mr. Sonnett asked in his letter whether the Secretary of State had any objection to the conduct of the Grand Jury investigation.

NO GUILT IMPLICATION

On June 17, 1947, in particular response to your communication dated June 3, Mr. Sonnett wrote to you outlining in detail the position of the Department of Justice on the necessity and desirability of the subpoenas which called for the production of documents in the custody of wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries of United States newsprint firms, or in the custody of Canadian companies doing business in the United States. He pointed out, among other things, that the subpoenas were issued in the normal exercise of the investigative powers of the Federal Grand Juries, and that there is no necessary implication of guilt or incrimination to be drawn merely because subpoenas were issued.

Under date of June 19, 1947, you advised that you perceived no objection to the action of the Department of Justice in investigating complaints as outlined.

After that correspondence was exchanged, the United States District Court at New York heard and decided several motions to quash subpoenas involving Canadian records. On July 21, 1947, District Judge Goddard held that Canadian International Paper Company and Canadian International Paper Sales Company, Inc., both Canadian corporations, were found within the district, and were subject to subpoena, but, in his memorandum opinion, Judge Goddard left open certain questions as to the scope of the subpoenas on which counsel were to attempt to agree or to return for further hearing. The subpoenas were extended by the Court to Sept. 15, 1947. Counsel for those two companies, on September 11, 1947, indicated their desire to take steps to preserve the jurisdictional questions for appeal, and to avoid questions of modification or limitation of the subpoenas at this time. On October 2, 1947, District Judge Porterie overruled objections made to similar subpoenas by Kimberly Clark Corporation, C.H. Sage and Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company, Ltd., including an assertion by Kimberly Clark Corporation that the subpoena was too broad.

CONCERN IN CANADA

On October 10, 1947, when it appeared that the position taken by counsel for the Canadian companies was leading to the necessity of contempt proceedings in order to present the questions on appeal because the orders overruling the motions were not appealable, Mr. Sonnett again wrote you inquiring whether you had any objection to the filing of contempt proceedings. At the time he forwarded to you a proposed set of papers for the institution of such proceedings in the cases decided by Judge Goddard, Under date of October 17, 1947, you pointed out that the investigation had aroused considerable concern in Canada but you advised that the question of contempt proceedings was a legal matter for determination by the Department of Justice.

Subsequently, in accordance with the long-standing friendship between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, arrangements were made by the Department of External Affairs of the Dominion Government and the State Department for representatives of the Department of Justice to confer at Ottawa with representatives of the Canadian newsprint industry for the purpose of obtaining information previously sought from the Canadian companies. The conferences were held recently and permitted inquiry into factual situations relating to the complaints under investigation. The information supplied to our representatives at these meetings covered the immediate problems, insofar as the subpoenas addressed to Canadian corporations are concerned. The conferences also afforded our representatives an opportunity to demonstrate to the Canadian representatives that the procedure followed in the pending investigation was carefully designed to eliminate from consideration all matters within the scope of Canadian sovereignty, and

further that, based on the complaints and previously available information, our inquiries were justifiable. The date given at the conferences make it unnecessary to seek further compliance at this time with the subpoenas heretofore issued for the production of records kept in Canada by Canadian corporations doing business in the United States, or by Canadian subsidiaries of corporations domiciled in the United States. Accordingly, I have issued appropriate instructions for the withdrawal until further notice of these subpoenas.

The pending Grand Jury investigation will, of course, continue, and other documents which have been produced in compliance with various subpoenas will be given full study. In the event that any new questions arise in the future, involving records kept in Canada, we will, in the first instance, request further assistance from the Canadian Government in view of the cordial cooperation already afforded our representatives by the Canadian authorities.

ARCTIC OPPORTUNITIES: In a letter to Canadian universities, H.L. Keenleyside, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Arctic Research of the Defence Research Board, draws attention to the greatly enlarged opportunities for major research and development work now opening up in northern Ontario.

Due to the development of modern methods of transportation and to other causes, writes Dr. Keenleyside, there has recently been a noticeable increase in public activity within the Canadian Arctic. It is anticipated that this trend will continue and that there will be considerable development in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and other northern areas within the next few years. The Northwest Territories Council, the Department of Mines and Resources, the National Research Council, the Advisory Committee on Arctic Research and other bodies interested in this part of the country believe it to be of great importance that this expansion should not be handicapped by lack of qualified personnel of the best type.

Almost all branches of science have an Arctic aspect. In subjects such as medical research, meteorology and geography, whole fields lie almost untouched. As so large a section of Canada lies within the Arctic, Canadian science has a special concern with work of this type. Applications for bursaries and fellowships, therefore, which relate to Arctic aspects of the sciences, are likely to receive sympathetic consideration from the Governmental and private agencies concerned. Among these are the National Research Council, industrial corporations, provincial governments, the Canadian Geographical Society, the Arctic Institute of North America and the Defence Research Board. A special section of the latter has been formed to direct and coordinate Arctic research.

Many departments of Government offer open-

ings for service within the Arctic. The most directly concerned are Mines and Resources (Lands and Development Services, and Indian Affairs Branch), National Defence, Transport, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, and the National Research Council. Each is engaged on programmes which include Arctic research, administration, education, health, welfare, communications, radio, transport, geological survey or defence.

DENTISTS PREFER CITIES: Dentists in Canada show a definite preference for practice in the bigger cities, a report released by Mr. Paul Martin, minister of National Health and Welfare, reveals. With 39 per cent of Canadians living in cities of 10,000 or more population 71 per cent of the practising dentists were concentrated in these centres.

FLYING EGG BEATERS FOR JOINT AIR SCHOOL: As soon as negotiations can be completed the Army plans to obtain a number of helicopters for use in the light aircraft flight of Number 444 AOP Squadron at the Joint Air School, Rivers, Man. The aircraft will be purchased by the RCAF for the Army's use in the United States but it is, as yet, impossible to forecast a delivery date.

This type of aircraft is being used by both the British and Americans and has proved to be exceedingly satisfactory. It is particularly useful in air rescue operations. Recently, a U.S. Army Air Forces helicopter made the AAF's first rescue mission above the Arctic Circle, flying to Beetles, Alaska, 185 miles northeast of Fairbanks, to rescue a stranded trapper.

The helicopters for the Canadian Army are of two types. One, a light, two-place job, the other, four-place.

LABOUR INCOME ESTIMATED: The total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income received by residents of Canada in August this year was \$517 million, according to the monthly estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Continuing an almost unbroken series of increases since January of this year, the August total was five million dollars higher than the corresponding July figure, and \$78 million more than in August, 1946. The total of labour income in the first eight months of 1947 was \$3,874 million as compared with \$3,301 million in the same period of 1946.

A comparison of labour income in August with other statistics for July and August reveals that the index of employment in nine leading industries showed a percentage increase between August 1 and September 1 almost as great as that for labour income. This indicates that while there were more people employed, there was probably little change in workers' remuneration. There was a two per cent rise in the cost-of-living index from August 1 to September 2. In the months of July and August,

the total of "take-home" pay presumably was increased to some extent by lower personal income tax rates which came into effect on July 1.

Greater payments of labour income in the manufacturing, agricultural and construction industries accounted for most of the increase in the August total over that of the July. There was little change in the wages, salaries and supplementary labour income earned in other Canadian industries.

ATLANTIC WEATHER SHIPS

COOPERATION IN AIR SAFETY: With the sailing of the Canadian Navy's frigate ST. STEPHEN from Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia (C.W.B. Nov. 21, P. 13), the sixth of the 13 weather observation stations, which the International Civil Aviation Organization has specified as necessary for the safety and efficiency of air travel across the North Atlantic, will come into operation.

The ST. STEPHEN is scheduled for a location in the Atlantic several hundred miles east of the Labrador Coast, where it will begin its tour of duty at Weather Station BAKER.

Recognizing the serious lack of weather observation, air navigation and rescue facilities in the North Atlantic, ICAO sponsored a meeting in London in September, 1946 of those nations whose airlines were interested in flying from Europe to North America. As a result of the meeting, 10 states agreed to cooperate in the maintenance of 13 ocean weather stations, arranged in a pattern designed to provide coverage for the region's major air routes. The stations were allotted as follows: Belgium and the Netherlands, one jointly; Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, one jointly; France, one; the United Kingdom, two; Canada and the United States, one jointly; The United States, seven; Portugal and Ireland make annual monetary contributions of £1,000 and £5,000 respectively.

It was one of the United States' weather ships, the Coast Guard Cutter BIBB, which rescued 69 passengers and crew from the flying boat BERMUDA QUEEN when it crash-landed in the Atlantic last month.

At present, five weather stations are in full-time operation. Of these, two are maintained by the United States, two by the United Kingdom, and one by Belgium and the Netherlands jointly. Station Baker, which will be maintained on a half-time basis by Canada, will bring the total number to 5%.

RADIOSONDE TECHNICIANS: a party of five radiosonde technicians from the Canadian Department of Transport's Meteorological Division will man the equipment on station "Baker".

The normal duties of the meteorological personnel will be the procurement of upper air data by means of radiosonde balloon ascents, but their assignment is very wide in its scope.

These men are also very familiar with the work of obtaining surface observations. This surface weather data will be supplied to aircraft flying in the vicinity of the station if requested and will also be made available to land stations for transmission to ships at sea. They will make observations of surface winds, air and sea water temperatures, visibility and cloud height, pressure observations, and all upper air observations.

Simultaneous with the radiosonde balloon releases the weather experts will take upper wind measurements by means of radar. The actual radar readings will be taken by the radio personnel of the Navy, who will in turn pass these readings along to the meteorological experts for plotting and computing the winds aloft.

The officer in charge of the weather observation party is G.S. Harriss, of Toronto, who has served with the Department of Transport as a radiosonde technician for five years. He was in charge of the party aboard the meteorological ship H.M.C.S. "Woodstock" which operated in the Pacific during the period from June 1945 to March 1946. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto.

UPPER WIND DETECTION

R.M. Cleland, of Listowel, Ontario, is an expert in upper wind detection. He was a radar mechanic with the Royal Canadian Air Force for four years prior to joining the Department's station at Fort Smith.

Another R.C.A.F. ex-radar mechanic is H.W. McPhail, a native of Pictou, N.S., and an expert in radiosonde findings. Mr. McPhail was formerly on the transmission staff of radio station CHUM in Toronto before joining the Department of Transport.

Another expert during the war with the Navy at anti-submarine devices is L.H. Badger, who is also in the weather party aboard the "St. Stephen". Mr. Badger is particularly conversant with equipment to be used on this tour of duty. He is Toronto born and raised.

The youngest member of the group is R.F. Hayward, who at the age of 20, holds a certificate as a radio technician. He is a native of Toronto, and joined the Department for this specific assignment to the Atlantic weather ship station.

Included in the crew also is L.J. Sobiski, of the Toronto office of Meteorological Service. Mr. Sobiski supervised the installation of equipment on the "St. Stephen", and was also a member of the weather observing crew aboard the "Woodstock". He will be performing advisory duties on this first voyage, in order that the crew may be given complete familiarity with the intricacies of the new devices.

ADVANCE IN TEACHERS' SALARIES: Annual salary rates for teachers in the publicly controlled schools of eight provinces of Canada -- Quebec excepted -- show an overall advance of about \$454 since 1939, or from \$854 to

\$1,308 in 1946, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Approximately 50,000 teachers were included in the record, of whom 38,660 were women and 11,684 were men.

The changes of the war years substantially reduced the disparity between country and city salaries. In 1939 the teachers in one-room schools received an average salary of \$607, while city teachers received \$1,613; in 1946 the corresponding group of rural teachers were paid \$1,181, the city teachers \$1,926.

The rural teachers continue to be a comparatively transient group, the majority moving from one school to another (or out of teaching altogether) every two years or less. The average tenure of city teachers by comparison is about ten years. The continued shortage of qualified teachers is indicated by an increase to more than 5,000, or one in ten teaching on permits or temporary certificates.

The figures for 1946 show a return to teaching of about 2,000 of the 5,000 men who had left the profession during the war years.

PRICE CEILINGS ON PRODUCE

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: In view of some recent serious price increases, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, has directed Wartime Prices and Trade Board to re-impose price ceilings on the more important varieties of canned fruits and vegetables, and, as well, to be prepared to re-impose mark-up on fresh fruits and vegetables and canned fruit juices.

Mr. Abbott's announcement follows:

The government has noted with concern that marked price increases have taken place during the past week, particularly in some processed foods, under circumstances which cannot be justified by increased costs.

Furthermore, rumours about present and potential shortages of some food supplies are being bandied about in such a manner as to intensify fear of scarcities. Such stories are having the effect of disturbing consumers and increasing the pressure on prices.

I cannot state too emphatically that fears about shortages of essential foods or, indeed, of any essential of life in Canada, are entirely unwarranted.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PANIC

It is true that the programme recently announced by government to meet the drain on our U.S. dollar reserves, does restrict or prohibit a wide range of imports of commodities and some foodstuffs which hitherto have been imported from foreign markets.

But, as I stressed in the statement I made when this programme was announced, it is essential that we keep a proper perspective about the meaning of the restrictions imposed.

There is absolutely no justification whatever for any panic buying of basic foodstuffs such as has been reported in the press over the past week. Domestic supplies of such items

as potatoes, cabbage, onions and carrots are fully adequate for this season of the year and for several months to come.

Moreover, on items of such a basic character, the government will not hesitate to augment the supply if real shortages are being experienced and would do so, in case of real need, either through direct purchase from foreign markets, as was done during the war, or by facilitating import through amendments to the list of goods now prohibited or under quota.

I have too much confidence in the good sense of the Canadian people to believe that these stories of panic buying accurately reflect the general state of the public mind.

On the other hand, I know too, that there is always a small minority seeking to take an advantage at any time when conditions are such as to favor speculative positions.

Consequently, in view of some serious price increases which have recently taken place, I have directed the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to re-impose price ceilings on the more important varieties of canned fruits and vegetables and, as well, to be prepared to re-impose mark-up control on fresh fruits and vegetables and canned fruit juices.

GENERAL PRICE CONTROLS NOT INTENDED

It is not the intention of the government to move back toward any general system of price control. The case of basic vegetables, both fresh and canned, is a special one. The whole year's supply has now been produced and a large part has left the hands of the grower and producer. The costs of the year's supply have been established and it would not be fair to either producer or consumer to permit unjustifiable price increases.

As was the case in wartime, the restraint and well-discipline of the public itself is the really effective weapon against the elements which aim at inducing chaotic and disorderly action on our markets.

Government can point the way, but, fundamentally, it is an aroused and enlightened public opinion which will provide the real checks.

Consequently, I ask every consumer not to be misled by stories of coming shortages and not to play into the hands of speculative interests by bidding up prices on every rumour that may be set in motion from time to time.

I repeat - the things that may be scarce in time to come will not be the essentials of life. If there are scarcities, they will be of those things on which we can quite easily reduce our consumption or get along quite well without.

SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS: Its schools dotting the map of Canada from Aklavik in the Northwest Territories to Eskasoni in Nova Scotia, the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources is currently educating a total of 19,600 Indian children between the ages of seven and sixteen years.

CANALIANS RELEASED BY U.S.S.R.

RETURN TO BERLIN: The Department of External Affairs is happy to announce that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having completed its investigation of the circumstances connected with the illegal crossing by J.D.M. Weld and Captain A.W. Clabon of the Polish-Soviet frontier near Kaliningrad, informed the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, November 23, that Mr. Weld and Captain Clabon had been given permission to leave for Poland. From Poland they will return to Berlin.

The Canadian Government is expressing its appreciation to the Soviet Government for the despatch with which the Soviet Government completed its investigation of this incident.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE: The Department issued the following Press announcement in the case on Nov. 21:

The Department of External Affairs confirmed this afternoon that J.D.M. Weld and Captain A.W. Clabon of the Canadian Military Mission in Berlin were being detained by the Soviet authorities pending full enquiry into the circumstances connected with their having illegally crossed the Polish-Soviet frontier near Kaliningrad, the former Koenigsberg in East Prussia.

Weld and Captain Clabon were returning, in Captain Clabon's car, from an authorized visit to Warsaw. They set out from Warsaw on Monday afternoon, November 10, with the intention of returning to Berlin via Danzig and of arriving in Berlin on Wednesday, November 12.

On November 13 the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Canadian Embassy in Moscow that Mr. Weld and Captain Clabon had been detained on November 12 south west of Kaliningrad for the purpose of ascertaining all the circumstances connected with their presence on Soviet administered territory.

It would therefore appear as if Mr. Weld and Captain Clabon had strayed from their intended route.

John Holmes, the Canadian Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, has, under instructions from the Canadian Government, thanked the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs for drawing this matter so promptly to the attention of the Canadian Government, and has requested that Messrs. Weld and Clabon be permitted by the Soviet authorities to return to Berlin. He has added that it is the desire of the Canadian Government to investigate fully the circumstances leading to the detention of these two Canadian officials. If after study of the matter an illegal crossing of the border or any breach of regulations is established disciplinary action including, if necessary, recall to Canada, will be taken. If it is not immediately possible for Messrs. Weld and Clabon to be returned to Berlin, Mr. Holmes has requested that he might be provided with means of communicating with the Canadian officials and that R.A.J. Phillips, Third Secretary of the Embassy,

be given permission to visit them in person. Mr. Holmes, in his note to the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs concluded as follows:

"It is the desire of the Canadian Government to establish as quickly as possible the full facts of this case and to take whatever action the evidence warrants. The Canadian Government feels confident that this view is shared by the Soviet Government and that accordingly the appropriate Soviet authorities will concur in the action which is outlined above."

On November 19, Mr. Holmes received a telegram from Mr. Weld stating that he and Captain Clabon were being held in Pravdinsk (formerly Friedland) by the Commander of the Kaliningrad border area. They had been informed by the Soviet authorities that the visas which had been issued to them by the Soviet Consul in Berlin, and which they understood covered all routes between Berlin and Warsaw, were invalid for that area of the East Prussia. Mr. Weld added that the Soviet Commander was waiting for authorization from Moscow before allowing them to proceed.

Apparently, the enquiry being made by the Soviet Foreign Ministry has not yet been completed to its satisfaction.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

HAVANA CONFERENCE OPENS: Representatives of more than sixty countries, including 51 member states of the United Nations, opened the UN conference on Trade and Employment at Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21. Dana L. Wilgress, Minister of Canada in Switzerland, heads the Canadian delegation (C.W.B. Nov. 21, p. 9). The conference will have the task of giving final consideration to the draft Charter for an International Trade Organization drawn up at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in Geneva from April to October, 1947.

President Ramon Grau San Martin of the Republic of Cuba, opening the inaugural plenary, welcomed delegates on behalf of the Cuban people and government.

DRAFT CHARTER'S PROVISIONS

The draft Charter of the International Trade Organization was introduced formally by Dr. Max Suetens (Belgium) president of the Preparatory Committee. Dr. Suetens said the draft Charter had four distinctive and well-defined objects:

- (1) To give international trade relations, by means of a universally recognized code of rules, the security they require;
- (2) The establishment of an organization, including on the one hand bodies meeting for regular intervals, and, on the other, a permanent administration seeing to it that the rules laid down by the charter were respected and settling any disputes or claims which might arise in international economic rela-

tions, either by mutual agreement or by means of legal proceedings.

In this sphere, among other things, the draft Charter calls for the constitution of an International Trade Organization and establishes its statutes.

- (3) The third objective concerns negotiations for the substantial reduction of tariffs and other charges on imports and exports and to the elimination of preferences. In this connection, Dr. Suetens recalled that the Nations represented on the Preparatory Committee had already begun to put this part of the programme into effect, having concluded, among themselves, some 100 bilateral negotiations affecting thousands of tariff items and involving trade amounting to about ten thousand million dollars.
- (4) Definite cooperative action in all fields governing trade: production, consumption, employment and general economic development, particularly of under-developed countries.

SOME CRITICISMS

Dr. Suetens said that successful as had been the work of the Preparatory Committee, it had not been complete. Unanimity could not be reached on a number of points and some questions were left open altogether, the Committee recognizing that only the plenary conference was qualified to settle them, possibly on the basis of alternative proposals submitted on such points by the Committee.

Dr. Suetens then dealt with two specific criticisms that have been levelled at the work of the Preparatory Committee. The first of these deplored the fact that the draft Charter was not comprised of a combination of strict rules, that it contained many exceptions, reservations, and even escape clauses so that it "does not afford any real assurances but only precarious and hazardous guarantees." Dr. Suetens said criticism on this point was "well founded". He pointed, however, to the enormous variety of economic systems and constitutional requirements of the countries involved, saying that this variety could only be reconciled and harmonized by compromise. He expressed the hope that any weakness inherent in the Charter would eventually disappear with the growth of the proposed I.T.O.

A second criticism - that the Charter was "Academic" rather than realistic was rejected by Dr. Suetens as unfounded. In support of his view he pointed to the general tariff agreement whose conclusion, he said, "fully demonstrates what may be expected of the Charter and of those who have signed it."

Dana L. Wilgress, head of the Canadian delegation, was named head of the conference commercial policy Committee.

The Committee of heads of delegations met in closed meeting, Nov. 25. Discussion centred on the organizational work of conference procedure including the proposed structure of

Committees, the possible introduction into the rule of procedure of a deadline for amendments to the draft Charter of the I.T.O., the forms of reports by Committees and Sub-Committees and the right of reopening discussion on such reports in plenary meeting.

It was agreed that any further discussion on the rules of procedure should take place in plenary meeting, with any amendments which might be offered.

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 November 20, 1947, a week and month earlier.

	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Oct. 23
INVESTOR'S PRICE INDEX			
(100 Common Stocks)...	108.1	106.9	106.3
74 Industrials.....	102.0	100.3	99.9
18 Utilities.....	114.8	115.9	117.4
8 Banks.....	135.4	135.1	128.0
MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX			
(27 Stocks).....	92.3	89.5	88.8
23 Golds.....	81.7	78.9	79.5
4 Base Metals.....	111.2	108.7	105.0

UNESCO IN SESSION

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF: The second session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization opened in Mexico City, Nov. 6. S.D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, heads the Canadian delegation (C.W.B. Oct. 24, P. 12).

The following summary of proceedings is based on Press releases issued by the UNESCO liaison office at Lake Success, N.Y.

COMBATING GLOBAL ILLITERACY: Scattered efforts to bring basic education to less developed areas throughout the world will be linked together and made part of a global campaign to combat illiteracy and ignorance through a UNESCO scheme approved by the Programme and Budget Commission, Nov. 19.

The plan provides for the establishment of bush schools in deepest Africa; village improvement schemes in India; craft schools in Latin America and mass communication projects in China. In addition, many other similar educational activities in all parts of the world will be tied together as associated projects through UNESCO's technical information network.

FLYING RADIO SQUADS: Radio flying squads to maintain contact between UNESCO and national radio organizations were recommended Nov. 18 by the Programme and Budget Commission. These flying squads, composed of radio experts, would also encourage national radio networks to

place a greater emphasis on radio programmes to further the aims of peace. They would seek to simulate possible means of production by these organizations of educational, scientific and cultural programmes consistent with the basic aims of UNESCO.

The Commission also recommended the creation of an 18 member permanent radio programme commission to prepare and coordinate radio programmes on subjects in the field of education, science and culture. The programme commission would consist of twelve radio experts from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, United States, France, Mexico, Poland, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CODE: The establishment of a universal copyright code designed to protect authors as well as the public was urged, Nov. 20, by delegates in the copyright working party. It was agreed that UNESCO should take the lead in this field in cooperation with United Nations.

Recommendations approved and forwarded to the Programme and Budget Commission included the following:

That UNESCO study and analyse conditions relating to copyright in various countries of the world with a view to preparing, either along or in collaboration with the United Nations, a universal copyright code.

That UNESCO participate in all international conferences on copyright and keep informed of all activities in this field.

That, in this work, UNESCO take cognizance of the interests of both workers (producers) and the general public.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR: The creation of a world university of the air to link up radio networks in all parts of the world and make available the best brains of every country to all peoples was recommended by the Programme and Budget Commission, Nov. 20.

POLISH VETERANS MISSING: Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, today released a statement to the effect that the National Employment Service is attempting to trace twelve Polish veterans now missing from their places of employment. These men were among the Polish veterans who were brought to Canada for jobs in agriculture.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: Total time lost through strike activity in Canada during October showed an increase over the previous month and over that recorded for October, 1946, says the monthly summary issued by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

However, 65 per cent of the total time loss was accounted for by the strike of meat packing plant workers, involving 47 establishments, which began in August and was not settled until October 23rd.

CANADA'S GENERAL APPROACH: In a Press interview at Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 24, Justice Minister Ilsley said that during the Assembly session, the Canadian delegation had sought to evolve a distinctly Canadian approach to UN questions and to carry out a purely helpful and constructive policy without consideration of narrow national interests.

Canada attempted to mediate where she could in disputes and to break deadlocks by compromise proposals or suggestions. The delegation took a hand in practically every major issue.

Mr. Ilsley indicated he considered one of the most useful Canadian efforts was initiating the joint Canadian-Australian-French resolution on "peace-mongering", which substituted for the unacceptable Russian one on "war-mongering" and was adopted unanimously.

The work of L.B. Pearson and R.G. Riddell on the Palestine question was exceptional and probably would go down as the most important Canadian contribution of the session.

On the "Little Assembly" question, Mr. Pearson was chairman of the Sub-Committee, which drafted the plan finally accepted by the Assembly.

Canadian intervention on creation of the Balkan Frontier-Watch Commission smoothed out tangles over composition of the commission.

Effective support was given by Canada to drive through the Korean Independence Commission, to which the Dominion was appointed.

Election of Canada to the Security Council for a two-year term from next January 1 was a highlight.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA: The report of the First Committee on the treatment of Indians in the South African Union (C.W.B. Nov. 21, P. 11) failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in a General Assembly plenary, Nov. 20. The vote was 31 in favour, 19 against, six abstentions and one absent. Canada voted against.

The Assembly voted:

For: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States.

Abstentions: Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

Absent: Siam.

The Assembly then took a roll call vote on a joint resolution submitted by Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Norway. This resolu-

tion was defeated by 24 in favour, 29 against and three abstentions and one (Siam) absent. Canada voted for.

The vote was:

For: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the United States.

Against: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela.

The first resolution, which failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, reaffirmed the General Assembly resolution of last year; requested the two governments concerned, in addition to the government of Pakistan, to seek settlement of their differences at a round table conference on the basis of that resolution, and requested that the results of such discussions be reported to the UN Secretary General who would, in turn, report to the next general Assembly.

The joint resolution submitted by Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Norway, called upon the two governments, with the government of Pakistan, to continue their efforts towards reaching agreement through a round table conference, or by mediation or conciliation, and should they fail to reach agreement, to submit the question to the International Court of Justice.

(Under article 18 of the UN Charter, decisions of the General Assembly on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Decisions on other questions are made by a majority of members present and voting.)

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND: The General Assembly, Nov. 20, adopted by acclamation a resolution submitted by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The resolution expresses satisfaction over the concrete work accomplished by the Fund; draws the attention of states members to the significance of the ICEF; and to the need for supplying it immediately with funds to enable it to carry on its activities; and finally associates itself with the United Nations appeal for children and recommends the people of all countries to cooperate towards the success of this appeal.

The report of the Third Committee notes that thus far only nine member states (Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway and The United States) had made or pledged con-

tributions to the Fund.

PALESTINE PARTITION: The General Assembly in plenary session continues today discussion of the report of the ad hoc Committee on Palestine. The report (which was adopted by the ad hoc Committee on a vote of 25 to 13) calls for the partition of Palestine into two states -- one Arab, one Jewish -- which would gain full independence not later than Oct. 1, 1948. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting will be needed to secure Assembly approval of the plan.

Speaking in the General Assembly plenary, Nov. 26, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ilsey, said: We are voting for the partition plan, because it is in our judgment the best of four unattractive and difficult alternatives.

These alternatives are:

To do nothing.

To set up a unitary Arab state in accordance with the plan of Sub-Committee II.

To set up a federal state in accordance with the minority recommendations of the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine.

Partition.

Let us take these one by one. First, the objections to doing nothing are obvious. For the United Nations to do nothing in this situation would be an abdication, a shirking of its responsibilities in a situation which is pregnant with peril to peace. It would invite not only confusion but widespread violence, involving not only the people of Palestine, but people elsewhere. It would, not improbably, result in blood-shed and a kind of irregular and murderous warfare which might spread far. We dismissed this first alternative as not worthy of the United Nations, highly dangerous in its probable consequences, indexed as virtually unthinkable.

PROPOSED UNITARY STATE

The second alternative is to set up a unitary Arab state along the lines recommended by Sub-Committee II of the ad hoc Committee, or at least to let such a unitary Arab state emerge at the time of the termination of the mandate. This course would have been the normal and natural one to pursue had it not been for the Balfour declaration, the League of Nations mandate, the encouragement given to the immigration of Jews into Palestine over a quarter of a century, the establishment of a well rooted community of nearly 700,000 Jews in Palestine who have invested there, as we are told, \$600,000,000, and the devotion on the part of Jews all over the world to the idea of a Jewish national home in a country which once at least was a Jewish land. But these factors cannot be ignored, they make the Palestine problem sue generis and unique. They constitute a fatal flaw in the otherwise unanswerable Arab case. It is because of these factors that the project for a unitary state - has been repeatedly dismissed by a multiplicity of commissions on the Palestine problem, of which the United Nations Special Commission on

Palestine was the, latest, and decisively rejected by the ad hoc Committee. There is not a chance that this alternative can find acceptance by any but a small minority of the nations of the world. As a solution it is beyond the realm of the practical.

THE YUGOSLAV PLAN

Similarly, the third alternative, a federal state, while more defensible than the one I have just discussed, has made in this organization very little appeal. Espoused by Yugoslavia, which has argued the case with care, patience and conviction, the minority report of the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine has made no headway, received little support from other nations and was not presented for consideration by a section of the ad hoc Committee large enough even to justify the setting up of a Sub-Committee to explore its possibilities. Embodying as it does the essential features of a federal scheme, the Yugoslav plan, as I shall call it, has certain elements of attractiveness to Canadians. As I indicated in my opening speech on the Palestine question before the ad hoc Committee, the Canadian delegation wished that a federal plan could be worked out along these or similar lines. They are the lines along which our own national development has proceeded, with reasonable satisfaction to both racial elements in our population. But Palestine is not Canada, and the Yugoslav plan has received no support whatever either from the Jewish Agency or the Arab Higher Committee. A plan which appeals to neither Jews nor Arabs and which opens up vast vistas of difficulty in adjustment and administration is not a plan upon which this Assembly would be justified in concentrating further attention.

PLAN OF PARTITION

This leaves the fourth plan - the plan of partition - which we have decided to support as the least objectionable of the four. We support this plan with heavy hearts and many misgivings. No responsible delegation could do otherwise, after listening to the threats of reprisals and all the talk of fire and sword which we have heard from both sides to this controversy, in the ad hoc Committee, and today. But it would be folly to assume that there would be any less likelihood of disorder if any of the other alternatives were adopted. Indeed, in our judgment, this likelihood in the case of every one of them would be not less but greater. The fact that after twenty-five years of international action in relation to Palestine, culminating with months of consideration by the General Assembly of the United Nations, we should find ourselves in this atmosphere of acrimonious recrimination is a melancholy one. The air is heavy with gloomy forebodings, represented by one side or the other as savage threats or responsible predictions.

But something must be done with this problem and we are satisfied that, full of dif-

iculties as the partition solution is, any other solution would be worse. There is, of course, the hope that once definitive action is taken there will be a change of heart on the part of the responsible leaders of the two opposing camps. This is the more likely from the fact that of all the solutions proposed, partition alone has received the support of the two greatest world powers. We must take it as certain that well meant and fervent exhortations to conciliation, the kind of exhortation that we have heard during the last two months are getting nowhere. These appeals and entreaties may make more progress after a decision by this organization on the partition solution is arrived at. This is the ray of hope in the situation.

FAR-REACHING RESPONSIBILITY

It is not for Canada to advise other nations on the course they should take in this vote, and we doubt whether such advice would be either welcome or effective. But we find it difficult to understand the large number of abstentions which we assume will take place when we come to the vote. In the case of some nations reasons have been given. In other cases the explanation probably is that nations like our own, far removed from Palestine, which had no part in the events leading up to this denouement, which made no promises to the Arabs and no promises to the Jews, least of all to both, which played no politics with the situation, and which have nothing but the kindest feelings toward both Arabs and Jews, find it difficult to see why there should be thrown upon their shoulders a profoundly disturbing responsibility for a grave and far-reaching decision.

The Canadian delegation appreciates these sentiments on the part of many nations. Indeed to some extent we share them. But we do not feel that they would justify us in abstaining from this vote. We have, as this Assembly knows, taken our full share of responsibility in this matter throughout the entire session. We have worked unremittingly in an attempt to obtain a solution which would be practical and workable, and we feel that our obligations, not only to this organization, but to our own people, are such that we could not justify an abstention and should vote for the resolution. This we propose to do.

In the ad hoc Palestine Committee --- where only a simple majority is needed --- the partition plan carried on a vote of 25 to 13. Canada voted for partition.

The Committee divided:

For partition: (25) Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, White Russia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, South Africa, Russia, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against partition: (13) Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Turkey, Yemen.

Abstain: (17) Argentina, Belgium, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Britain, Yugoslavia.

Absent: (2) Paraguay, Philippines.

Before the Committee vote, Canada and Denmark collaborated in an amendment to the partition plan aimed to remove doubts held by some delegates as to the legality of the scheme under the UN Charter.

L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary for External Affairs, successfully urged the Committee to accept the amendment.

He said there had been doubts in the Palestine Sub-Committee, which drafted the partition plan, over the legal aspect of the scheme.

The Canadian delegation had not been satisfied with its legality, but others had and the plan was allowed to be passed on to the full Committee.

He was glad this effort could be made now to smooth out some of the legal difficulties.

Mr. Pearson added: If there is no threat to peace in the estimation of the Security Council, then the UN Commission's authority will rest on the Assembly resolution.

But if there is a threat, the commission's authority would be strengthened by the authority of the Security Council. Its authority would be strengthened when action had to be taken and this added authority was needed.

Mr. Pearson explained that the amendment would not give the council authority over the commission, except in case of a threat to peace.

It helps to remove some of the constitutional doubts regarding the commission's position in time of an emergency, he added.

A further Canadian amendment, which was approved, would give residents of one of the new states the right to opt for citizenship in the other and to take part in elections.

10,000 DUTCH IMMIGRANTS

ULTIMATE FARM OWNERS: Their aim the ultimate ownership of farms in this country, 10,000 Dutch agriculturists will emigrate to Canada next year, it is announced jointly by Mr. J. Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, and Dr. A.S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attache of the Netherlands Embassy at Ottawa.

To facilitate the passage of the Dutch families, who will pay their way to Canada, the Netherlands Government has chartered two vessels, the S.S. "Tabinta" and the S.S. "Kotabaroe", which will make a total of thirteen trips, carrying approximately 770 passengers each time. The first two arrivals will be at Halifax early in March, with the remainder scheduled for St. Lawrence River ports.

Owing to present exchange restrictions, these Dutch families will be unable at first to establish themselves on farms in Canada. They have agreed, however, to accept agricultural employment in all parts of the Dominion.

with farmers whose applications for their services have been approved and who will provide living accommodation. Through these arrangements they will acquire an excellent knowledge of Canada and of agricultural conditions and methods in this country.

The close co-operation between the Netherlands and Canadian Governments which had resulted in an independent move by a group of this size is unique in the history of immigration, and speaks well for the excellent relations existing between the two countries.

The plan will eventually afford Dutch parents an opportunity to obtain for their children farm land which is unavailable at home, and will be instrumental in a greater development of Canada's agricultural resources.

PRICE CEILINGS RE-IMPOSED: Price ceilings have been re-imposed on canned peaches, pears, plums, peas, corn, green and waxed beans, tomatoes and tomato juice, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces.

This action follows the statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, that the Board had been directed to re-impose price ceilings on the more important items of canned fruit and vegetables.

The price schedule for the items being placed under control is sufficiently higher than the previously controlled price to allow for a number of higher cost factors, but is considerably below the general level of prices which prevailed during the week following the announcement of the new emergency import control policy.

The new ceiling price structure follows the general pattern adopted during the control period. A fixed ceiling price has been set at the cannery level in the three zones, viz: Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The cost to the consumer will include usual transportation costs plus the same wholesale and retail mark-ups in effect before decontrol.

OIL AND GREASE IMPORTS CHANGE: Following a review of the domestic supply situation respecting some types of oils and greases, as well as on fibre glass, importation of which was prohibited in the recently announced Order-in-Council P.C. 4678, the Minister of Finance Mr. Abbott, yesterday announced amendments to the sections of the Order dealing with these products.

The amendments to the Order dealing with tariff items 271, 272, and 272a will allow the importation of lubricating oils and greases composed wholly or in part of petroleum; refined petroleum jellies and oils for toilet, medicinal, edible, or similar purposes; petroleum greases and lubricating greases, not otherwise provided, all the above in containers of more than 25 Imperial gallons or of 250 pounds in weight.

In making the announcement the Minister stated that following discussions with the industry it was decided that some relaxation of the restrictions was necessary as the greater part of the imports were essential industrial or technical types of lubricants which are not produced in Canada.

At the same time imports of fibre glass will be permitted by deleting that item from tariff item 689a.

YUGOSLAV INTERNAL DEBTS

TEXT OF SUMMONS: The Department of External Affairs announced yesterday, that a translation of the text of a summons concerning the conversion of pre-war Yugoslav State Internal Debts has been received. The summons calls on all legal and physical persons who have not yet submitted owners' declarations in respect of State papers of value which they have deposited with former banking institutions to submit declarations to the National Bank of Yugoslavia as soon as possible in order that the bank may hand such declarations to the State Investment Bank (Debts Directorate) at the latest by December 31st, 1947.

The declarations should read as follows: "In connection with the Law regarding the Conversion of Pre-war Internal State Debts and Liabilities of July 30th, 1946 (Official Gazette of FNRJ No. 61/46) I submit within the meaning of Article 7 of Regulations regarding the Execution of the said Law (Official Gazette No. 73/46) the following registration for papers of value (State bonds) which I have deposited in due time (state the institution with which former papers of value have been deposited) and which contain the following details."

(1) Specify what papers (State securities) are with the Bank and for what amount.

(2) It should be stated whether any other papers of value, or alternatively certificates (i.e., receipts for papers of value) will be deposited on the owner's behalf by another institution (which institution, and for what amount) or by himself personally and for what amount.

(3) Indicate whether a declaration is also being submitted under Article 6 of the Regulations concerning claims against the State (name which State Institution) which have originated up to the 18th April 1941 inclusive.

(4) State whether property has been confiscated.

Declarations should be completed in duplicate and in legible form and must be signed with the full name (patronymic and family name) of the applicant and/or owner, place of residence, street, house number, and also, in the case of villages, the county.

The bank has issued a warning that declarations will not be received after December 31st, 1947, and that if declarations are not submitted before that time the deposited papers of value will become State property.