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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

"CANADA AND WORLD AFFAIRS": The Minister of Justice, Mr. St. Laurent, delivered a Remembrance Day address over a nation-wide radio network on November 11, his subject being, "Canada and World Affairs." After paying tribute to the Canadians who sacrificed their lives in two Great Wars, he went on to say that Canada's external policy was based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that Canada was resolved to do everything she could to defend the ideals and purposes expressed in the Charter.

While the United Nations had achieved a good deal, mainly in the economic and social fields, it had not succeeded in banishing the threat of a third world war. In spite of the patience and tolerance, he said, of those nations which are genuinely democratic, "one of the great powers has through ill-will and constant obstruction prevented the establishment of international security and international co-operation. War, however, is not inevitable. But anyone who considers war an impossibility must be lacking in the most elementary realism."

He then proceeded:

"I am one of those who still dares to hope that Providence will spare our generation and many generations to follow, the scourge of another world war. But we should never forget the wisdom of the old saying: Heaven helps those who help themselves.

"In the face of this growing insecurity those nations which really wish to keep peace

and to safeguard their freedom are obliged to combine their strength to face the menace of totalitarian and imperialistic Communism. That does not mean that those nations have lost hope in the ultimate triumph of the universal principles of the United Nations Charter. It does mean that so long as this ideal is not realized, they see the necessity of providing for their own security by means of regional pacts. The Charter itself provides for the establishment of such pacts.

"You all know that, several months ago, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, signed the Treaty of Brussels. The purpose of this Treaty was to assure the closest co-operation between these members of the Western Union -- co-operation which is to be political and economic as well as military. All the nations which signed the Brussels Pact were weakened by the last war. By themselves alone these European nations are not able to ensure the maintenance of peace. For that matter, the United States and Canada alone are not able to do so either. The very least that is necessary is that the nations of the Western Union and of North America shall join together in an effective system of collective security.

"For several months, representatives of Canada, the United States and the nations which signed the Brussels Treaty have been discussing the basis of a North Atlantic Regional Security Pact. As a result of these discussions, we are now ready to begin the actual negotiation of such a Treaty and I sincerely

NEW HYDROGRAPHIC SHIP: A new 500 ton ship, the C.G.S. "CARTIER," has been added to the Canadian Hydrographic Service, it was announced November 5 in Ottawa by the Department of Mines and Resources. The Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources, visited Prescott, Ont., on Saturday, November 6 to inspect the "CARTIER." He was accompanied by Mr. W.B. Timm, Director of the Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, and Dominion Hydrographer, R.J. Fraser.

The 140-foot, 500-ton "CARTIER" with a cruising range of 6000 miles, is the first diesel driven ship of the hydrographic fleet. Built at the port of Midland on Georgian Bay, she will be used for charting operations on the Atlantic coast, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy and off Nova Scotia. She will be in charge of Hydrographer Norman G. Gray of Ottawa, and captained by Sailing Master W. Thorne of Halifax, N.S. Heading her engineering department is Chief Engineer B.W. Appleby, also of Halifax. In addition she carries a staff of four hydrographers, five ship's officers and a total complement of twenty-eight.

LATEST EQUIPMENT

For scientific nautical charting the "CARTIER" is equipped with the latest navigational and marine surveying instruments. The steering gear is the electric hydraulic type to which is connected a gyro pilot or automatic steering device which holds the ship to a set course. In a corner of the chartroom, enclosed by sliding doors, two interesting pieces of equipment have been installed. One of these is a RDX/268 type navigational radar which picks up and throws on a lighted screen a picture of the surrounding land features, buoys, or other vessels within scanning range. The other is a Marconi ship-to-shore radiotelephone for voice or key communication to shore stations. The "CARTIER'S" sounding launch is similarly equipped.

Another interesting feature is the remote indicator radar screen alongside the wheelsman. This duplicates for the navigator, threading his way through narrow or tricky waters, the same picture of his surroundings as is visible on the main radar console.

The "CARTIER" carries a special design of sounding launch, a smaller motor launch as a general duty boat as well as lifeboats and fisherman style dories. In addition to hydrographic charting, the little ship can be adapted for oceanographical surveys for marine biological research work, and for tidal and current surveys. She can work equally well in the semi-tropical warmth of the Gulf Stream off the Nova Scotia coast or in the near-Arctic waters off Labrador.

The new ship replaces the first "CARTIER", a steamer well-known to the older mariners of Quebec where she wintered at the Marine Wharf and in Louise Basin for many years, setting

out each spring to carry on charting operations of the St. Lawrence-Belle Isle route to the Atlantic. Most of the chain of modern charts which reach from the port of Quebec to beyond Anticosti and the Mingans are the products of the old "CARTIER'S" work. In her day, she sounded and scoured the waters about Gaspé and the stormy Magdelens, the Cape Breton coast and the Bay of Fundy. In later years Charlottetown became her home port. Survivor of the two wars, she is now in private hands in a Halifax shipyard.

Twelve ships, ranging from 5 tons to 1500 tons, make up the present strength of the Canadian Hydrographic fleet. Seven are on the east coast, three on the west, one on the Great Lakes and another, the "RAE" was added last year for charting operations on Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories. The Hydrographic Service produces and distributes the Canadian aids-to-navigation, charts navigable waters, salt and fresh, brings out the official nautical charts, tide-tables for the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and water-level bulletins for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterways. Its business is to make Canadian waters as safe for navigation as they can be made.

REHABILITATION OF EX-CONVICTS: Careful placement in employment is the means of bringing about successful rehabilitation of hundreds of men and women discharged from Canada's penal institutions annually, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated November 5, in discussing the role the National Employment Service is playing in this work.

The finding of suitable employment for parolees and those who have completed sentences in provincial jails and reformatories has become one of the major efforts of the Special Placements Division of the Employment Service, the Minister said. Special placement officers have been appointed for this purpose in all provinces.

While some ex-convicts have failed to measure up to the confidence placed in them by their employers and the employment officials concerned, the great majority, amounting to several hundred annually, have made good, the Minister said.

An experiment is now being conducted in Ontario, in co-operation with the Penitentiary Commission, in expanding the services for the placement of persons discharged from Federal penitentiaries. The Minister stated that the Employment Service had received excellent co-operation from the Justice Department, penal institutions and the welfare associations, including the John Howard Society, but that the problem called for further organization.

It was not the intention or purpose of the plan to convert the Special Placements Section of the Employment Service into a welfare agency, but it was felt that the conservation

of human resources was of prime importance to Canada, and these men and women, in spite of their record, must be given a chance to regain their status as ordinary citizens, the Minister said.

The methods used in placement of these men and women required that a full history of the applicant's case be made available to the employer, Mr. Mitchell pointed out. Although other methods of referral might not endanger an employer's interests, there was always the possibility that the man might be considered by the employer for transfer to a job that might include such a danger. Another reason for describing the man's record to his prospective employer was to remove the basis for constant fear that eventually his past would catch up with him and he would be fired.

ARMY APPOINTMENT: Col. R.L. Franklin, OBE, 40, of 63 Cameron Ave., Ottawa, has been appointed Director of Vehicle Development at Army Headquarters, it was announced November 6 by the Minister of National Defence.

The new appointment ends for Col. Franklin an association of a number of years with the Inspection Board of Canada, to which he had been seconded. During the war he served with the Department of Munitions and Supply as well as in the Ordnance branch of the army. He was Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering in the Netherlands after hostilities ended.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: Both industrial employment and weekly payrolls at the first of September were slightly higher than a month earlier, with payrolls showing the somewhat greater advance than employment.

Working forces of 19,232 leading employers in the major divisions of industry reporting to the Bureau of Statistics rose 0.2 per cent, while their weekly payrolls advanced 0.7 per cent from August. These advances raised the Bureau's index of employment, based on 1926 equals 100, to a new peak of 201.3 as compared with 200.9 at August 1, and the index of payrolls, based on June 1, 1941, as 100, to 208.9 from 207.2.

The average weekly earnings of the employees in the eight industrial divisions amounted to \$40.88 -- the highest in the record of 7½ years -- as compared with \$40.66 at the beginning of August and \$36.76 at September 1, 1947.

There was a considerable expansion in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of September, the month's advance amounting to 1.3 per cent. Improvement in the month was also indicated in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, employment in logging, highway construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments was lower. The losses in the highway group, which took place largely in Quebec, were substantial.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain was that of 8.9 per cent in vegetable food processing. Large increases were also indicated in textile and iron and steel factories, with small advances in the leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There was a decline of 0.7 per cent in reported employment in lumber mills, with minor reductions in a few other classes.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ending October 30 amounted to 91,603 cars, reaching a new high record for the year and also for the past 20 years. The advance over the preceding week was 482 cars and over the corresponding week last year, 1,815 cars. Grain, grain products and live stock were below 1947 loadings but coal increased from 7,368 to 8,081 cars, ores from 3,247 to 3,762 cars, sand, stone, gravel, etc. from 5,112 to 5,868 cars, pulpwood from 2,916 to 3,381 cars, gasoline and oils from 4,064 to 4,442 cars, and l.c.l merchandise from 18,837 to 19,564 cars.

RAIL REVENUES HIGH: Operating revenues and expenses of Canadian railways in August both were at record levels for the month, while operating income, exclusive of interest and other payments, moved to a lower level, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

The month's operating revenues totalled \$73,163,000 as compared with \$65,305,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. Freight revenues showed the main increase, rising from \$47,431,000 to \$55,833,000, or by 17.7 per cent. Express and water line income also registered improvement over the preceding August but passenger receipts, mail and other revenues were down, with passenger account off 7.7 per cent to \$8,953,000.

Expenses of operation continued well above the same month last year at \$69,104,000, an increase of \$11,096,000 or 19.1 per cent compared with the revenue gain of \$7,859,000. Maintenance of way and structures rose 25.7 per cent to \$16,014,000, while maintenance of equipment was up 15.8 per cent to \$13,579,000. Transportation account at \$33,364,000 in the month was 19.1 per cent above the same month of 1947. Increased payrolls accounted for the major portion of the advances in operating costs. Operating income, exclusive of interest and other payments, was \$1,142,000 as against \$3,811,000.

Statistics of operation show that 13,981,000 tons of revenue freight was transported by all railways during the month, an increase of 1.8 per cent or 252,733 tons over August, 1947, whereas ton mileage carried rose by 2.2 per cent. The number of revenue passengers was down from 3,670,000 to 3,304,000 or by 10 per

cent, while average journey was unchanged at 117 miles. Loaded freight car miles decreased slightly from August 1947, but empty mileage receded 5.2 per cent -- a saving of 3,820,000 empty car miles. Total payroll distributed during the month climbed to \$43,443,000, up 24.9 per cent over August last year. Employees increased in number from 177,270 to 185,182.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX: Canada's official cost-of-living index continued to move upward during September, but the point increase was only half that of the preceding month.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that the index advanced to 159.6 at October 1 from 158.9 on September 1, an increase of 0.7 points as compared with 1.4 points between September 1 and August 1, when the index stood at 157.5. The latest figure compares with 142.2 on October 1 last year. From August 1939 to October this year the increase was 58.3 per cent.

Four of the six group indexes recorded increases during September. The foods index rose from 203.9 to 205.4 at October 1, due mainly to higher prices for eggs, meats and citrus fruits, the only appreciable declines being for vegetables. A few advances for coal and coke caused the fuel series to move from 128.5 to 128.8.

The clothing index rose from 179.9 to 181.0, and homefurnishings and services from 164.2 to 165.1. Many price averages for items in these groups recorded small advances, tapering off earlier increases in new autumn lines of merchandise.

The remaining two group indexes were unchanged, the rent index remaining at 121.0 and miscellaneous items at 124.4.

REHABILITATION OF VETERANS: On the eve of Remembrance Day, when all Canada will honour the memory of the dead of two world wars, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, on November 8, paid tribute to the thousands who, through the ultimate sacrifice of their comrades, had been spared to return to Canada and pick up again the threads of civilian life.

"The manner in which Canadian veterans of World War II have proceeded through their own initiative to re-establish themselves in three short years among the first citizens of Canada, as producers, homemakers, and community leaders, is a credit to their generation", Mr. Mitchell said.

The Minister stated that while generous assistance had been given to the returned man by a grateful nation, it was significant to note that the majority of veterans had asked for minimum assistance and had proceeded to carve out their careers with enthusiasm, energy and courage.

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"Their war service years subtracted from their normal period of civilian training and experience, rather than being a handicap, seems to have been to many veterans a great stimulant in their drive to successful civilian careers", the Minister said.

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

Mr. Mitchell made these observations in issuing an analysis of the veterans employment picture. A total of 108,900 jobs were found for veterans by the National Employment Service during the first nine months of 1948.

Examination of the records of the Veterans Placements Section of the National Employment Service reveals that a considerable reduction of the percentage of unplaced veterans to all registered as unplaced had taken place during the past year. In September, 1947, 35 per cent of all males registered as unplaced were veterans, whereas the figures for the same time this year showed that only 26 per cent of the total were veterans. At the end of September, 15,449 veterans were registered as unplaced as compared with 21,548 at the same time in 1947.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that many of the veterans registered as unplaced were not unemployed, or were not unemployed for more than a few days, but were changing their jobs in an effort to better themselves. Many veterans on discharge could not find the type of work they planned to do or jobs suitable to their experience and capabilities, but rather than drift unemployed they had taken what they considered temporary employment. For some time to come, these veterans would continue to appear on the open employment market, seeking jobs which would offer them the opportunity to climb to the occupational level they were capable of reaching.

Included in the total veterans placement figure were 14,689 jobs for older veterans--those who served in World War I, or in both wars. Placement of so many veterans in the higher age brackets was particularly encouraging in view of the difficulties encountered in the post-war years in placing older workers, due to widespread preference of employers for the younger worker, the Minister pointed out.

A decrease in the percentage of older veterans to all unplaced males indicated that some headway had been made in solving the problem through the efforts of the National Employment Service in co-operation with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Mitchell stated. Unplaced older veterans constituted 6.8 per cent of the total unplaced males in Canada at September 30, 1948, as compared with 8.7 per cent at September 30, 1947.

Included in the total placement figures for all veterans in the first nine months of this year were 4,767 jobs for physically handi-

capped ex-Servicemen and 77 for ex-Servicewomen. These placements were made by the Special Placements Division of the National Employment Service.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS: The Department of External Affairs announced that Mr. Mario di Stefano, on November 8, presented to His Excellency the Governor General, at Government House, his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy in Canada.

Mr. Claxton, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, was present. Mr. Mario Majoli, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy, and Mr. Pietro Migone, Commercial Attaché, accompanied the Ambassador. Mr. Measures, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented Mr. di Stefano to His Excellency the Governor General.

Mr. di Stefano has held the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Italian Embassy in Washington since March 12, 1947. Mr. di Stefano was born in Palermo in 1900. He entered the Italian diplomatic service in 1923, served in Athens, Bucharest, Ankara, Moscow and Warsaw and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.

HONORARY COLONEL COMMANDANT: Major-General R.M. Luton, CBE, MC (retired), of Halifax, has accepted the appointment of Honorary Colonel Commandant of The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, according to an announcement made November 6 at the annual meeting of the Defence Medical Association. Since March, 1947, he has been Honorary Colonel of the RCAMC, an appointment he now relinquishes.

General Luton has had a long and distinguished association with the Canadian Army and the RCAMC. He was commissioned in the Army Medical Corps in 1914 and entered the permanent force in 1920 with the rank of captain, after service throughout World War I. During the Second World War he was senior medical officer at Canadian Military Headquarters in London, England, and finally Director of Medical Services overseas.

In 1946 he attended the atom bomb demonstration at Bikini as one of the Canadian representatives. The following year he retired on pension.

He was awarded the United States Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, in 1947.

APPLE, PEAR CROPS DOWN: October estimate of the Canadian apple crop is placed at 14,163,000 bushels, a reduction of 562,000 bushels from the September figure. The decrease was due to downward revisions in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The current estimate makes the crop nine per cent smaller than the 1947 harvest.

A sharp decline in the estimate of pear production in Ontario occurred during the last

month to bring the Canadian crop to 716,000 bushels -- 26 per cent below the 1947 level of 966,000 bushels. The grape harvest in Ontario was also disappointing. A decline of 18 per cent in that province since last month brings the Canadian total to 60,465,000 pounds compared with 73,803,000 last year.

ELECT. ICAO OFFICERS: Election by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization of three vice-presidents, and of chairmen and members of ICAO committees, was announced November 8 by Dr. Edward Warner, President of the Council. Vice-presidents elected for a one-year term are:

First Vice-President	Mr. Henri Bouché (France)
Second Vice-President	Mr. D. Chakraverti (India)
Third Vice-President	Dr. E.M. Loaeza (Mexico)

Mr. Stuart Graham, of Canada, was elected Chairman of the Air Navigation Committee, Sir Frederick Tymms, of the United Kingdom, Chairman of the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Facilities and Dr. Paul T. David, of the United States, Chairman of the Air Transport Committee.

Members of the Air Transport Committee are:

Captain A.A. Irungaray	(Argentina)
Dr. K.N.E. Bradfield	(Australia)
Lt. Colonel Jean Verhaegen	(Belgium)
Brigadier C.S. Booth	(Canada)
Mr. Y.C. Wu	(China)
Mr. Henri Bouché	(France)
Ali Fuad Bey	(Iraq)
Dr. E.M. Loaeza	(Mexico)
Dr. F.H. Copes van Hasselt	(Netherlands)
Mr. G. Hulström	(Sweden)
Sir Frederick Tymms	(United Kingdom)
Dr. Paul T. David	(United States)

Members of the Joint Support Committee are:

Captain A.A. Irungaray	(Argentina)
Dr. K.N.E. Bradfield	(Australia)
Brigadier C.S. Booth	(Canada)
Mr. J.M. Amirault	(France)
Mr. D. Chakraverti	(India)
Dr. F.H. Copes van Hasselt	(Netherlands)
Colonel H. Delgado	(Portugal)
Sir Frederick Tymms	(United Kingdom)
Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith	(United States)

BAY OF FUNDY POWER: The Department of External Affairs announced November 9 that the Governments of the United States and Canada had agreed to refer certain matters in connection with the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project to the International Joint Commission, United States - Canada.

The Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, as it was originally proposed in the 1920's, would involve damming Passamaquoddy Bay, on the Maine-New Brunswick border, and Cobscook Bay, which lies wholly within the State of

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Maine, and -- by means of a controlled flow between the two basins thus formed-- utilizing the great tidal range in the Bay of Fundy for the generation of hydro-electric power.

Under the terms of reference which have now been transmitted to the United States and Canadian sections of the International Joint Commission, by the U.S. State Department and the Canadian Department of External Affairs respectively, the Commission is asked to review existing plans for the project, to report how large and expensive an investigation would be required to determine whether any of these or other plans would be practicable, and to recommend a division of the expenses of such an investigation between the two countries. The reference does not ask the Commission to undertake the investigation, and both Governments have made it clear that they are not committed, by the present reference, to any later reference to the Commission for full investigation of the project itself.

MANPOWER PICTURE: The seasonal shifts in employment which involve about 200,000 workers at this time each year now are under way, announced Labour Minister Mitchell in his monthly statement on manpower conditions. Workers are moving from farms, food processing plants, hotels, and other summer-active industries, into woods employment, meatpacking firms and other winter jobs. As construction activity declines, more seasonal workers will enter the labour market and an increase in the number of job seekers may be expected for the next few months.

Currently, workers are moving to the woods as the harvest season ends. Most areas have reported that their farm labour needs were satisfied for the first time in many years. This is due in large part to the arrival of immigrant farm workers and to the major transfers of harvest workers organized during the season. Many Polish veterans will complete their two-year contracts in November. Indications are that a considerable number of them will remain in agricultural employment.

Construction is very active in most sections of the country and no decline is expected as long as the weather continues fine. Skilled construction workers are still in demand, especially bricklayers and plasterers. Building materials are in short supply in some areas, in relation to the tremendous demand; cement, nails and steel pipe are most scarce.

Seasonal workers are registering for work in greater numbers as summer activity ends. There were 99,000 unplaced applicants registered with the National Employment Service offices at October 21, 1948, an increase of 12,000 since September 23. Of those presently registered, 65,000 are men and 34,000 women. Unfilled vacancies fell to 54,000 at October 21, from 68,000 at September 23, owing to the slackening of demand in agriculture and construction.

CANADIAN DELEGATION: The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs on November 9, announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the Fourth General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which opens in Washington, D.C., on November 15.

Head of Delegation

The Right Honourable J.G. Gardiner, P.C., M.P., Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Alternate

Dr. G.S.H. Barton, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Advisers

Dr. J.F. Booth, O.B.E., Associate Director of Marketing Service, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dr. J.G. Bouchard, C.B.E., Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dr. D.A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Mr. I.S. McArthur, Chief Economist, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

Dr. A.W.H. Needler, O.B.E., Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

Mr. G.R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Dr. L.B. Pett, Chief, Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Dr. W.D. Porter, Chief, Crops Branch, Agricultural Division, Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Miss H.D. Burwash, Department of External Affairs.

Technical Advisers

Mr. H.H. Hannam, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Mr. C.J. Morrow, Fisheries Council of Canada, Lunenburg, N.S.

Secretary of the Delegation

Dr. S.C. Hudson, Principal Economist, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Press Relations Officer

Mr. R.S. McKay, Assistant Director Information Services, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LIGHTHOUSE DEMOLISHED: Last week's storm on the Pacific coast completely demolished the Department of Transport's lighthouse at Egg Island, near Bull Harbour in the Prince Rupert Agency according to information received by the Department November 8. The lighthouse keeper, Robert Lawrence Wilkins, together with his wife and son were taken off by a fish packer and removed to hospital at Bella Bella suffering from exposure.

Information received by the Department is very sketchy. It is believed that the lighthouse was demolished last Wednesday during the height of the storm. When the light station failed to report by radiophone schedule it was realized that there was trouble at the station. High seas and bad weather delayed rescue operations until today. It was found that besides demolishing the lighthouse, the storm washed away the bridge and damaged the engine house.

RETAIL SALES ANALYSIS: Dollar sales of Canadian retail merchants averaged seven per cent higher in September than in the corresponding month last year and were up eight per cent above August as the customary seasonal upswing began. The volume of business was 11 per cent higher in the first nine months of this year than in the same period of 1947. Unadjusted indexes of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 258.8 for September, 239.5 for August, and 241.0 for September, 1947.

Women's apparel shops and food stores remained in the forefront among individual trades when they recorded September increases of 15 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. These gains were not quite so large as those shown by the nine-month cumulative comparisons for the two trades.

For the second consecutive month, sales of men's wear and shoe stores fell short of 1947 volume. Declines in September amounted to seven per cent for both trades. One factor affecting the shoe store comparison was the unusually heavy demand for shoes in the early fall of 1947 when footwear prices mounted sharply.

Department stores had a much smaller sales increase of five per cent in September than the average gain in the first nine months of the year of 13 per cent. Restaurant receipts increased nine per cent, probably reflecting increased meal prices to some extent.

September increases for most other trades showed some moderation compared with those for earlier months of the year.

SPENDING ON MOVIES: Despite a decline of three per cent in admissions, Canadians spent a record total of \$78,685,000 on motion picture theatre entertainment last year. Receipts increased five per cent over 1946, with gains recorded in all provinces except Nova Scotia, where the decline was 10 per cent. Attendance totalled 220,858,000 as compared with 227,539,000 in 1946. Of the receipts, \$15,820,000 went to the federal and provincial governments

in taxes, the Bureau of Statistics announced. Per capita expenditures on this form of entertainment in 1947 amounted to \$6.30 compared with \$6.15 in 1946 and \$5.01 in 1942. Expenditures in the various provinces ranged from \$3.68 in Prince Edward Island to \$8.29 in British Columbia. Increases were shown for all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

A net increase over 1946 of 216 theatres was recorded, bringing the number to 1,693 in 1947, with a seating capacity of 834,360 compared with 758,642 seats reported by 1,477 theatres in 1946. Twenty-seven theatres were closed during the year while 233 new theatres came into operation and 10 others re-opened.

Six drive-in theatres, five in Ontario and one in British Columbia, in operation in 1947, reported gross receipts -- including taxes -- of \$316,000. These "drive-ins" had accommodation for 4,450 cars and were attended by 637,000 persons.

B.C. FISHERIES: The total marketed value of the products of the fisheries of British Columbia reached an all time high in 1947.

ICAO STAFF APPOINTMENTS: Citizens of 42 nations have made application for 60 staff positions advertised recently by the International Civil Aviation Organization, it was announced at ICAO headquarters in Montreal on November 10. More than 3,000 replies have been received to the advertisement, and are now being considered together with outstanding applications previously received. Largest number of the new group of applicants comes from the United Kingdom (957), and the United States (939), with France (427) and Canada (213) following. On the average each applicant is interested in about three positions.

The list of vacancies, which includes administrative, technical, economic and legal positions, was sent by the Organization to all its member states early in June. Letters notified the states of the vacancies to be filled and asked them to inform their own nationals. A second notification was given to delegates at the ICAO Second Assembly in June. Deadline for the receipt of applications was originally set for September 1, but this date was extended to September 27 because of delays in the transmittal of applications from countries distant from the Organization's headquarters.

ICAO officials pointed out that, in many cases, positions advertised are being filled at present on an acting basis, and that the present incumbents are also candidates for permanent appointment. Review of the large number of applications is now being undertaken by advisory appointments boards composed of senior secretariat officials. Appointments will be made by the Secretary-General of the Organization.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE WITH U.S.: Canada had a favourable trade balance with the United States in September of \$11,400,000 -- the first credit balance since August, 1945 when shipments were still heavy for the war in the Pacific and the first substantial peacetime credit balance since the middle Thirties, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. The credit balance in September together with successive decreases in the adverse balances in earlier months of this year, brought the cumulative debit balance for the nine months to \$265,700,000 compared with \$718,300,000 in the similar period of 1947.

September's commodity trade balance with the United Kingdom was favourable to Canada to the extent of \$24,100,000 as compared with \$27,900,000 in August and \$39,400,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the first nine months of this year, the balance in favour of Canada amounted to \$300,100,000 compared with \$411,500,000 a year ago.

The month's favourable balance of trade with all countries was \$64,400,000, highest so far this year, as compared with \$20,000,000 in August and \$13,400,000 in the same month last year. During the nine months ending September, the all-countries credit balance was \$261,600,000 as against \$135,000,000 in the like period of 1947.

Foreign trade of Canada in September was valued at \$507,700,000 as compared with \$429,700,000 in the corresponding month last year. The month's imports were valued at \$221,700,000 compared with \$208,100,000, domestic exports \$283,000,000 compared with \$218,600,000, and re-exports \$3,010,000 compared with \$2,982,000. Aggregate value of external trade for the first nine months of this year was \$4,108,200,000 as against \$3,927,500,000 a year ago. Merchandise imports totalled \$1,923,300,000 as against \$1,896,200,000 last year, domestic exports \$2,158,200,000 compared with \$2,004,900,000, and foreign exports \$26,700,000 compared with \$26,400,000.

IMPORTS FROM U.S. DOWN: Merchandise entered for consumption in Canada was valued at \$221,700,000 in September, and \$1,923,300,000 in the nine months ending September, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Both figures were moderately higher than in 1947, last year's September total amounting to \$208,100,000 and in the nine-month period, \$1,896,200,000.

Imports from the United States in September were valued at \$152,738,000, down \$10,288,000 from September last year. In the nine-month period, the aggregate was \$1,322,765,000, a decrease of \$145,424,000 from 1947. September purchases from the United Kingdom had a value of \$24,100,000 compared with \$15,557,000, and in the nine months, \$217,292,000 compared with \$133,001,000.

Purchases from Latin American countries as a group moved up to \$18,506,000 in September from \$14,174,000 a year ago, and in the nine-

month period to \$167,267,000 from \$112,116,000.

Merchandise imports from Australia in September were up from \$551,000 to \$2,953,000, and in the cumulative period from \$11,229,000 to \$17,107,000.

Higher import values were recorded in September and in the nine months for only three of the nine main commodity groups, but the non-metallic minerals group -- which has shown an outstanding advance this year -- alone was higher both in the month and nine months.

DISCUSSIONS ON SPORTS: The National Council on Physical Fitness has issued invitations to more than 30 national sports organizations, both amateur and professional, to attend a meeting on January 7 and 8 to consider ways of promoting greater participation in sports in Canada.

Issued by the acting chairman of the Council, J.H. Ross of Calgary, the invitation reaffirms the Council's stand that it has no desire for nor will it accept any responsibility for governing sports in Canada. The members of the Council feel, the invitation states, that the time is opportune for a meeting at which problems of mutual concern may be discussed by representatives of the sports groups and solutions considered for any difficulties which may exist. The overall aim is to foster both the fitness and pleasure arising from greater participation in sports.

REVIEW OF PAYROLLS: Continuing an upward movement that has been uninterrupted since March, 1946, average hourly earnings in manufacturing reached a new maximum of 93.4 cents in the week of September 1 this year, the Bureau of Statistics reports in its monthly review of payrolls. The new peak, largely a result of increases in wage rates, compares with 92.7 cents at the first of August and 82.2 cents in the first week of September last year.

Aggregate hours worked by hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger factories rose by 0.8 per cent in the week of September 1 over the previous month, while the number of wage-earners for whom data were reported increased 1.6 per cent. Seasonal activity in the food-processing, lumber and other industries, the Bureau states, was largely responsible for the increase in employment, while extreme heat tended to shorten the average working week in many establishments.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, average hourly earnings in coal mining showed a slight increase over August 1 and amounted to 126.7 cents at September 1 compared with 111.1 cents a year earlier. Hourly earnings of wage-earners engaged in the extraction of metallic ores, also slightly higher than the previous month, were 113.8 cents as against 102.6 cents. In the non-metallic mining group, the latest figure was 96.8 cents compared with 80.2 cents.

hope these negotiations will be successful. When a Treaty is concluded it will be for our Parliament to decide whether Canada is to accept it or to reject it. Everyone, I believe, will agree that our geographical situation, our historic ties, our material well-being, and, above all, our national security, make it imperative for Canada to take an appropriate place in this Atlantic community.

"The establishment of international peace and security is the greatest problem we face today. It is Canada's first concern in world affairs. For my part, I believe that the most certain and the most practical approach to security for us is the achievement, as soon as possible, of an alliance of the North Atlantic nations. It is not enough to have right on our side; it is just as important to have the strength to defend the right. The only way to achieve that strength is for us and the other North Atlantic nations to combine our resources.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

"We know only too well where isolationism leads. The last war proved conclusively that isolationism is no guarantee of security. True, one or two small countries were able to maintain their neutrality and yet survive, but we know that was only because of the Allied victory. If the other free nations had not won the war, the few neutral states would soon have come under the Nazi yoke. The choice we face today is a choice between isolationism with its certain weakness, and the hope, through collective action, of preventing another war. I consider it is my duty to make the utmost effort, both within Canada and in our negotiations with the other governments concerned, to have a system of collective security firmly established. We do not want a third world war. Let us all do everything we can to prevent it.

"As you know, I have just returned from London where I took Mr. King's place at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. I am happy to be able to say that all the nations of the Commonwealth found themselves in agreement on a great number of questions of common interest. In particular, the nations of the Commonwealth were all agreed on their continued support for the United Nations. They all hope that one day all the nations of the world will reach an understanding with one another and will come to work together to assure all men, not only peace and security, but also the greatest possible measure of well-being and prosperity.

"It is enough, however, to glance at a map of the world to convince oneself that in meeting the menace of totalitarian Communism, the British Commonwealth by itself does not constitute a system of collective security. The Commonwealth countries must obviously combine with other neighbouring countries if there is to be any real security. Great Britain recognized this truth when she became a member of

the Western Union. I have said that the British Commonwealth of Nations does not constitute by itself a system of collective security. The same can be said of Western Union, left to itself. The United States and Canada cannot alone assure the maintenance of international peace, which is so necessary to their own security. Anything less than a North Atlantic Pact would give us no real hope of maintaining a preponderance of material and moral strength on the side of peace. And it is only if we can maintain an overwhelming preponderance on the side of peace, that we can maintain the peace.

"We must get clearly into our minds the fact that a Security Treaty will not be fully effective if it is nothing more than a military alliance. In order to create and maintain an overwhelming preponderance, we must have on our side not only military strength but also economic strength and moral strength.

"The economic reconstruction of Western Europe is thus an essential condition of our own Canadian security. In helping to reconstruct Western Europe, we have acted in our own best interests.

SPIRITUAL UNITY

"How can we add to the moral strength on our side? We can do it, I suggest, if the North Atlantic Alliance is the outward and visible sign of a new inward and spiritual unity of purpose in the free world. The alliance must be a sign that the North Atlantic nations are bound together not merely by their common opposition to totalitarian Communism but also by a common belief in the values and virtues of our Western civilization, and by a determination to work for the promotion of mutual welfare and the preservation of peace.

"If a third world war should break out, Canada could not be neutral. We are situated right between two great powers, and whether we liked it or not, another world war would be fought at our very gates. It would moreover, be a conflict not merely between two great powers, but between an atheistic communist world and our democratic Christian civilization.

"It is no secret for anyone that the leaders of the Soviet Union aspire to world domination. It is equally clear that they count as much on the weaknesses of the free nations as they do on their own armed strength. By demonstrating to the Soviet Union that the free nations of the world are really taking the measures necessary to defend themselves and to ensure respect for the principles of the Charter, the free nations may well convince the Soviets that it would be impossible for them to win a war if they started one. Now no one is likely to start a war with the prospect of losing it.

"What I want particularly to emphasize at this point is that we should build up our strength not for the purpose of waging war, but for the purpose of preventing war. We want to avoid a repetition of the tragedy of a totalitarian power conquering the nations of

Europe one by one. It must not become necessary to liberate the nations of Europe a second time. The sufferings of the occupied countries, and the losses of the armies of liberation might well, the next time, be much greater than they were in the last war. The liberation itself would be much more difficult, would take much longer, and would be very much more costly in every way.

"Like many of you, I have paid for fire

insurance since I first began to own a home. Happily, there has never been a fire in my house, but I feel no regret for having paid the premiums and I shall continue to pay them as long as I own any property. When I ask you to support a North Atlantic Treaty, I am simply asking you to pay an insurance premium which will be far, far less costly than the losses we would face if a new conflagration devastated the world...."

MR. KING'S RESIGNATION: The Prime Minister, Mr. King, has made public a letter which he wrote on November 10 to Lt.-Col. L.D.M. Baxter, Dominion President, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Ottawa, in which he makes it known that he will tender his resignation as Prime Minister on Monday, November 15. The text of the Prime Minister's letter follows:-

"May I express to you and to other members of the Dominion Executive Council of the Canadian Legion, my warm appreciation of the kind invitation extended to me to be present today at the Legion luncheon at the Chateau Laurier.

"While with each day, I experience my strength returning in increasing measure, I have been advised to limit, for the present, the number of my engagements and public appearances. I should be grateful, therefore, if you would allow me to be represented at today's luncheon by Mr. St. Laurent.

"Having had much in mind the close association I shared with the armed forces of our country during the years of war, I had hoped that the close of my many years of office might be associated with Remembrance Day. I had counted on giving expression to this desire

by being present with my colleagues, and other of my fellow citizens, at the Memorial Services; by having the honour, once again, as I have had on so many Remembrance Days, of placing the Government's wreath at the base of the War Memorial; and, immediately thereafter, by seeking retirement from office. In this way, I had hoped that my last official act as Prime Minister of Canada might be in the nature of a silent tribute to the memory of those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom. I deeply regret having to forego this cherished hope.

"After conferring with His Excellency the Governor General and with Mr. St. Laurent, I have decided to continue in office for the remainder of the present week, and to tender my resignation as Prime Minister to His Excellency on Monday next, November the 15. While I much regret not being able to convey this word in person to yourself and others who may be present at today's luncheon, I am happy to have the privilege, through the Legion, of making known to my fellow-countrymen the day on which I shall seek to be relieved of the responsibilities of office."