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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE: The debate in the House of Commons on Canada's foreign policy, launched by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, on November 16, on his motion to refer certain estimates of the Department to the Standing Committee on External Affairs, concluded on the evening of November 17. The motion was agreed to after comments by 15 members of the House, including Messrs. Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative, Peel; Angus MacInnis, C.C.F., Vancouver East; and E.G. Hansell, Social Credit, Macleod, who spoke for their respective parties. Mr. George Drew, Progressive Conservative Leader, also contributed to the discussion on November 17. Mr. Pearson then concluded the debate.

Following Mr. Pearson, on November 16, Mr. Graydon, in addition to his submission for fuller information as to the premises upon which foreign policy rests, paid tribute to the abilities of Canadian representatives who had participated in global gatherings. He suggested that it was time to formulate a policy whereby Canada should ensure that its representatives in other countries would be truly representative of the Canadian people, and regretted that, so far as he knew, the Government had not gone to the agricultural colleges nor to the trade unions for personnel for diplomatic representation abroad.

Canada's cardinal policy, he said, must be the maintenance of permanent peace and security for Canadians, and he believed that Canada as a nation should refuse to join the "hue and cry" against the United Nations. Unfortunately the effort to achieve collective security through the United Nations had not been as successful as hoped "because of the obstruction of a minority, small to begin with, but which has been increasing in numbers and power for a considerable time."

One of the more important of his utterances was in connection with atomic energy and its application to industrial uses, on which he said:

"No one doubts the immense possibilities of this form of power in the domain of medicine, biology, agriculture and industry. Its future use may usher in an era of change of as vital importance to the people of this country and the world as did steam and electricity in the days long past. Its future use may be revolutionary in character and it may open up an era of which we have never even dreamed. Yet, the head of our Atomic Energy Commission in Canada says it is a tragedy that industry is not participating in atomic research. The reason given is secrecy.

"This policy adopted by one nation and not another might easily put Canadian industry and

LABRADOR LANDING EXERCISE: Four major ships of the United States Naval Task Group that conducted a successful amphibious landing exercise on the coast of Labrador in co-operation with the Canadian Government for training purposes arrived in New York City on November 8. The announcement was made on November 17 simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington.

The landing exercise, designated "Noramex" (Northern Amphibious Exercise), was held during the last ten days of October and was the first of its kind at high latitudes.

A Canadian destroyer, HMCS "Haida", participated as a unit of the support forces and Canadian Army officers were with the Task Group as observers.

Other vessels of the group have either joined the Second U.S. Task Fleet for its North Atlantic manoeuvres or have arrived in East Coast ports.

More than 2,000 marine and naval personnel made the assault landing at Cape Porcupine, Labrador, on October 21. Within six days the marine assault troops had "captured" their objective, an "enemy-held" weather reporting station and partially completed airstrip.

Although air temperatures during the landing and field operations were not extreme, winds at times were at 45 to 50-knot velocity. Specially clad underwater demolition team personnel swam ashore through the frigid water to make reconnaissance of the beach prior to the landing. Before dawn on D-Day other U.D.T. men came ashore in rubber boats from the troop-carrying submarine USS "Sea Lion" to report on beach and surf conditions.

Numerous problems of health, subsistence and lodging, logistics and operational procedures were successfully dealt with during the exercise. There were no serious cases of illness or injury during the entire 10-day period the troops were operating ashore.

Rear Admiral Lyman A. Thackrey, U.S.N., led the Task Group, which consisted of more than 40 vessels and 11,000 marine and naval personnel. Brigadier General W.J. Whaling, U.S.M.C., commanded the landing force, which comprised an infantry battalion of the 9th Marines reinforced by units of the 10th and 16th Marines.

AIRMEN ABOARD "MAGNIFICENT": Fourteen RCAF airmen and NCO's are getting their sea legs aboard HMCS "Magnificent", which interrupted a 21-day training cruise to West Indian waters to join in the search off Bermuda for a missing United States B-29. The airmen are guests of the Royal Canadian Navy; and the purpose of their shipboard visit is to further the understanding between the Services.

While aboard "Magnificent" the RCAF men will bunk and mess with comparable Navy ranks and will be able to observe Navy methods of aircraft handling aboard a carrier.

The aircraft carrier left Halifax November 15. She was scheduled to put in at Charleston, S.C., for a two-day visit, leaving from there

for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for a brief stay, thence going to San Juan, Puerto Rico, for three days. She is due to arrive back at Halifax December 6. "Magnificent" will be accompanied throughout the cruise by the destroyer "Haida". The frigate "Swansea" is accompanying the other two ships as far as Charleston, from where she will return to Halifax.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AID: Up to the end of October, 1949, about \$11,500,000 was contributed from federal funds towards the expansion of provincial and municipal vocational training facilities since the federal-provincial Agreements covering this aid were undertaken in 1945.

This was reported by R.F. Thompson, Director of Training, federal Department of Labour, to the Canadian Vocational Training Advisory Council which ended a two-day meeting in Ottawa on November 16. The Council, made up of leading educationalists from all the Provinces of Canada, met under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Fred McNally, Chancellor of the University of Alberta, for discussions in connection with Vocational Training.

In welcoming the delegates, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, commended the progress made in the development of additional facilities for vocational training through the co-operation of the provincial and federal authorities.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: Sales of new motor vehicles during September sustained the high rate of increase of the previous eight months this year, with gains of 43 per cent in number and 46 per cent in value. Both new passenger cars and trucks contributed to the large increases.

A total of 27,182 units were sold for \$54,899,245 in the month as compared with 19,007 vehicles sold for \$37,720,406 in September last year. Sales of new passenger cars numbered 19,502 with a retail value of \$39,795,600, an advance of 47 per cent in number and 53 per cent in value over a year earlier. New truck sales were up 36 per cent in number and 42 per cent in value, totalling 7,673 units with a value of \$15,046,441.

Aggregate sales for the first nine months of this year stood at 205,655 vehicles with a retail value of \$427,629,812, surpassing the 1948 number and value for the same period by 32 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively.

WHOLESALE SALES: Dollar volume of wholesale sales was two per cent higher in September than in the same month last year and five per cent in excess of August, 1949 volume, according to statements submitted by 371 wholesalers representing nine lines of trade.

TOTAL WHEAT CROP IS 367,400,000 BUSHEL

FIELD CROP ESTIMATES: Canada's total wheat crop this year is now placed at 367,400,000 bushels by the Bureau of Statistics in its November estimate of the production of Canada's 1949 grain, forage and root crops. This is some 26,000,000 bushels below the 1948 crop of 393,300,000 bushels and 4,200,000 bushels under the Bureau's September estimate.

Production of coarse grains this year is down markedly from last year's levels. Oat production is estimated at 316,600,000 bushels, 42,200,000 bushels below the 1948 crop, barley at 120,400,000 bushels, down 34,600,000; and mixed grains at 55,700,000 bushels, a decrease of 6,200,000 bushels. The combined outturn of spring and fall rye is put at 10,000,000 bushels as compared with the 1948 crop of 25,000,000 bushels, while the flaxseed crop at 2,300,000 bushels is far below last year's near-record of 17,700,000 bushels. The only crops showing increases over the 1948 production are dry beans, soy beans, shelled and fodder corn, and sugar beets.

DECLINES IN SASKATCHEWAN

With the exception of fall wheat, flaxseed and mixed grains, the November estimates for principal grains are moderately lower than the estimates issued in September. In the case of the all wheat estimate, declines in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are partially offset by slight increases in other parts of Canada. The indicated production of mixed grains is up 4,000,000 bushels but the estimates for oats and barley are down 5,400,000 and 4,700,000, respectively, while rye is 400,000 bushels below the level indicated in September. The flaxseed estimate for all Canada remains unchanged.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now placed at 337,000,000 bushels as compared with the unrevised estimate for 1948 of 363,000,000. The estimated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 12.7 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 18.0, Saskatchewan 11.6 and Alberta 12.8 bushels per seeded acre. The Prairies crop contains a small proportion of fall wheat, which is grown chiefly in Alberta and is included for this estimate under the spring wheat classification. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is 30,400,000 bushels; of which 24,700,000 is Ontario fall wheat.

This year's acreage seeded to oats was up slightly but was insufficient to offset considerably reduced yields. Acreage as well as yield of the 1949 barley crop was down from last year's level. Average production of barley for the 10-year (1939-48) period was 159,100,000 bushels. Poor yields and a greatly decreased acreage together account for the sharp

drop in the rye crop. The small flaxseed crop is attributable to very sharply reduced sowings along with relatively low yields per acre.

The acreage seeded to dry peas in 1949 declined from 1948 and, with lower yields, production dropped to 900,000 bushels as compared with the 1948 crop of 1,500,000. Production of dry beans reached 1,800,000 bushels in 1949, a slightly increased acreage and higher yields being responsible for the gain over the 1948 crop which was placed at 1,600,000 bushels.

Production of soy beans in Canada this year is again at a record level with the crop estimated at 2,600,000 bushels in comparison with the 1948 production of 1,800,000. Increased acreages and higher yields are jointly responsible for the higher 1949 outturn. The 1949 production of shelled corn is placed at 13,600,000 bushels, up 1,200,000 from the 1948 crop. With the exception of 550,000 bushels in Manitoba, Ontario accounted for the entire 1949 crop of this grain.

1949 POTATO CROP

Canada's 1949 potato crop is now estimated at 54,300,000 cwt., only 1,000,000 below last year's near-record production. The current estimate is up some 4,700,000 from the previous estimate made before all the late varieties had been dug. Excellent weather prevailed during October in the major potato areas and, on digging, the late tubers were found to be unusually large. In central Canada and the Maritimes the potato harvest considerably exceeds the earlier estimates, but in Manitoba and Saskatchewan outturns were below earlier indications.

Production of the major forage crops is down quite steeply from last year. The hay and clover crop is placed at 12,200,000 tons as against 16,100,000 for 1948. The alfalfa crop is estimated at 2,600,000 tons, down 406,000, while grain cut for hay in Alberta and British Columbia at 900,000 tons is well below last year's 1,200,000. Fodder corn, however, at 5,500,000 tons is up from last year's crop of 5,100,000.

Lower yields more than offset an increase in mixed grain sowings, resulting in a 1949 crop of 55,700,000 bushels as compared with last year's level of 61,900,000. The buckwheat harvest of 3,500,000 bushels, down 500,000 from 1948, reflected both reduced acreage and lower yields. A substantial increase in sugar-beet acreage occurred in 1949, and with yields holding up well, production is currently estimated at a record 855,000 tons. Production of field roots for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not available, is placed at 19,600,000 cwt., down 3,200,000 from 1948.

BANK OF ENGLAND GOVERNOR TO VISIT: Cameron F. Cobbold, Governor of the Bank of England since March 1 of this year will make his first official visit to Canada in that capacity on November 21, when he arrives in Ottawa to confer with Governor Graham Towers and officers of the Bank of Canada. He will be accompanied by Sir George Abell, one of the advisers of the Bank of England.

Mr. Cobbold will spend three days in Ottawa and a day each in Montreal and Toronto, where he will meet officers of Canada's chartered banks and other members of the business community. His visit is in accordance with regular practice in central banking. Senior officers of central banks in all parts of the world and particularly within the British Commonwealth make periodic visits to their "opposite numbers" in other countries to discuss matters of mutual interest and study changing economic conditions "on the spot".

Only 45 years of age, Mr. Cobbold is the youngest Governor to have been appointed to the Bank of England since 1847 when William Robinson assumed the office at the age of 43. One hundred and thirty-four years before that, in 1713, another 43-year-old, John Rudge, also enjoyed this distinction.

Mr. Cobbold joined the staff of the Bank of England as an adviser in 1933, and was elected a director five years later at the age of 34 -- the youngest director ever appointed. He became Deputy-Governor in 1945 and was appointed Governor on the retirement of Lord Catto, which took effect on February 28.

MONTREAL, R.C.A.F. INVESTITURE: More than 100 R.C.A.F. veterans and serving officers living in the Montreal area will be presented with wartime decorations by His Excellency the Governor General at an investiture to be held in the Legion Memorial Building, Montreal, Friday afternoon, November 25. It will be the largest R.C.A.F. investiture ever held in Montreal.

Majority of the decorations being presented are Distinguished Flying Crosses won for gallantry during operations against the enemy, and most of the awards will be to retired personnel. Valuable assistance in arrangements for the investiture have been given the R.C.A.F. by the Air Force Veterans' Association of Montreal, headed by Group Captain T.C. Davis, R.C.A.F. retired. Air Vice Marshal F.S. McGill, CB, of Montreal, also, retired, will act as honorary aide de camp to His Excellency.

BELGIUM-CANADA AGREEMENT: The Department of External Affairs announced on November 21 that Canada and Belgium have concluded an agreement modifying their visa requirements for temporary visitors.

Beginning December 1, Canadian citizens who are bona fide non-immigrants (visitors,

not seeking employment or permanent residence) and who are in possession of valid Canadian passports may, without previously obtaining a Belgium visa, visit Belgium for periods each not exceeding two consecutive months. However, visas are still required for entry into the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.

Belgium nationals, who are bona fide non-immigrants coming to Canada from Belgium and who are in possession of valid Belgian passports, will receive, from the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, visas free of charge, valid for an unlimited number of entries to Canada during a period of twelve months from the date of issue of such visas.

This agreement in no way exempts Canadian citizens or Belgian nationals from the necessity of complying with the immigration and residence laws and regulations of Belgium and Canada. In this connection it should be noted that Canadians intending to remain in Belgium from eight to fifteen consecutive days must, within forty-eight hours of their arrival, notify the local Belgian municipal office of their presence. If Canadians intend to remain in Belgium for more than fifteen days they must, under Belgian laws, register at the local municipal office unless they are tourists who are not staying in Belgium for more than two months or businessmen who are not visiting for more than one month.

Earlier this year Canada concluded similar arrangements with Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark.

WORKERS' WAGES: Average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturing establishments at September 1 amounted to \$41.76 as compared with \$41.40 at August 1, and \$38.95 at September 1 last year. In the heavy manufactured goods class the average weekly wage was \$45.45, up 61 cents over the preceding month. In the non-durable goods division the average was \$38.19, rising 20 cents during the month.

The average hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturing establishments declined 0.3 cents from August 1 to 98.5 cents. This was 0.6 cents below the maximum figure of 99.1 cents recorded at June 1 and July 1. The decline was due to changes in the industrial distribution of the reported wage-earners.

RAILWAY COSTS, EARNINGS: Canadian railways reported record operating revenues of \$74,855,287 for August, an advance of \$1,701,901 or 2.3 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, \$9,560,500 above August, 1947, and two and a half times the revenues of August, 1939. All accounts registered gains over 1948. Freight revenues at \$56,300,207 were up nearly \$466,800, due to increased rates, while passenger receipts improved 3.7 per cent at \$9,280,880.

MR. MACKENZIE'S VANCOUVER ADDRESS: The following is an excerpt from an address by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. M.W. Mackenzie, at the annual meeting of the Foreign Trade Bureau, Vancouver Board of Trade, on November 17.

"...As you know, I have just returned from the United Kingdom, where Mr. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and I went to discuss with our opposite members in London the general pattern of the purchases that the United Kingdom expected to make in Canada next year. We did not go to negotiate any particular deals or arrangements. It was essentially a trip to get information and it provided another opportunity to lay before the British the considerations involved from our point of view.

RE-BUILDING RESERVES

"I don't think there is much that I can add to what has been written and said on the United Kingdom position, but it is clear that insofar as our trading problems with the United Kingdom are concerned one central fact stands out. It is that the United Kingdom has in the past earned its livelihood in large measure as a banker. Indeed, one of the real resources of the United Kingdom has been their managerial ability. They have always been great traders and great promoters in the best sense of those words. Their ability to continue in this field depends in large measure on confidence and, as you all know, confidence is not unrelated to resources and, more particularly, to their monetary reserves. It is not surprising, therefore, to see the emphasis that is placed on the present level of their reserves, which they regard as quite inadequate. They are, consequently, preoccupied with the re-building of those reserves and I think we will have to accept, for the next few years -- which is about as far ahead as one cares to look these days -- that they will not be purchasing from us anything that they can do without.

"The fact that there is nothing new in that does not alter the consequences. There can be no doubt that this has a real meaning for Canada's export trade with the United Kingdom and the sterling area. It does not, however, mean that all our trade is gone or going. From our point of view it is fortunate that a goodly percentage of our exports to the sterling area -- and, indeed, to the world -- are items of high essentiality and of which adequate supplies are not readily available elsewhere. But there are commodities for which the market has already disappeared and others that are vulnerable. Moreover, the effects of a reduction in our British and sterling area trade will be felt unevenly throughout the country. There can be no doubt that British Columbia will bear a considerable share of the problem...."

MAY WEAR UNIFORMS OUTSIDE CANADA: Canadian soldiers on leave in the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand now may wear uniform provided they have asked for and been granted permission to do so, military authorities ruled this week.

Previous orders stated that "when officers or soldiers proceed on leave outside Canada, civilian clothes will be worn" and that "an officer or soldier proceeding to a foreign country on leave or pass will not take arms or uniform".

Requests from officers or men to wear Canadian Army uniform in countries other than the Commonwealth countries mentioned, will be referred, authorities said, by the Army to the Department of External Affairs.

Officers visiting in the Commonwealth countries will carry a certificate stating that they have permission to wear uniform; soldiers will have their permission endorsed on their leave form.

R.C.A.F. TAKES OVER AIR BASES: The Royal Canadian Air Force has taken over two airfields in Quebec Province which have been operated by the United States Air Force since wartime days, it was announced simultaneously on November 22 in Ottawa and Washington.

The two installations are Mingan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, about 400 miles north of Halifax, N.S., and Fort Chimo, in the Ungava district of Northern Quebec, about 800 miles north of Quebec City. Both have been under supervision of the Newfoundland Base Command of the Military Air Transport Service, U.S.A.F.

Mingan and Fort Chimo have served MATS as emergency landing strips and include communications facilities and weather stations. Buildings and facilities of the two airfields were bought from the United States by Canada in 1944, after having been constructed by United States forces earlier in the war.

To facilitate the changeover a few U.S.A.F. communications and weather personnel will remain at the two airfields for some months to aid in gathering and transmitting weather data, until this work can be undertaken by the Canadian Department of Transport.

MILLIONTH OF A SECOND RECORDING: Events occurring less than a millionth of a second apart can now be automatically counted and recorded by apparatus designed and built at the Chalk River Atomic Energy Project, Mr. N.F. Moody, head of the Project's electronics section, said recently in New York City at a combined conference of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Research Council reports.

RETAIL TRADE INCREASED: Canada's total retail trade in September was estimated at \$685,000,000, an increase of seven per cent over the September, 1948 figure of \$639,000,000. Sales were also higher than the August total of \$644,000,000.

A uniform rate of increase over 1948 has prevailed over the last five months, during which sales increases have ranged from five to eight per cent. Dollar sales for the first nine months of this year were estimated at \$5,543,000,000, up seven per cent over sales of \$5,175,000,000 in the similar period of 1948.

Most kinds of stores reported moderate sales increases in September this year over a year ago. Among the few increases which exceeded the average gain of seven per cent were those for motor vehicle dealers and furniture stores which rose by 28 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. The motor vehicle trade has maintained a consistently high rate of increase throughout 1949, and had a cumulative gain of 20 per cent in the nine months' comparison.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE, INCOME: In the fall of 1948, the Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of family expenditures which covered a cross-section of Canadian families and single individuals.

The average expenditure of the 526,000 families and single persons in Montreal in the year ending August 31, 1948 was \$2,964.72, and average income was \$2,956.53. Housing of various kinds accounted for 12.0 per cent of total expenditure, with rent alone making up 9.8 per cent. Food eaten at home made up 24.8 per cent of total expenditure, with restaurant meals, board, between-meal food, beer and other alcoholic drinks, taking another 6.8 per cent. Clothing accounted for 13.2 per cent, transportation (including the net price of cars bought) 5.1 per cent, fuel, light, water and other similar household expenses 6.1 per cent, household furnishings and equipment 5.4 per cent. In addition, the average Montreal family used 11.0 per cent of its total expenditure for personal insurance premiums, taxes, charitable contributions and pension contributions. Another 3.5 per cent went for medical, including dental care, and 1.4 per cent for personal care (haircuts, waves, cosmetics, etc.). Soap, cleaning supplies and tobacco accounted for 4.5 per cent.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on November 10 amounted to 175,361,600 bushels compared with 177,496,300 on November 3 and 183,840,100 on the corresponding date last year.

CANADIAN-FAO DELEGATION: The Canadian Delegation to the Annual Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), opening this year in Washington on November 21, is led by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, with Dr. G.S.H. Barton, special Assistant to the Minister, as alternate head, it has been announced.

The Delegation also includes in its membership Dr. Georges Bouchard, with producers represented by Dr. H.H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and also head of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; Clive Planta, Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada, Ottawa; Clarence J. Morrow, Fisheries Council, Lunenburg.

Accompanying the Delegation are advisers appointed from Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines and Resources, Health and Welfare, External Affairs and Finance.

Most important subject to come up for discussion at this year's conference is expected to be the proposal for the establishment of an International Commodity Clearing House to handle surplus food products.

FEWER JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: There was a further lessening in juvenile delinquency in Canada in 1948, continuing an unbroken downward trend since 1942 when an all-time record number of cases was brought before the courts. According to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics, 7,878 juveniles appeared in court during the year as compared with 8,265 in 1947, and 13,802 in 1942. Convictions also were fewer in number, totalling 7,155 in 1948, 7,545 in 1947, and 11,758 in 1942.

Youthful offenders charged with major offences decreased to 5,049 from 5,152 in 1947, or by two per cent, while the convictions fell to 4,591 from 4,683, or by the same percentage. Charges for minor offences fell off to 2,829 from 3,113, or by nine per cent, and the convictions to 2,564 from 2,862, or by 10 per cent.

AID FOR EASTERN HOSPITALS: Federal grants of more than \$223,000 to aid in providing nearly 300 more hospital beds in eastern Canada were announced on November 22 by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin. Receiving aid are the St. John's Sanatorium, St. John's Nfld.; the Sherbrooke Hospital, Sherbrooke, Que.; and the St. Marys Memorial Hospital, St. Marys, Ont.

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN VEHICLES: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in October totalled 141,200, showing an increase of 10 per cent over last year's corresponding figure of 128,100.

labour behind the 'eight ball', to use a street term, in the competitive field of power and other atomic uses in the future. The people should be told whether this difference in policy in Canada is a domestic governmental decision or whether it is founded on some arrangement between the two countries on the international level. If it is the latter then this house should know what that understanding or agreement is...."

Mr. MacInnis said that, like the member for Peel, he accepted the United Nations as the basis for our external relations. In the six weeks that he had watched the proceedings at the United Nations Assembly in 1947 as one of the Parliamentary Advisers to the Canadian Delegation, he said, "never once did Mr. Vishinsky say that he agreed with anything that was proposed unless it was proposed by the Soviet bloc." He added:

"I have mentioned Mr. Vishinsky. I should also like to say that I am indeed pleased to note that the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Assembly has begun to talk to Mr. Vishinsky in the only language that he understands. They are talking back to him. When I was there in 1947 I thought the only delegate who talked back to Mr. Vishinsky was Hector MacNeill of Great Britain. I am glad indeed to see that the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) and only yesterday the Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Martin) made speeches in which they talked to Mr. Vishinsky in the only terms that he understands...."

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Mr. MacInnis urged the Government and its representatives to stress to other countries and to practise as its own policy, economic co-operation with all the countries of the world who are willing to co-operate with us. "In my opinion" he said "economic co-operation is absolutely essential if we are to lay the foundation for an enduring peace...."

Mr. Hansell said he felt certain that the entire world situation had resolved itself into a struggle between Communism and Democracy. When it came to government policy we must ask; "Does this aid and abet the programme for the eventual realization of a world satanic dictatorship, or does it aid in exposing the enemies of men and assist in the programme for the eventual establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth when Government shall be upon his shoulders?"

Mr. Drew said, in part:

"...If the free nations of the West, the nations of the Atlantic Community, stand firm and leave no doubt about their purpose, the time may well come--and sooner than many of us may hope today--when it will be possible to say to Russia: carry out the provisions of the Atlantic charter; free Poland; free Yugoslavia; free Bulgaria and Roumania; free the Baltic states; free Czechoslovakia and China from

your threat of power. Leave them free to make their own choice, in their own way. Then we shall be prepared to say we do not pretend to tell you what form of government you should have within your own land; and if you give that evidence of acceptance of the Charter we shall recognize you as a member of the great fellowship which was established at San Francisco...."

"I believe it can be said, to the credit of those who have spoken on behalf of Canada at the United Nations meetings and elsewhere, that the Canadian voice has been heard and that all of us welcome the extent to which Canada's opinion is respected in the councils of the nations of the world.

"As we go into the years immediately ahead, years which perhaps will be more fateful than any that we have ever known, those who speak on behalf of Canada will undoubtedly receive the wholehearted support of every member of this House and of every Canadian to the extent that, with clarity, with courage and with constructive thought, they lay before the meetings of the nations plans which will be the basis for possible peace in the years ahead...."

MR. PEARSON CONCLUDES DEBATE

In concluding the debate, Mr. Pearson replied to Mr. Graydon on the subject of the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes. He said, in part:

"An extremely important matter was touched upon by the Member for Peel and the Leader of the Opposition in their references to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in this country. It was suggested that possibly the industries of this country were not being given the same facilities, the same information or the same assistance by the Government in regard to atomic energy as the industries in the United States. That is an understandable preoccupation, but I can set it at rest because I am in a position to state that there is no agreement or understanding between the Canadian and United States Governments which limits the information available to Canadian industry to any greater extent than it is limited in the case of United States' industry...."

The Minister said that the Government would be represented by a Minister at the Conference of Commonwealth External Affairs Ministers which would meet in Colombo, Ceylon in January. He was not certain at this time who would be the representative of the Government.

After assuring the House that no pressure of any kind from any quarter had been brought to bear on the Canadian Government to recognize or not to recognize the communist Government of China he touched upon the possibility of a Pacific Pact to parallel the Atlantic Pact. The nations concerned, he said, had stated through their responsible representatives that it would be premature at this time to attempt to negotiate a Pacific Pact and he

thought, in consequence, it would be a mistake if we tried to press ahead with this matter at this moment.

Canada, Mr. Pearson went on, is planning to establish very shortly a Mission to represent Canada at Bonn, Germany, and the official now at the head of the Military Mission in Berlin would be appointed for that purpose. Answering another matter which had arisen in discussions, he said it was impossible to know exactly what Canada's military commitments would be under the Atlantic Pact until these matters had been worked out.

He said in respect of the Soviet Union:

"This afternoon the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Drew) said that the best hope for that solution was by somehow getting to the people of the communist countries. If we could pierce the iron curtain and get to the hearts and souls of the people behind it I am sure, just as he was sure, that we would find they are as peace-loving as the rest of us. If we could sweep away that mistrust and hatred that has been caused by the tyrannical masters of the Russian communist people, if we could sweep that away and get our own message across to those people, then that split would be healed and we would have a world organization which would be universal indeed; which would do the job it was meant to do at San Francisco, and which some day it will do...."

RESCUE OF 18 U.S. AIRMEN: A message of appreciation for the part played by ships of the Royal Canadian Navy in the rescue of 18 survivors of a crashed B-29 in the Atlantic last Saturday, has been received by Vice-Admiral H.T.W. Grant, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.N., Chief of the Naval Staff, from General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, the Royal Canadian Navy announced on November 23.

Three R.C.N. ships, the carrier "Magnificent," destroyer "Haida" and frigate "Swansea" took part in the search for the airmen, whose plane went down Wednesday, November 16, while en route to Bermuda. On Saturday a U.S. Air Force bomber led the "Haida" to where the 18 survivors huddled in a wave-tossed canvas boat. The destroyer picked the men up and took them to Bermuda.

Text of General Vandenberg's message:

"On behalf of the United States Air Force, I wish to express appreciation to the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy for their assistance in the search resulting in the rescue of 18 airmen from the Atlantic ocean on November 18. We are especially grateful for the work of the men of the "Haida" and "Magnificent" who accomplished the rescue despite heavy seas and consequent difficult conditions.

"This immediate and unselfish action is typical of the friendly co-operation which characterizes the relationships between the people of Canada and the United States."

In the House of Commons, on November 21, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew, referred to the rescue as follows:

Mr. Claxton: Mr. Speaker, I am sure hon. members would wish me to refer here to the successful rescue of eighteen men of the United States Air Force by the Canadian destroyer "Haida". This was the culmination of a search and rescue operation by United States and Canadian forces working together. The job done by "Haida" and her crew was in line with the splendid record of that fine ship.

I am sure all hon. members will wish to echo the message I sent to the Commanding Officer: "Well done, "Haida"; heartiest congratulations."

Mr. Drew: Mr. Speaker, I am sure every hon. member would wish the congratulations of the House as a whole to accompany and to support the message sent by the Minister on this occasion.

This is one of the most remarkable examples that can be recalled of a combination of different services of different countries in rescue operations. Not only were there Canadian and United States units in the area, but there was a British unit as well; therefore the units of three services were taking some part in these rescue operations....

It is to be noted that the aircraft was down in an unknown area, and could not have been seen from a ship, except probably by chance. Air and naval forces combined in a heroic manner, but the ultimate heroism undoubtedly was that of the men in the small whalers from the "Haida", and later from the "Magnificent", who took a gallant part in making the rescue and transferring medical personnel....

55,000 NEW DWELLING UNITS: Close to 12,000 more dwelling units were built in Canada during the first eight months this year than in the corresponding period of 1948, an estimated total of 55,435 being completed as compared with 43,571. Starts were down to 57,827 from 60,465 a year ago.

Completions in August were up to 9,109 from 6,970 in the same month last year, while the starts were down to 8,542 from 11,013. At the end of the month there were 58,677 dwelling units under construction as compared with 59,732 on the same date last year.

LABOUR INCOME HIGHER: Canadian labour income showed a further rise in August, reaching the highest monthly figure since September last year when retroactive wage payments to railway employees had swelled the total. Estimate for August is placed at \$68,000,000, up \$9,000,000 over July, and \$44,000,000 over August a year ago. The September 1948 total was \$66,000,000.