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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**MR. PEARSON'S PLEA FOR ATOM CONTROL:** The following is the partial text of the statement made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, Chairman, Canadian Delegation, before the ad hoc Political Committee of the United Nations, on November 8, 1949:

"... As you know, proposals which we think adequate for this good purpose have been worked out, and were approved last year by a large majority of the General Assembly, but in this matter, approval by a majority of States, however impressive, is not enough. If humanity is to be made secure from the dangers of atomic destruction, all nations must agree on measures which we know can be, and will be, implemented by all. To put the matter another way, if the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. do not agree on a plan for ensuring that there will not be an atomic arms race, there will be no such plan and there will be such a race, with no winner!

"The position of my Government on the United Nations plan for the control of atomic energy and the prohibition and elimination of atomic weapons is well known. In common with most of the members of the United Nations, we are prepared to accept that plan. We are convinced that it is a good plan. We certainly do not, however, claim omniscience on this subject, nor is our thinking concerning it rigid and inflexible. Indeed the problem of atomic energy is such that it seems to me that all of

us should seek its solution with humility as well as sincerity. If any new proposals are made or new approaches suggested that give promise of an effective and agreed solution for this problem, then my Government will welcome them and examine them with all the care which they deserve.

"At the moment, however, as the President of the Assembly has stated, 'the effort to solve this problem is stalled at dead centre'. A political deadlock has developed between the U.S.S.R. and its associates on the one hand, and the majority of us on the other. Nor has that deadlock anything to do with the fact that one side once had an atomic monopoly - and no longer has it.

"It has been obvious for many years that no single nation could long have a monopoly in atomic weapons because no single nation has, or can have, a monopoly in brains, or wisdom or energy. This point was made clear in the 1945 Three-Power statement to which I have referred, and the United Nations policy on atomic energy has been developed on this assumption. The recent atomic explosion in the Soviet Union, however, points up dramatically the validity of the thesis that security can be found only in effective international control. Nations on both sides of the chasm which at present so tragically divides the world now have the secret of the power which can smash that world. In an atmosphere of tension and

**COST OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES:** Average costs of a year's study at Canadian universities are highest in the faculties of medicine and dentistry, and lowest in the faculties of arts and pure science. Students' cost in engineering and forestry fall between these levels, costs for students in forestry ranging higher than for those in engineering. Costs in similar faculties, of course, also vary considerably between universities.

These general statements are based on the results of a survey, based on the academic year 1947-48, by a committee of the National Federation of Canadian University Students assisted by the Education Division of the Bureau of Statistics, and which have just been released by the Bureau. The survey, conducted in questionnaire form, covered medical and dental expenses, recreation and miscellaneous other expenditures, as well as tuition and other fees, board and lodging, clothing and laundry -- in short, all expenses of study and living. The cost of transportation of students living away from home to attend the university is not included.

Average total expenses for men in arts and science varied between institutions from \$892 to \$1,247 for the year, according to the survey, being above \$1,000 at 10 universities and under that figure at six. The average for women was at a lower range of \$816 to \$1,103, and was above \$1,000 at only four centres.

#### ENGINEERING STUDENTS

Engineering students had costs ranging from \$916 to \$1,281, fees being from \$5 to \$117 higher than for arts and pure science courses and textbooks costing more. A year in forestry at the three universities with forestry faculties cost from \$1,182 to \$1,329, fees and expenditure on clothing being higher than in arts.

Fees for dentistry varied from \$10 to \$180 above those for arts and, while the expenditure on textbooks showed little difference, the cost of equipment -- averaged over the full period of the course -- raised substantially the expenditures of students in this faculty. Overall total for a year ranged from \$1,264 to \$1,500.

Medicine appears to be the most expensive for a year -- apart from any greater overall cost due to longer period of study. Fees in 1947-48 varied from \$252 to \$450 between universities with medical schools and the amount required for textbooks and equipment -- although less than for dentistry in the same university -- was \$25 to \$117 more than for arts. Clothing costs in some universities was greater and laundry was higher in all. Altogether, the average total cost for a year varied from a low of \$1,071 to a high of \$1,555.

**TO USE CANADIAN AIR STATIONS:** By arrangement between the Canadian and United States Governments, the facilities of three Canadian Air Stations have been made available to some 40 U.S. Navy planes, during the cold weather exercises of the Second Task Fleet of the United States Navy, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on November 3. As already announced this exercise will take place in the Northwest Atlantic this month.

Long-range sea search planes will use the air stations at Goose Bay, Labrador, Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories, and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. In addition, patrol sea planes supported by the sea plane tender, USS Duxbury Bay, will operate from the sea plane operating area at Dartmouth. The United States Navy base at Argentia, Newfoundland, will also be used by planes participating in the exercises.

This is part of the programme of close co-operation between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

**RCAF JOINS U.S. EXERCISE:** Elements of the Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve are joining units of the United States Air Force, Air National Guard, and Naval Reserve in an air training exercise being held in Northwestern United States, November 4 to November 14.

The Canadian units will be allocated by the RCAF's 12 Group, Vancouver. As in the case of the other non-regular units, Naval Reserve and Air National Guard, major participation by the RCAF Reserve will be during the two weekends of the 11-day exercise when the reservists can take time off from their civilian occupations.

One RCAF radar unit located at Vancouver, will be incorporated into the aircraft control and warning system used in the manoeuvre area.

**CANADA'S POPULATION 13,636,000:** Canada had a population gain of 87,000 during the three summer months of June, July and August this year, according to the first quarterly population estimate by the Bureau of Statistics. The three-month rise brought the population to an estimated 13,636,000 at September 1 compared with 13,549,000 at June 1.

Quarterly estimates of population are now being prepared by the Bureau to meet the need for such information at more frequent intervals than once a year. Owing to the lack of up-to-date data on interprovincial migration, however, the quarterly estimates will not include figures on population changes of the provinces as shown in the annual estimates.

With the entry of Newfoundland as Canada's 10th province adding 348,000, Canada's population at June 1 was an estimated 666,000 greater than a year earlier. Natural increase together with immigration less emigration added 318,000 in the other nine provinces during the 12 months, raising their total from 12,883,000 on June 1, 1948 to 13,201,000.

**SHIPPING ACTIVE IN 1948:** Canadian ports had one of their busiest seasons last year. The number of vessels arriving and departing exceeded all years since 1940. The aggregate tonnage of cargoes loaded and unloaded was substantially above the high levels of recent preceding years.

The number of arrivals during the year was 106,279, as compared with 101,307 in the preceding year, and 124,453 in 1940, while the departures numbered 106,511 as against 101,454 in 1947, and 125,478 in 1940.

The tonnage of cargoes loaded at Canadian ports during 1948 amounted to 20,029,190 as compared with 21,246,012 in 1947 and 18,650,823 in 1946, while the cargoes unloaded totalled 36,683,280 tons compared with 32,740,358 in 1947 and 26,306,419 in 1946.

Arrivals of vessels in foreign service were more numerous in 1948 than in any year since 1940. Arrivals during the year numbered 31,138 as compared with 27,868 in 1947, and 46,241 in 1940, while the departures totalled 33,511 compared with 29,776 in 1947, and 47,412 in 1940. In the coasting trade the arrivals and departures were the highest since 1941. The arrivals numbered 75,141 as compared with 73,439 in 1947, and 77,603 in 1941, and the departures, 73,000 against 71,678 in 1947, and 76,988 in 1941.

**INCREASE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION:** The federal Government has just allotted well over half a million dollars from its national health grants to aid four hospitals to increase their accommodation the Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced on November 4.

The hospitals and the amounts are: Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, St. John's, Nfld., \$411,000; Hospital of the Infant Jesus, Quebec City, \$159,300; Misericordia Hospital, Haileybury, Ont., \$26,600; and the General Hospital, Regina, Sask., \$75,000. All four are for additions to existing buildings.

**COST OF LIVING INDEX:** The Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined from 162.3 at September 1 to 162.2 at October 1. This placed the index 2.6 points above the level of a year ago, as contrasted with an advance of 17.4 points between October 1, 1947 and October 1, 1948. From August 1939 to October 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 60.9 per cent. The decline of one-tenth of a point during September was caused mainly by decreases in foods which more than outweighed increases for coal, coke and gasoline. The latter followed the establishment of a premium on the United States dollar.

The food index decreased from 207.0 to 205.0 as slight price reductions were registered for beef, lamb, pork, eggs, oranges and both fresh and canned vegetables. These over-balanced small increases in butter, lard,

coffee, and lemons. The only other group index to show a decrease was homefurnishings and services, which moved from 167.4 to 167.2, principally due to a decline in the average price of radios.

Higher prices for United States anthracite coal and coke were sufficient to raise the fuel and light index four points from 130.1 to 134.1. The clothing index advanced 0.6 points to 184.1, increases in men's winter overcoats and rubbers being largely responsible. The index of miscellaneous items moved from 128.9 to 130.2, reflecting increases in gasoline and Montreal street car fares. The rent index remained unchanged at 123.9.

**PETROLEUM, GASOLINE PRODUCTION:** Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in July increased four per cent over June, and showed a sharp advance of 51 per cent as compared with July last year. The gain in the month was principally due to increased output from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from the Turner Valley was above June, but declined from July, 1948.

Output in July amounted to 1,775,300 barrels as compared with 1,701,500 in the preceding month and 1,178,800 in the corresponding month last year. During the first seven months of this year, 11,588,100 barrels were produced as against 6,304,200 in the similar period of 1948, a gain of 84 per cent.

Alberta accounted for 1,689,900 barrels in July compared with 1,591,300 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose to 835,000 barrels from 524,900, and Redwater to 396,700 barrels from nil. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 316,400 barrels from 345,600, and Lloydminster to 60,100 barrels from 71,900.

**UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS UP:** Claims for unemployment insurance benefits in September numbered 59,080, up over the August figure of 57,750, and above the 33,036 in September last year. Initial and renewal claims, representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons, totalled 51,935 in September against 50,291 in August and 28,143 a year ago.

As compared with September last year, increased claims were recorded in all provinces. Quebec's total was up from 10,686 to 21,288, Ontario from 9,989 to 16,941; British Columbia from 4,641 to 9,482, Nova Scotia from 2,808 to 3,847, New Brunswick from 1,763 to 2,535, Manitoba from 1,502 to 2,050, Alberta from 829 to 1,833, Saskatchewan from 666 to 891 and Prince Edward Island from 157 to 176.

During September, benefit payments amounted to \$3,671,773 as compensation for 1,611,461 benefit days compared with total payments of \$3,717,000 for 1,650,997 compensated days in August and \$1,694,139 for 871,967 days in September last year.

**K.A. GREENE CONSUL GENERAL AT N.Y.:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, announced on November 7 that Mr. Hugh Day Scully would be retiring at the end of the year as Canadian Consul General in New York; he would be succeeded by Mr. Kenneth Arthur Greene.

In announcing Mr. Scully's retirement, Mr. Pearson paid tribute to the valuable and devoted service which Mr. Scully had rendered. Appointed in May, 1943, Mr. Scully was the first Canadian Consul General in New York. During his tenure the post had become one of the most important in Canada's External Service.

Prior to his appointment to New York, Mr. Scully had been Commissioner of Excise, 1932, and Commissioner of Customs, 1933-43. In 1940 he was Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and Steel Controller. Prior to his entry into the Public Service, Mr. Scully had wide experience in business and industry.

Mr. Greene, who will take over his new duties on January 1, 1950, was formerly Canadian High Commissioner in Australia. He was born in 1888 and received his education at Ottawa schools. During the first World War he served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas and was discharged with the rank of Captain. During the second World War, he was active on several wartime committees in Ottawa and was the Ottawa representative for many U.K. trade associations. Prior to his entry into the External Affairs Service, in March 1947, he was for many years prominent in the business and industrial life of the Capital.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE INVESTITURE:** More than 60 serving and retired members of the Armed Forces, and next-of-kin of deceased decorated personnel, received decorations and awards from His Excellency the Governor-General at an investiture held at Government House in Ottawa, on November 7. In all, more than 80 awards were presented at the investiture, including presentations to civilians, and to members of the Boy Scouts.

Majority of the Service awards are Distinguished Flying Crosses to present and former members of the RCAF and to their next-of-kin.

**DOG MASCOT GETS WAR MEDAL:** Hundreds of thousands of Canadians -- including Wallace, big St. Bernard mascot of the Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) Regiment -- received their war medals in the past few weeks.

But in investing "Pte. Wallace, Regimental No. K-9", the Victoria, B.C. regiment set something of a precedent. Seldom, if ever, has a dog been decorated by the Canadian Army for wartime service.

Wallace was the first of 65 wartime members of the Canadian Scottish who are still serving to receive his medals.

When Capt. J.R. Warburton called his name,

more than 800 spectators held their breath as the huge dog slowly got to his feet and eyed his master, Piper Andy McGregor. Together they made their way to the reviewing stand, and Wallace stopped and waited while Piper McGregor came up with a brisk salute to Brig. F.N. Cabeldu.

The dog's awards were presented to McGregor who in turn gave them to the St. Bernard.

Wallace took the sealed envelope in his massive jaws and with every bit as much dignity as his kilted master, turned and marched back to his ranks.

**RENTAL CONTROLS EASED:** In the House of Commons, on November 3, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, stating that the Government had decided to refer the question of the validity of the Government's rental regulations to the Supreme Court, announced that the rentals regulations were being amended as follows:

- (1) Rentals for rooms, parts of houses and the like, in which a tenant is required to share toilet facilities or some other similar equipment may be increased by not more than 20 per cent. Landlords of such accommodation are also being given the right to terminate any lease on six months' notice.
- (2) Landlords will be permitted to offer a term certain lease for not less than one year in consideration for a rental increase of not more than 20 per cent in the case of unheated self-contained dwellings and of not more than 25 per cent in the case of heated self-contained dwellings. This lease must contain a clause permitting the tenant to terminate it at one month's notice.
- (3) Landlords and tenants may enter into term certain leases of not less than two years' duration at any rental upon which they may agree.
- (4) Landlords who owned accommodation prior to November 1, 1949, will be enabled to gain possession for their own use as a residence on giving six months' notice declaring their need.

**CANADA SAVINGS BONDS:** Sales of Canada Savings Bonds passed the \$200 million mark this week as reports from payroll savings organizers, investment dealers and banks continued to reflect the buoyant tone that has characterized the Fourth Series campaign since it opened on October 17.

General Sales climbed \$46 million in three days to spearhead the drive, reaching a total of \$91 million after 17 days of the campaign period. As reports of these sales through investment dealers and banks are always slower in reaching headquarters, Bank of Canada officials were confident that this up-surge would be continued, bringing the final total well above last year's mark of \$142 million.

fear and mistrust, that knowledge is being harnessed to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. This is the supreme menace that faces us, and it will increase if an atomic arms race is allowed to continue. The stock piles will grow, giving a fitful sense of security on one side, and threatening insecurity to the other. Your defence becomes my danger, and my defensive reaction to that danger seems to threaten your security.

"There is, of course, only one final solution to this problem; the development of political conditions that will make war unnecessary and hence unthinkable. If war does come, control of atomic energy will disappear along with every other kind of control. It is idle and misleading to cite to the contrary the Geneva Poison Gas Conventions. No gas bomb ever killed 50,000 persons or held out such a terrible temptation to total and quick victory as atomic supremacy does. In any event, surely no one is going to argue in this Assembly that the Nazis, who broke every other law of God and man, observed the Poison Gas Convention out of a decent regard for international morality.

#### INTERNATIONAL AGENCY

"Yet it is defeatism to think we can do nothing except sit back and hope that war won't occur. We can remove some of the fear and insecurity that breeds conflict by taking the development of atomic energy for destructive purposes out of the individual control of national Governments and turning it over to an international agency which will act, by agreement as a trustee for the separate nations. This, to us, seems to be the only way to ensure that at least there will never be in the future an atomic Pearl Harbour, or an atomic June 21, 1941. On this principle the 'majority plan' rests. It is also the principle that inspired the resolution which you have before you in the name of the French and Canadian delegations.

"How can we work out an international arrangement based on this principle? At the present, the two camps are deadlocked on this issue. How can we break that deadlock? The answer to this question - it will have to be more political than technical - will not be easy to find. We know that; but we must try to find it.

"The resolution which the French and Canadian delegations have put forward lays down certain principles which in our view should be accepted if progress is to be made. It also provides for a new and vigorous examination of the problem by the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission. This new examination must be made in the light of present circumstances, one of the most important of which is the insistent demand of the people and the Governments represented at this Assembly that, to use General Romulo's words, 'the means for controlling the destructive potentialities of this new force, must be found'.

"One of the principles embodied in our resolution is that we must keep open every channel for consultation and negotiation. We must not close any door.

"The second principle is that we must also not close our minds. We must explore all possible avenues which give any promise of leading to a satisfactory solution to this vital problem. The Atomic Energy Commission must be prepared to consider any suggestion which could contribute to such a solution. The members of that Commission should be willing and anxious to examine ideas from any source, whether from an officer of the General Assembly, or from any Government, or from the press, or from any individual in any part of the world.

"There is another vital principle which we must bear in mind. It is important that we do not mislead the world on this major issue. Long ago the Prophet Ezekiel warned his world about this danger, writing in condemnation as follows:

"They have seduced my people, saying 'peace', and there is no peace.

#### FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

"It would be heartless and it would be dangerous to give mankind the impression that atomic energy is under international control, if in effect it is not controlled; to pretend that nations are secure from the destructive power of atomic energy if they are not, we discovered in a hard and tragic way in the 1930's that a false sense of security, among peace-loving peoples, can encourage aggression; that this false sense of security can be the precursor to war. It would be no contribution to the peace of the world in present conditions of international mistrust and fear to encourage illusions of peace based merely on unsupported declarations against the use of atomic energy for war. If the situation was such that such declarations could accomplish their purpose, then there really wouldn't be any need for them at all.

"The United Nations cannot afford, on this matter, to be irresponsible, or to gamble with the peace of the world. We must be prepared to consider all ideas, but it is no less important that we should not be deceived by partial or temporary solutions, which may appear superficially attractive, and the stated purpose of which we all long to achieve. This is not a case of 'save the surface and you save all'.

"A particular weapon, whether it is an atom bomb or a hundred and fifty infantry divisions, fully armed and equipped, may, in a bad international climate, be considered by those who possess it - and with sincerity - not as an instrument of aggression, but as a deterrent to aggression.

"The deterrent of armed force is not, of course, in the long run, the right or safe road to peace. Peace, to be enduring, must be based, not on the external restraints of force, but on the internal restraints of free men

and women who will have the will to peace in their heart; who live in a world where the area of collective international authority is widening; who have adequate access to information on which to judge rightly the issues of foreign policy, and, above all, who have the power to control their Governments rather than to be controlled by them. Some day, peace must be based on the truly firm foundation of an open, co-operating, free world community, where men and women of all lands will trust each other, because, among other things, they will be allowed to get to know each other; where they will be permitted to exchange ideas and opinions without the interference of an all-powerful internal propaganda machine.

"Until we have international trust founded on this kind of understanding, the United Nations atomic policy must be based on something more than the unverifiable pledge of member Governments that atomic energy, under national control, will not be used for war. Without international confidence, pledges against war, or methods of war, are useless and often worse than useless.

#### EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS

"Acceptance of the validity of this principle is the reason why the majority of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the majority of this Assembly, have insisted on effective controls, on effective safeguards, as the prelude to prohibition.

"The Soviet delegation tell us that they too want effective controls. But it is at facts, not at words alone, that we must look, and the facts of the Soviet position in this matter suggest that their acceptance of effective control is based on a distortion of the meaning of these words.

"The Soviet proposals for control admit only of periodic inspection, and even that inspection is merely of such facilities as the national Governments concerned may choose to declare to an international authority. The Soviet proposals also include special investigations, when there is evidence of illegal activity. But how is such evidence to be obtained? If we had enough confidence to convince us that it would be given automatically by every national Government to an international agency, then we would have so much confidence we would not need any international control at all.

"The Soviet provisions regarding inspection seem to us, in short, to be simply not good enough....

"Our position is that the only kind of inspection which will be adequate to convince people that international control plans and policy are being observed is that which gives far-reaching powers to the inspectors, while providing against the abuse of those powers. They, the inspectors, will be the agents of the international conscience and the international community and no Government, which is

sincere in this matter of international control of atomic energy, would want to restrict or restrain them so that they could not discharge their duties efficiently.

"There is another principle, - and I am talking now only of broad principles, - which does, I admit, involve a derogation from national sovereignty. Our resolution says that national control and operation of atomic energy facilities is a danger to humanity. Believing this, we agree that there should be international operation. This aspect of the subject will, no doubt, be thoroughly discussed in this debate. Here I would merely state that if, notwithstanding the special danger from the ease by which atomic energy can be diverted from productive to destructive use, it can be shown that national operation with complete 100 per cent inspection would not be a menace to security, then we would be glad to re-examine the position. So far, after many months of hard and detailed study, we have not been convinced that this is the case. I would point out also that international operation and management is not the same as ownership, in the individual or national meaning of the word. The international operating agency would be the trustee of the nations who had agreed by treaty to its establishment and its powers, and it would distribute the products of its operations for peaceful use in a manner determined by the treaty or convention.

#### NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

"It is, I suggest, absurd to argue - as the Soviet delegation argues - that such renunciations of national sovereignty - if you wish to call them that - are a sacrifice or a humiliation to any state which believes in international co-operation and collective security.

"Acceptance by agreement of international control and operation of atomic energy facilities and full international inspection to ensure that agreements made are being carried out, is no surrender of anything. On the contrary, it is a great step forward towards confidence and peace. This is not losing sovereignty; it is using sovereignty. It is not a loss; it is a gain. To think and act otherwise is to fly in the face of all the experience of this century, where the progress we have made has been in the direction of widening the area of international authority. Our very presence here today proves that.

"Insistence on reactionary concepts of sovereignty is not good enough in the modern world and it has been expressly disavowed in the last paragraph of our resolution which pledges all nations to renounce the individual exercise of such rights of national sovereignty in the control of atomic energy as are incompatible with the promotion of world security and peace. World security, everyone now admits, requires international control of atomic energy and by our resolution, rights of national sovereignty must not be permitted to

stand in the way of such control. Surely, no one can refuse to accept that principle. To put it another way, in this resolution we state in effect that in the field of atomic energy we can have no solution that does not involve a willingness on the part of all Governments to exercise their rights, co-operatively rather than individually. No amount of double talk or sophistry can obscure the essential truth of this statement. If any delegation, by insistence on a reactionary and negative interpretation of national sovereignty, frustrates the effort we are making to ensure that atomic energy shall be used only for peaceful purposes, it bears a heavy responsibility.

"The final principle which I want to mention, and which underlies the resolution which we are putting forward, is that we must not give way to despair or defeatism in this matter. It may well be that the development of atomic energy in the U.S.S.R. may hasten agreement, by giving the rulers of that country more knowledge of the fateful implications for good or for evil, of this power, and more understanding of the scientific processes which any adequate system of control must take firmly into account. As Soviet knowledge and experience grows, and as our own sincere desire to find an agreed solution becomes understood, the Assembly and the Soviet plans may be brought closer together.

#### PROMISE OF GREAT GOOD

"This process might be facilitated if the permanent members of the Commission could examine in greater detail than heretofore the positive and constructive side of atomic energy development. There is, of course, much still to be learned in this field, but it is clear already that this development holds the promise of great good for mankind. The secrecy which must surround this subject as long as security considerations remain paramount will, of course, interfere with such an examination. Nevertheless, even with this limitation, some valuable work could be done. We could at least find out how political insecurity hampers the development of atomic science; hinders the spread of knowledge, and the sharing of facilities among those nations most in need of technical assistance and industrial development. To these nations the promise of atomic energy applied to the arts of peace is of particular importance. To them, there should be great hope in the international co-operative effort for the peaceful exploitation of such energy, which the 'majority plan' provides.

"I have suggested that this Committee in dealing with the present difficult situation should be guided by certain considerations --

keeping the door open; keeping our minds open; maintaining our sense of responsibility and refusing to gamble with the peace and security of the men and women, all over the world, whom we here represent. I have stressed the dangers that would arise if we should mislead the world...."

**CONTINUE DOLLAR RATIONING:** The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, announced on November 9 that the rationing of U.S. dollars for pleasure travel will continue during the period from November 16, 1949 to November 15, 1950. The maximum amount of U.S. dollars which any Canadian resident may obtain during this period for pleasure travel will remain at \$150. In the case of children eleven years and under the amount will remain at \$100.

Decision to continue the pleasure travel ration was reached after a careful assessment of Canada's U.S. dollar position and U.S. dollar travel expenditure. As at the end of last September Canada's official gold and U.S. dollar holdings were about the same (\$985.3 million U.S.) as they were at the end of 1948 (\$997.8 million U.S.). On the other hand the rate of travel expenditure in the United States has risen considerably.

It is estimated that total travel expenditure in the United States by Canadian residents in the twelve months ended September 30, 1949 was about \$160 million compared with \$113 million in the calendar year 1948. The Minister attributed the increase principally to the relaxation at the beginning of this year of the regulations applying to the foreign purchases of returning Canadian travellers. Since January 1, 1949 Canadian residents have been permitted to import, under the \$100 (Canadian) customs exemption for tourist purchases abroad, goods which otherwise are prohibited or allowed only under quota. In view of the large U.S. dollar cost of travel expenditures, including tourist purchases, it is not considered that either the removal of or an increase in the U.S. dollar ration is justifiable at this time.

**STORE SALES UP 5 PER CENT:** Department store sales during the week ended October 29 were five per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures. There were decreases of three per cent in the Maritimes and two per cent in Quebec but advances in the rest of Canada. The gain in Ontario was four per cent, Manitoba 15 per cent, Saskatchewan 12 per cent, Alberta eight per cent, and British Columbia five per cent.