



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

### MR. PEARSON SUCCEEDS MR. ST. LAURENT:

Lester B. Pearson, for two years Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs and sworn to that office at Government House on Friday afternoon, September 10.

In announcing Mr. Pearson's appointment to the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, Mr. King, said Mr. Pearson would seek election to the House of Commons in the riding of Algoma East, a seat held for 13 years by Thomas Farquhar, who was appointed Friday to the Senate.

Nominations in Algoma East have been set for October 12 and the voting, if voting takes place, will be on October 25.

It was also stated by Mr. King, at a Press Conference, that he expected to return to Canada early in November from his Paris and London engagements, and that he would then relinquish his post as Prime Minister to Mr. St. Laurent, now acting Prime Minister.

Mr. St. Laurent, meanwhile, again takes over the portfolio of Minister of Justice which he will retain until he assumes the Prime Ministership later in the year.

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Lester Bowles Pearson was born in Toronto, Ontario, April 23, 1897.

Mr. Pearson was educated at collegiate institutes in Peterborough and Hamilton, Ontario. After a year of study at the University of Toronto, he enlisted with the University of Toronto hospital unit as a private, and served in Salonika. In 1917, as lieutenant in the Canadian Army, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps - the R.A.F. of the first World

War - and became a pilot with the rank of Flight-Lieutenant. He crashed and was invalided back to Canada.

He enrolled again at the University of Toronto and graduated with a B.A. degree in history. After a short period of service with Armour and Company, Chicago, he won a Massey Foundation Fellowship and went on to St. John's College at Oxford University. In 1923 after acquiring a B.A. degree, an M.A. degree and his hockey and lacrosse "blues" at Oxford, he joined the staff of the University of Toronto with an appointment as lecturer in the Department of History and later was appointed assistant professor in that Department. He has since received the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Toronto, Yale, New York, Rochester and McMaster, and was elected in 1946 an Honorary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

In 1928, Mr. Pearson entered the Department of External Affairs as First Secretary. Until 1935 his headquarters were at Ottawa, although special missions took him to Washington, London, the Hague, Geneva, and throughout Canada.

In 1929, Mr. Pearson was in Washington on special duty. The following year he attended the Conference for the Codification of International Law, at the Hague, and the Naval Disarmament Conference in London. He also represented Canada at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1933 and 1934.

On two occasions Mr. Pearson was loaned by the Canadian Department of External Affairs for special duties. In 1931, he acted as Secretary to Lord Stamp's Royal Commission on

Wheat Futures and during 1934-35 was Secretary to the Royal Commission investigating Price Spreads and Mass Buying. In 1935, Mr. Pearson was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire, for special services in connection with the last named Commission.

In 1935, Mr. Pearson was named First Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England. He was later made secretary of that office with the rank of Counsellor. He remained in this post until 1941, when he was recalled to Ottawa to become Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He was posted to Washington in June, 1942, as Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Legation. In May, 1942, he was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Hot Springs Food Conference. In July, 1943, he was appointed chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. In October, 1945, he was appointed Chairman of the Conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization at its first meeting in Quebec City.

In November, 1943, when the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, later becoming also the Canadian representative on the Central Committee of UNRRA when Canada and France were both added to that committee at the meetings held in London in August, 1945. Mr. Pearson was Conference Chairman of the UNRRA Council meeting held in Montreal, in November 1944. He was Chairman of the Canadian delegation to the 1945 UNRRA Conference held in London. He attended the 5th Meeting of the UNRRA Council held in Geneva on August 5, 1946, as alternate Canadian member.

**AMBASSADOR TO U. S.**

In July, 1944, when the Canadian Legation in Washington was raised to Embassy status, Mr. Pearson was designated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. In January, 1945, he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to the United States, succeeding the first Canadian Ambassador, the Honourable Leighton McCarthy. In September, 1946, he was recalled to Ottawa to become Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

At the meeting of the United Nations at San Francisco in June, 1945, Mr. Pearson was one of the senior advisers to the Canadian Delegation which was headed by Prime Minister King.

In 1947, he served as Chairman of the First Committee (Political Committee) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during the special session held between April 28 and May 15, 1947 to consider the question of Palestine. He was also a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held in New York, September-November, 1947.

On September 10, 1948, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie

King, that Mr. Pearson had joined the Cabinet as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Pearson was married to Maryon Elspeth Moody of Winnipeg in 1925, and has two children, Geoffrey Arthur Holland and Patricia Lillian.

**ATLANTIC WEATHER STATIONS:** The ocean weather station network in the North Atlantic is expected to be complete by June, 1949, the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization was informed on September 14 by its President, Dr. Edward Warner. The 13 ocean stations provide meteorological reporting services throughout the region and serve as communications relay points and search and rescue bases for aircraft flying between Europe and North America.

At present eight of the stations are maintained by nations whose territories ring the North Atlantic, one upon a part-time basis. This station is scheduled to go into full-time operation by September 18. The United States Government have now notified ICAO that the remaining five stations will be put into operation during the next nine months. Stations now manned, with the countries responsible for maintenance, are:

Belgium and the Netherlands	one jointly	(Station K)
Canada and the United States	one jointly	(Station B)
France	one	(Station L)
Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom	one jointly	(Station M)
United Kingdom	two	(Stations I and J)
United States	two	(Stations A and C)

At least two ships are required for the maintenance of each station.

Additional United States' stations are scheduled to be put into operation upon the following time-table:

- Station D - January 9, 1949
- Station E - September 29, 1948
- Station F - February 26, 1949
- Station H - May 5, 1949
- Station G - June 10, 1949

The ocean weather stations were first recommended by a North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting in Dublin; the Organization then convened an international conference in London at which ten nations agreed to share the maintenance of the 13 stations which were considered the minimum required for safe and economic airline operation across the North Atlantic (Ireland and Portugal make monetary contributions to the scheme in lieu of maintaining ships). An ICAO weather ship, the United States Coastguard Cutter BIBB, manning ocean station C, rescued 69 passengers and crew of the flying boat BERMUDA SKY QUEEN when it ran out of fuel and crash-landed in the Atlantic a year ago while en route from Ireland to Newfoundland.

**DR. LAMB'S APPOINTMENT:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced on September 10 the appointment of Dr. William Kaye Lamb, M.A., Ph. D., of Vancouver as Dominion Archivist, succeeding Dr. Gustave Lanctôt who recently retired.

Dr. Lamb was educated in New Westminster and Vancouver where he received the degree of B.A., with honours in history, and the degree of M.A., in 1930 from the University of British Columbia. He was awarded the Nichol's Scholarship and spent two years at the University of Paris, and in 1933 received his Doctor's degree from the University of London.

For six years, Dr. Lamb was Provincial Librarian and Archivist of British Columbia, during which time he was Superintendent and Secretary of the Public Library Commission of British Columbia, and Editor of the British Columbia Historical Quarterly. Since 1940, Dr. Lamb has been Librarian of the University of British Columbia.

A distinguished historian, Dr. Lamb has been the recipient of many honours and has held such important posts as President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, and President of the Canadian Library Association.

In view of the report of the Parliamentary Library Committee at the last session of Parliament recommending that preliminary steps be taken in connection with the establishment of a National Library, and of the natural relationship that exists between a National Library and the Public Archives, it is considered that the great experience and outstanding technical qualifications of Dr. Lamb will be of the utmost value in developing this programme.

**J. C. BRITTON APPOINTMENT:** Appointment of J.C. Britton, as special representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan was announced on September 10 by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Succeeding J.E. Kenderdine, who is returning to private business, Mr. Britton will sail for Tokyo in the latter part of October, on the completion of his present tour of Canada. Mr. Howe paid tribute to Mr. Kenderdine's valuable services, both in Tokyo and in the Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, during the war.

Born in Toronto, J.C. Britton graduated from Queen's University with a B.Com. degree. During the war, he served as Lieutenant in the R.C.N.V.R. Joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1931, Mr. Britton has been stationed in Port of Spain, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, and since 1943 has been Canadian Commercial Secretary in St. John's, Newfoundland.

While at Queen's, J.C. Britton was President of the Alma Mater Society, 1930, and captain of the senior football and hockey teams, 1929. He played senior football with Balmy Beach, in 1924, and Toronto Argonauts, in 1930, and was twice selected all-Canadian football player.

**MEETING WITH NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATION:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced on September 11 that the following Ministers have been appointed to meet with the delegation from Newfoundland to complete arrangements for union, in accordance with the statement issued on July 30, 1948.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. St. Laurent, who will be the Acting Prime Minister, will be Chairman. The other members will be the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott; the Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann; the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew; and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

It is planned that the first meeting of the two delegations will take place on Monday, October 4, 1948.

**EVACUATION FROM HYDERABAD:** The Department of External Affairs made public details concerning the voluntary evacuation of European British subjects, Canadian citizens, and United States citizens from Hyderabad State which is now taking place according to a previously agreed plan. This movement has been made necessary by increasing tension between Indian and Hyderabad forces.

The plan, which had been worked out in advance by the United Kingdom, United States, Australian and Canadian Missions in New Delhi, covers the nationals who are the responsibility of these missions, said to number in the entire State of Hyderabad some 500 persons, of whom only a very small proportion are Canadians. Canadians in Hyderabad were requested some months ago to register with the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Delhi.

The scheme calls for the evacuation by air to Madras from Kakimpet airfield of all those in the vicinity of Hyderabad City and Secunderabad, who can get to this field. A few Canadians will be included in the air operation. Those living near the boundaries of Hyderabad State are expected to proceed to India by rail or road. Others in more remote districts of the State may stay where they are for the time being.

The evacuation by air will be made in two commercial York aircraft of B.O.A.C. The movement will be directed from Hyderabad City by Mr. Fry, a United Kingdom diplomatic officer who was stationed in Hyderabad recently to look after the protection of European British subjects. Arrangements have been made in Madras for the reception of evacuees.

**ARMY SURVEY PARTIES IN NORTH RETURNING:** A number of Canadian Army personnel who have been engaged in a mapping survey of unmapped areas in the Yukon and Northwest Territories in the vicinity of Mayo, Watson Lake and Lower Post, will return to Ottawa late this month, Army Headquarters said this week.

Their work forms part of the military mapping programme of the country's unmapped areas started when aerial photographs of these regions were taken by the RCAF in 1946. Working with government surveyors from the Department of Mines and Resources, the soldiers are carrying out the "ground work" -- the gruelling detailed phase of the mapping programme.

Ottawa authorities said that in addition to the seven survey parties which have been operating in the northwest this summer, two are working in New Brunswick and another is mapping an area near Suffield, Alta.

**CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF JINNAH:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, sent the following message on September 12 to the Honourable Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan:

"All parts of the British Commonwealth will be pained to learn of the sudden passing of His Excellency Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the first Governor General of Pakistan. On behalf of the Government of Canada, I should like to express our sincere sympathy to the Government and people of Pakistan in their national loss."

**CANADIAN DELEGATES TO I.L.O. CONFERENCE:**

Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, announced on September 13 the names of Canada's delegates to the Technical Tripartite Conference of the International Labour Organization meeting at Geneva from September 27 to October 16.

Dr. Bertrand Bellemare, special adviser to the Quebec Department of Labour on industrial security and hygiene, has been named as the Government representative. R.B. Morely, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, of Toronto, will represent employers, while Chester Jordan, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of Quebec City, is the Workers' Delegate.

The Conference will examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories.

The delegates will sail September 18 from Halifax on board the Aquitania.

**MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS:**

The Office of the Prime Minister made public on September 13 the text of the following announcement, made public at the same time by the Prime Minister of Great Britain in London:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Clement Attlee) announced in the House of Commons on June 28 that it was hoped to hold a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss broad general questions of common interest in October. Arrangements have now been made for a meeting to take place in London on October 11.

It is hoped that most Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be able to be present. Mr. Chifley, who visited this country as recently

as July, will however be unable to leave Australia again after so short an interval and Australia will therefore be represented by Dr. Evatt. Dr. Malan owing to pressure of domestic matters and parliamentary business in South Africa will also be unable to be present and South Africa will be represented by Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs, who will attend meetings when his responsibilities as the leader of the South African Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations admit of his doing so.

As is customary on these occasions the meeting will be a private one at which there will be confidential discussions and exchanges of view on matters of common concern between Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It is not the practice on these occasions to take formal decisions.

**D.M. MACKAY APPOINTMENT:**

The Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources, announced on September 13 the appointment of D.M. MacKay to the position of Director of the Indian Affairs Branch, recently vacated by the retirement of Mr. R.A. Hoey. Mr. MacKay was formerly the Superintendent of the Welfare Division of the Branch and has been in the service since 1936.

Following World War I, in which he served in the Canadian Army and attained the rank of Major, Mr. MacKay became interested in Indians and their problems while conducting land surveys in the interior of British Columbia. Elected to the Provincial Legislature as Member for Cariboo in 1933, he resigned in 1936 to accept the Federal post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for British Columbia. In November, 1947, he was promoted to the position of Superintendent of Welfare at Ottawa and had the responsibility for the direction and supervision of Indian Welfare programmes.

Mr. MacKay will be the Acting Director of the Branch until the expiration of Mr. Hoey's retiring leave.

**COST-OF-LIVING INDEX:**

The cost-of-living rose more rapidly in Edmonton during July than in any major Canadian city, but actually dropped a whole point in Montreal, the Bureau of Statistics reported on September 13. Indexes for eight regional cities showed Edmonton's separate cost-of-living index was 153.5 on August 1 compared with 151.2 the previous month. Montreal's index dropped during July from 161.6 to 160.6. Indexes for the other six cities registered increases nearly paralleling the 0.6 point increase in the Dominion index. The widest changes occurred in foods, with a sharp seasonal decrease in vegetables being compensated by increases in other foods, except in the case of Montreal where the food index fell 3.1 points.

**BATTLE OF BRITAIN SUNDAY:** Church parades are to be held by the RCAF across Canada on Battle of Britain Sunday, which falls this year on September 19, it was announced by Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa. Special church services will be held, and a march past will take place at all larger units. Taking part in the ceremonies, with officers and men of the Regular Air Force, will be members of the Auxiliary Squadrons and the Royal Canadian Air Cadets.

The occasion marks the eighth anniversary of the culmination of the Battle of Britain, when the Luftwaffe suffered major defeat in its attempt to open the way for Hitler's planned invasion of Britain. From the second week in July, 1940, until the end of October of the same year, the German air force turned its might against the United Kingdom, first seeking to overwhelm Britain's fighter defences by heavy attacks on airfields, aircraft factories, harbours, shipping, and radio location factories. Turning on London, the Luftwaffe continued to send over swarms of bombers and fighters, and when forced to abandon bombers for mass daylight attack attempted to wear down the fighter defences by sweeps of fighters and fighter bombers. Crippling losses forced Hitler to ease his daylight aerial offensive, and although night attacks continued, the Battle of Britain was won and the immediate threat of invasion eased. September 15 is generally taken as the end of the critical period in the Battle of Britain, for enemy losses in their attacks on London rose to a peak on that day, forcing a change in tactics by the Germans. Battle of Britain Sunday is marked as the first Sunday falling after that date, if September 15 itself is not a Sunday.

The Battle of Britain has special significance for the RCAF, for it was its baptism of fire. In August, 1940, a squadron of the RCAF for the first time flew into action against an enemy, won its first victories--and suffered its first casualties. Forty-seven Canadian officers and men--three of them with the RCAF and the others serving with the RAF--gave their lives in the Battle of Britain.

**RCN APPOINTMENTS:**

Two top-ranking officers of the Royal Canadian Navy's supply branch will exchange appointments early next month, Royal Canadian Naval Headquarters announced today.

Captain (S) Rupert A. Wright, O.B.E., R.C.N., of Victoria, British Columbia, and Ottawa, who at present is Director General of Fleet Accounting at Naval Headquarters, will become Command Supply Officer of the Pacific Command. Commander (S) Murray A. Davidson, R.C.N. of Vegreville, Alberta, and Halifax, presently in charge of the supply organization on the West Coast, will assume Captain Wright's duties at Ottawa.

Both men started their Naval careers as Paymaster Cadets. Captain Wright entered the

service in 1924 and received early training in ships and establishments of the Royal Navy. He was Accountant Officer at Esquimalt, British Columbia, from 1935 until 1939, when, at the outbreak of war, he was appointed Station Accountant Officer, West Coast Station. He transferred to the East Coast as Command Accountant Officer in 1941, and early the following year was named Paymaster Director General at Naval Headquarters. In 1942, he was promoted to the acting rank of Paymaster Captain.

Captain Wright went overseas in 1944, for a few months' duty with the Senior Canadian Naval Officer, London. He was awarded the O.B.E., in 1946, for his work in organizing the Navy's Supply and Secretariat Branch. In 1946, he was appointed Director General of Fleet Accounting.

Commander Davidson joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1932, and also took early training with the Royal Navy. Returning to Canada in 1937 he served in ships and establishments of the R.C.N. until 1940, when he was appointed secretary to the Commodore, R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax. Later he became Accountant Training and Drafting Officer and then Accountant Officer in Charge of Accountant Personnel at R.C.N. Barracks. He was promoted to the acting rank of Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander in 1941.

Following a period of duty as Base Accountant Officer at Halifax, during which he was promoted to the acting rank of Paymaster Commander, he was appointed Accountant Officer of H.M.C.S. "Avalon", Newfoundland in 1943. He returned to Canada in December of the same year to take up the appointment of Director of Accountant Personnel, at Headquarters.

Commander Davidson served aboard the cruiser, H.M.C.S. "Ontario", prior to assuming his present duties as Command Supply Officer, Pacific Command.

**WATERFOWL SURVEY:**

Waterfowl survey work carried out in Canada this year was reviewed by Canadian and United States wildlife officials at a two-day meeting held at Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Clarence Cottam, of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the meeting made a rough assessment of the waterfowl population in the areas surveyed and discussed breeding conditions, brood sizes, brood losses and banding results. The different methods of survey, both aerial and ground, were compared, and the values peculiar to each were brought out.

Dr. Oliver Hewitt, of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, acted as Deputy Chairman of the meeting. Other Canadians present included: J.G. Cunningham, Game Commissioner of British Columbia; Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, Professor of Zoology at the University of British Columbia; E.S. Huéstitis, Fish and Game Commissioner of Alberta; George Watt and G.M. Spargo, of the Alberta Fish and Game Association, Calgary; George Fanset;

Manager of Ducks Unlimited (Canada), Winnipeg; J.A. Munro, D.A. Munro, R. McKay, and R. Bowman of the Dominion Wildlife Service; and A.E. Bourguignon, ornithologist, of Ottawa.

**CANADIAN GRAIN ESTIMATES:** Canada's 1948 wheat crop is now placed at 391,000,000 bushels, according to the second estimate by the Bureau of Statistics. This production is being obtained from an estimated seeded area of 24,100,000 acres yielding at the rate of 16.2 bushels per acre. Oat production is currently estimated at 361,700,000 bushels, barley at 157,100,000, rye at 26,600,000 and flaxseed at 17,700,000, with the outturn of hay and clover being placed at 15,700,000 tons, and alfalfa at 3,100,000 tons.

The second estimates of production of grain crops are, in general, higher than the estimates released on August 17. Exceptionally good maturing and harvesting weather prevailed quite generally throughout August and accounts largely for the enhanced production prospects.

The wheat crop of 391,000,000 bushels exceeds the 1947 outturn by some 50,000,000 bushels but is about 16,000,000 below the 10-year, 1938-47 average production. In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now expected to reach 358,000,000 bushels as compared with 319,000,000 in 1947 and 383,000,000 for the 10-year average.

Canada's 1948 oat crop, now estimated at 361,700,000 bushels is 30 per cent greater than the 1947 outturn of 278,700,000 bushels, but is 12 per cent below the 10-year average of 410,700,000 bushels. The increase over 1947 is particularly heavy in Ontario where production is expected to reach 78,700,000 bushels, the largest oat crop that province has harvested since 1942.

Barley production at 157,100,000 bushels in 1948 is 15,700,000 above the 1947 outturn of 141,400,000 and compares favourably with the 10-year average of 153,800,000 bushels.

The combined output of fall and spring rye is placed at 26,600,000 bushels, a little more than double the 1947 crop -- most of the increase being attributable to the much larger acreage sown for the 1948 harvest.

The 1948 flaxseed crop is now estimated at 17,700,000 bushels, some 300,000 bushels less than in the August estimate. An outbreak of rust in south-western Manitoba has caused a reduction of 1,000,000 bushels in the estimated flax crop for that province but this has been offset in large part by increases in the probable flax yields in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Production of dry peas is placed at 1,646,000 bushels, down somewhat from the 1947 crop of 1,788,000 bushels. Increased yields per acre have served to largely offset a fairly sharp decline in acreage. The 1948 dry bean crop at 1,731,000 bushels exceeds last year's 1,446,000 bushels by a good margin. In this crop the effect of a decrease in acreage has

been more than offset by higher yields per acre.

The estimated 1948 outturn of shelled corn at 12,869,000 bushels is nearly double the 1947 crop. If the present estimate is realized, the 1948 corn crop will be Canada's largest since 1942 when 14,400,000 bushels were harvested. Ontario will account for almost all the 1948 corn production.

With both the all-Canada acreage and yield in excess of 1947 levels the 1948 outturn of potatoes is placed at 50,800,000 cwt., an increase of 5,700,000 cwt. over the 1947 crop. Average production for the 10-year period (1938-47) amounted to 41,900,000 cwt. If the current 1948 estimate is realized, Canada will harvest the largest potato crop since 1931 when production reached 52,300,000 cwt.

Sugar beet production for 1948 is currently placed at 611,000 tons, slightly above the 1947 crop of 605,600 tons.

The present estimate places the all-Canada outturn of hay and clover at 15,700,000 tons and alfalfa at 3,100,000 tons. Comparative figures for 1947 were 16,200,000 tons and 2,600,000 tons, respectively. Fodder corn production in 1948 is placed at 5,000,000 tons, well above the 1947 figure of 3,900,000.

The acreage seeded to buckwheat declined considerably from 1947 and, despite higher yields, production is placed at only 4,300,000 bushels compared to last year's 5,200,000. Acreages and yields of mixed grains are sharply above 1947 levels with the result that 1948 production is expected to reach 62,700,000 bushels, far above the 1947 crop of 34,900,000. The 1948 production of turnips and mangels for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not currently available, is placed at 22,200,000 cwt. as against 21,000,000 cwt. last year. An all-time record Canadian soy bean crop of 1,974,000 bushels is forecast for 1948. Canadian production of this crop is currently confined to Ontario. A revised estimate places the 1947 outturn of this crop at 1,110,000 bushels.

**CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY:** The value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry moved up sharply in 1947, aggregating \$803,646,000 compared with \$523,187,000 in the previous year, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Final value of the work performed in 1946 was placed at \$775,452,000; final total for 1947 will thus be somewhat higher than that presently indicated. New construction work was valued at \$675,596,000 compared with \$367,705,000, and additions, alterations and repairs, \$128,050,000 compared with \$155,482,000. Completed reports were received by the Bureau from 19,688 concerns or contractors, an increase of 1,378 over the preceding year.

## CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

**EUROPEAN RECOVERY:** In an address on the occasion of the celebration of Canada Day at the 99th Annual Michigan State Fair at Detroit, Mich., September 12, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, spoke in part as follows:

It is customary for speakers who are discussing the close relations between our two countries to say that they should serve as an example to the rest of the world. So they should. I do not think, however, that you and I are going to suppose that our example alone will have very much effect upon the countries that could most profit by it. Certainly we have been getting along famously with each other, for everyone to see, for a good many decades now. Yet, a glance at the world situation indicates that our example hasn't been very widely followed.

Are the relations between Canada and the United States, then, of very much practical importance to the world at large? I think that they are, and am going to mention one or two ways in which the interplay of our relations with other countries is affected by our relations with each other, to our mutual advantage and to that of those countries which share our ideals of world peace and co-operation.

The first instance that comes to my mind in this connection is that of European recovery. Everyone knows of the role your country is playing in this magnificent endeavour. It is also a matter of great importance to us in Canada. Of course, to neither of us is this interest in European recovery dictated solely by altruism -- and I say that without wishing to detract in any way from the fact that your Economic Co-operation Act is one of the most unselfish gestures that history can record. But we are trading countries and, quite apart from the human misery involved, Europe became as a result of the war, a dangerous unstable vacuum in the normal pattern of world trade. While, before the war, Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, was easily the most important trading area in the world, by the middle of 1947, Europe's share of world trade was only two-thirds of what it had been.

I can demonstrate the importance of this to my country by pointing out that Canada now ranks third among all the trading nations of the world. We entered the war in fifth place in the world trade hierarchy and now rank only behind the United States and the United Kingdom. And our population, remember, is less than a tenth of yours. On a per capita basis, our foreign trade exceeds that of any of the other leading trading nations of the world, including your own, and roughly one third of our national income is derived from foreign trade. It is obvious, therefore, that any major disruption of world trade patterns is of at least as great concern to us as it is to you.

Everyone knows, as I said, what the United States is doing about European recovery. But what has Canada done, and how do the relations between Canada and the United States enter the picture?

Since the end of the war, Canada has helped Europe -- by credits and by outright grants -- to the tune of nearly two billion dollars. You are used to astronomical figures in connection with your own European recovery effort, and that may not sound like very much. On the basis of our respective national incomes, however, two billions is to us what more than thirty-five billions would be to you. We feel that we have been keeping up our end.

CANADA AND E. R. P.

And now the second part of the question. How are relations between Canada and the United States involved in European recovery? To answer that, I must touch briefly on the normal pattern of Canadian trade. In a normal year before the war, Canada had a favourable balance of trade -- that is to say, we sold more to other countries than we bought from other countries. But at the same time we regularly had an adverse balance with the United States. That was not a serious matter because our favourable balance with other countries -- mostly the United Kingdom and Western Europe -- more than made up for our adverse balance with you.

We have seen the effect of the war on Europe's trade. And I have mentioned the help Canada has extended to Europe by gifts and loans. But trade that is based on gifts and loans does not provide us with the hard cash we need to keep our accounts balanced with the United States. And our adverse balance with you has continued. In round figures, we bought two billion dollars' worth of goods from you last year, and you only bought one billion dollars' worth of goods from us. It is easy to see that that kind of process could not continue for very long, and, as a matter of fact, we had to draw heavily on our reserves of United States dollars last year and consequently have had to protect our exchange position by drastically restricting imports from dollar countries.

Now to come back to the European Recovery Program. Living as close to us as you do, you may have heard Canadians speculating on the volume of dollars made available by the Economic Co-operative Administration which may be spent in Canada to purchase goods for Europe. It is a question in which we are keenly interested. But it would be a great mistake to assume that, because E.C.A. dollars are being spent in Canada, we will be profiteering out of your aid to Europe. As a matter of fact, it would be unwise to expect that E.C.A. purchases will do more than enable us to maintain the volume of our shipments to Europe -- without at the same time going bankrupt in our

essential trade with you -- while we are waiting for Europe to recover sufficiently to permit us to resume our pre-war three-way pattern of trade.

Here, then, is an outstanding instance in which the relative positions of Canada and the United States are of importance to other countries as well as to ourselves. The aid we both can give is vital to European recovery. The assistance that may come to Canada -- as a by-product, as it were -- is of vital importance to us. And -- because we are far and away your best customer - our solvency is of vital importance to you.

**CANADIAN CHAIRMAN OF I. R. O.:** The United Nations announced today that Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of I. R. O.

**FRENCH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA:** The Minister of Mines and Resources, the Honourable J. A. MacKinnon, made the following announcement yesterday afternoon:

On September 9, at a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Immigration Policy, it was decided to recommend to the Government that citizens of France should be admitted to Canada on the same conditions as now apply in the case of citizens of the United States and British subjects from the United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and South Africa.

This recommendation was accepted by the Cabinet today and the new policy was brought into immediate effect by Order-in-Council.

As a result of this action French citizens who wish to enter Canada as immigrants from France will be granted admission if they are in good health, of good character, and satisfy the immigration authorities that they are not likely to become a public charge.

**GOLDEN BOOK OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS:** At the direction of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, the office of the Prime Minister made public yesterday the following information:

A few days before leaving for Europe, the Prime Minister, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, received from Madame Le Clément de Saint-Marcq, Ghent, Belgium, a golden book containing the names of all Canadian soldiers buried in the cemetery of Adegem, near Ghent. The book is bound in dark red morocco embossed with gold designs. It is a large volume, 17" x 11". The first page contains the following dedication headed with the coat-of-arms of Canada and Belgium: "In Memoriam. The Mothers of Belgium to His Excellency The Honourable Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in memory of Canadian soldiers fallen on the field of glory in Belgian soil."

The volume contains, in addition to the

names of Canadian soldiers resting in Adegem, the names of associations and groups, as well as the signatures of those people of Ghent who adopted the graves and who have agreed to decorate them with flowers. These include the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, the Central Committee of Veterans, the Municipality of Heist-an-see, the School of Arts and Trades, the School called "Sans nom, mais non sans cœur", the Institute of Ghent, the School of Commerce and Languages for Girls, the Belgian Textile Institute, the Technical Institute of Notre-Dame, the Belgian Canadian Friendship Committee of the University of Ghent, the Victor Carpentier School, the Commercial School for Girls, and others. The greater part of these associations prefaced the list of names which they adopted with a dedication and coloured artistic designs.

The Prime Minister wrote to Madame Le Clément de Saint-Marcq personally and thanked her in these terms:

"It is not possible to find words to express the thanks I should like to convey to you, both personally and on behalf of the Canadian people. Please believe that your devotion to the memory of our Canadian soldiers who gave their lives for freedom, and found a last resting place on Belgian soil, will be deeply felt by all the citizens of Canada. As Prime Minister, I wish, on behalf of those who lost their loved ones, to assure you of their gratitude to you personally, and to the Belgian people who have shown such great sympathy in their sorrow.

I feel that the golden book should be a national possession, and accordingly am transferring it to the Public Archives of Canada where it may be kept available for inspection by relatives of those whose sacrifice it records, and by other of our people."

As stated by the Prime Minister, the book has been sent to the Public Archives of Canada.

**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT:** The trend of industrial employment at the beginning of July was decidedly upward, the Bureau of Statistics reported on September 15, general improvement in the situation being indicated in all provinces and in most of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups. While the expansion was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly above the average for the time of year.

The 19,043 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions co-operating in the Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls had increased their staffs at July 1 by 2.4 per cent as compared with a month earlier. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.7 per cent in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.