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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: The paragraphs in the Speech from the Throne which forecast parliamentary action at the 21st Session of Parliament, opened on September 15 by His Excellency, the Governor General, are as follows:

"...With the admission of the new Province of Newfoundland the Canadian nation attained the geographical limits planned by the Fathers of Confederation. You will be asked at the present session to approve measures designed to facilitate the attainment of the constitutional limits of our nationhood. To this end, a Bill will be introduced to amend the Supreme Court Act so that the Supreme Court of Canada will become the final Court of appeal for Canada.

"You will also be asked to approve addresses praying the Parliament of the United Kingdom to vest in the Parliament of Canada the right to amend the constitution of Canada in relation to matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the Legislatures of the Provinces nor affecting the constitutional rights and privileges of the Provinces or existing rights and privileges with respect to education or the use of the English and French languages.

"My Ministers will seek to arrange for early consultation with the provincial Governments with a view to agreeing upon an appropriate procedure for making within Canada such other amendments to the constitution as may from time to time be required.

"The hopes held four years ago for world peace and security under the aegis of the United Nations have not yet been realized. The menace of Communist totalitarianism continues to threaten the aspirations of men of good

will. It is however, gratifying that the North Atlantic Treaty has been brought into effect and is already proving its worth in lessening the risks of armed aggression....

"A measure will be introduced to consolidate the legislation respecting the defence forces and the Department of National Defence....

"While more housing units are being built this year than ever before the demand for housing continues. Following discussions with the Governments of the Provinces your approval will be sought for legislation to broaden the scope of the National Housing Act.

"A Bill to provide for the continuance of functions now vested in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, including the ministerial responsibility for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, will be placed before you for your approval.

"You will also be asked to approve a measure to enable the Government to assist in the provision of a trans-continental highway....

"Measures demanding your consideration will include a Bill respecting a National Trade Mark and True Labelling; a Bill respecting Forest Conservation; a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation; a Bill respecting assistance to the ship-building industry and merchant shipping; a Bill to extend the life of the Export and Import Permits Act; and Bills to amend the Exchequer Court Act, the Industrial Development Bank Act, the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Customs Act, and the Veterans' Land Act of 1942...."

(C.W.B. September 16, 1949)

WAR MEDALS DISTRIBUTION: Distribution of campaign stars and medals to the more than one million members of the Canadian armed forces and Merchant Navy who served during World War II will commence about October 1, the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg, announced on September 10. The distribution will involve a total of approximately 3,100,000 stars and medals with an additional 524,000 clasps signifying at least sixty days service outside Canada.

The Minister explained that in the vast majority of cases it will be necessary for the veterans to apply for their medals. To facilitate the application special postage free cards will be placed in all Canadian post offices. These cards will also be available in all branches of the Canadian Legion.

"The reason for this is that we do not have up-to-date addresses for thousands of veterans," Mr. Gregg said. "There are many thousands who have gone quietly back into civilian life and who have not been in contact with the department since their discharge. As a result we must have these applications in order to have accurate addresses."

MERCHANT SEAMEN

Merchant Seamen and ex-members of the Merchant Navy will apply to the Department of Transport, Ottawa, submitting with their application their certificate of discharge or their continuous certificate of discharge book. From this, the Department of Transport will decide entitlement and forward the medals earned.

Members of the permanent force, however, will receive their decorations through the Department of National Defence without any application being necessary, while certain of the reserve units will receive theirs in a similar manner under arrangements already completed.

Mr. Gregg made it clear, also, that the next of kin of deceased veterans will be eligible to receive the stars and medals which would have been awarded to the veteran had he not died.

"There will be no necessity for applications from the next of kin of veterans who died on active service or as a result of a service connected disability," Mr. Gregg said. "The Department has accurate addresses for these people. However the official next of kin of those who have died since discharge of a non-service disability should make application in the same way as the veteran."

All told the Department will be distributing a total of eleven stars and medals. Widest distribution is, of course, the War Medal 1939-45 which was awarded to all members of the forces with 28 days service. A total of 1,060,000 of these have been ordered. Next in importance is the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal of which approximately 900,000 will be

distributed. To 524,000 recipients of this medal will go clasps signifying at least sixty days service outside Canada.

The other medals and stars to be distributed are as follows: Defence Medal, 460,000; 1939-45 star, 288,000; France and Germany Star 250,000; Italy Star, 102,000; Atlantic Star, 40,000; Africa Star, 12,000; Pacific Star, 10,825 and Burma Star 5,200. In addition 25,870 clasps to stars will be awarded.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING UP: Residential building construction was at a high level of activity in the first six months of 1949, completions showing a gain of 30 per cent over the same period of last year, and starts a smaller increase, according to survey estimates by the Bureau of Statistics.

The number of dwelling units completed in the period was 39,726 as against the cumulative total of 30,528 for the first half of 1948, while the starts totalled 40,199 as compared with 39,768 a year earlier. The estimated number under construction at the end of June was 56,787, slightly higher than the 56,456 at the beginning of the year.

Continuing the gains of earlier months this year completions in June rose to 7,275 units from 5,946 in the corresponding month last year. Starts were fewer in number in the month, totalling 10,528 as compared with 13,409.

Ontario completed the largest number of dwelling units during the first six months this year, totalling 14,059 as compared with 11,784 in the like period of 1948, followed by Quebec with 10,756 units compared with 7,688, British Columbia 4,905 (4,543 in 1948), Prairie Provinces 7,693 (5,008), and the Maritime Provinces 2,313 (1,505).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: Agricultural production in Canada in 1948 was higher than in the preceding year, but was down somewhat from the all-time high reached in 1942, according to the first release of a new series of index numbers of agricultural production by the Bureau of Statistics.

The index of farm production in 1948, on the base 1935-39=100, was calculated at 125.2 as compared with 115.8 in 1947, the gain being accounted for by the increased production of grains, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables which more than offset declines registered by the other commodities.

The high point of the index was 164.2 in 1942. This high level was due in large part to extremely large crops of grain and the wartime expansion of the livestock industry which by that time was well under way. The low point occurred in 1937, when the index dropped to 83.7, largely as a result of extremely small grain crops, particularly in Saskatchewan.

MODERNIZE DESTROYERS: The first major phase of a modernization programme for destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy is near completion and the next three months will see an entire change-over of operational destroyers in the fleet, it was announced on September 9 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton.

Three Tribal class destroyers -- H.M.C. Ships "Huron", "Cayuga" and "Micmac" -- and the Fleet class destroyer "Sioux", which have been undergoing rearmament in yards on the two coasts, are to return to active commission. "Huron" and "Micmac" will be based at Halifax and "Cayuga" and "Sioux" at Esquimalt.

They will replace H.M.C. Destroyers "Nootka", "Haida", "Athabaskan" and "Crescent", which are to be paid off into reserve. "Nootka", "Haida" and "Athabaskan", all Tribal class ships, will be taken in hand for refit and re-equipment, as will H.M.C.S. "Iroquois", a ship of the same class, which was brought into active commission this summer to assist with the Reserve sea training programme. She had served previously as depot ship for the Reserve Fleet at Halifax.

Pursuant with the Naval policy of constantly seeking to improve living conditions on board ship, while still maintaining the highest standard of fighting efficiency, extensive and radical alterations have been made to the crew's living quarters in H.M.C.S. "Sioux".

A cafeteria messing system and dining quarters separate from the sleeping accommodation have been introduced, while in the sleeping spaces hammocks have been replaced by bunks which will fold when not in use.

Although the cafeteria and bunk systems are not uncommon in larger ships, this will be the first time they have been employed in toto in a destroyer of either the Canadian or British Navies, and the experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Whether these systems or modifications of them will be adopted in the other destroyers of the R.C.N. will depend on the success of the tests to be carried out in H.M.C.S. "Sioux" under practical sea-going conditions.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS: Canada's 1948-49 crop year exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat amounted to 231,600,000 bushels, an increase of 36,600,000 bushels over the 1947-48 total, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Bureau of Statistics. Exports of wheat as grain amounted to 183,400,000 bushels, an increase of almost 50,000,000 over the 1947-48 total but exports of flour in terms of wheat, at 48,200,000 bushels, showed a decrease of 13,300,000 from the preceding crop year.

While the 1948-49 exports were considerably higher than in the preceding year, they are somewhat below the 10-year average of 248,900,000 bushels. In the three years, 1943-44 through 1945-46, exports exceeded 340,000,000 bushels, a relatively high level for Canadian

wheat and wheat flour. The all-time record for exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour was set in 1928-29 when the total reached 407,600,000 bushels.

The United Kingdom continues to be Canada's chief outlet for wheat and flour exports, receiving approximately two-thirds of the 1948-49 total. Exports of Canadian wheat as grain to the United Kingdom totalled 128,700,000 bushels, while exports of flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, totalled 23,900,000 bushels.

Other important purchasers of Canadian wheat as grain during 1948-49 were India with 11,300,000 bushels, British South Africa 7,400,000, Switzerland 5,600,000, and Belgium 5,000,000. More than 30 crown colonies and foreign countries accounted for the balance, with individual totals ranging from a few bushels to more than a million.

In addition to the shipments to the United Kingdom, exports of flour to the equivalent of at least 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were made to each of the following: Philippine Islands, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Italy, Venezuela, Jamaica and Newfoundland (prior to the union with Canada). Almost 70 other crown colonies and foreign countries also purchased Canadian wheat flour in varying amounts.

RAILWAY REVENUES UP: Operating revenues of Canadian railways for June totalled \$71,106,318, a gain of 3.4 per cent or \$2,360,899 over June last year. Reflecting fare increases, passenger revenues climbed 11.8 per cent from \$7,357,800 to \$8,224,775. Freight revenues aggregated \$54,379,456 against \$53,642,594 one year earlier, an increase of 1.4 per cent. Mail, express and other passenger train receipts improved 5.4 per cent, 8.2 per cent, and 16.2 per cent, respectively.

Operating expenses began to show some tendency to forced economies and were reduced for the first month this year from 1948 levels. The total at \$68,525,794 for June represented a decrease of 3.2 per cent or \$2,281,733 from June last year. Maintenance of way and structures declined 13.8 per cent or \$2,369,030, but equipment maintenance rose 7.4 per cent or by \$1,090,664. Transportation expenses eased 3.7 per cent to \$31,522,652 from \$32,733,542, while general expenses rose 9.6 per cent to \$3,717,812.

EMPLOYMENT INCREASE: Canada's civilian labour force continues to grow. In June this year it reached an estimated total of 5,121,000, an increase of 91,000 over a year earlier and 209,000 over two years earlier, according to the quarterly survey by the Bureau of Statistics. The June total compares with a previous peak shown by the Bureau surveys of 5,109,000 at the beginning of September last year.

Of the total labour force, an estimated 5,018,000 were employed in June this year as against 4,948,000 last year and 4,821,000 in 1947, making an increase in the number of persons at work of 70,000 and 197,000 in a year and two years, respectively. The estimated number unemployed this year was moderately higher at 103,000 -- about two per cent of the total labour force -- as compared with 82,000 in 1948 and 91,000 in 1947.

These data are obtained by the Bureau from a sample survey of households, carried out in June, which covers a scientifically selected sample of the civilian population exclusive of those living in institutions. For purposes of the survey, all persons who are employed or looking for work during the survey week are included in the labour force. In addition to those actually at work, persons with jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, labour disputes or layoff of less than 30 days, or who were waiting to report to a job, are counted as employed. The unemployed are those who were looking for work but did not work in the survey period.

The gain of 70,000 between June this year and June, 1948, in the number of persons employed was due entirely to a rise in non-agricultural employment, which advanced by 133,000 from 3,762,000 to 3,895,000. Employment in agriculture in the week ending June 4 this year stood at 1,123,000, down 63,000 from the same period last year. Regionally, the decrease in agricultural employment was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, where drought conditions hampered operations in the Spring. On the other hand, non-agricultural employment rose in all regions.

ECONOMY APPEARS STEADY: Canada's economy appears to be maintaining a reasonably steady position; economic indicators revealing little change -- allowing for usual seasonal fluctuations -- from month to month or from the same periods of the previous year, states the current issue of the Canadian Statistical Review in its review of economic conditions.

From March to July, the Review points out, the Bureau's index of production, on the base 1935-39 equals 100, has fluctuated within a range of a single point, standing at 185.9 for the latter month. The index of industrial employment stood at 198.3 for July compared with 194.5 for June and 198.0 for July last year. During the last several months no perceptible change has been observed in the ratio between factory inventories and shipments, indicating that goods are moving into the hands of consumers in a steady flow.

(C.W.B. September 16, 1949)

WELCOME TO MARQUETTE COMMITTEE: The Department of External Affairs released on September 11 a message of welcome from the Prime Minister of Canada to the President of the Marquette Committee, Senator Louis Temynck. The message which was delivered Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Fournier, reads as follows:

"Sir:

"I have great pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Government of Canada and in my own name, a heartfelt welcome to your delegation which has come to Canada to commemorate with us the tercentenary of the heroic deeds of Father Marquette and of the holy Canadian martyrs.

"Those pioneers of western civilization in North America remain for us most valued examples whose undaunted courage and broad vision stand as a continuing inspiration to the whole Canadian nation.

"As we recall the discoveries made by Father Marquette, a son of old France, who was assisted by Louis Joliet, a son of New France, we are particularly touched by the gesture of your delegation in associating its tribute with our own and giving new evidence of the close fellowship which exists between France and Canada.

"I feel sure that your pilgrimage to Canada can only strengthen our close ties with France and will enable you to realize how much at one we are in our ideals.

"Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration."

Louis S. St. Laurent

The Marquette Committee consists of a group of some forty French delegates who are making a pilgrimage to Canada to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi by Father Marquette and of the founding of the Jesuit Missions of Huronia in the vicinity of Midland, Ontario. This group includes several members of the French Senate and Chambre des Députés, as well as members of French universities and the press. The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman, proposes to join this group at the celebrations to be held in Midland, Ontario, on September 16 and 17. A Canadian reception committee is composed of Senator Thomas Vien, T. Taggart Smyth, Father Pouliot S.J., Gerald Ryan, and others.

GRANTS TO HOSPITALS: Hospitals in St. Catharines, Southampton, Warton, Burk's Falls, Atikokan and Englehart, Ont., have just been awarded grants totalling \$89,500 to help meet their building costs, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin announced on September 13.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN SUNDAY: Battle of Britain Sunday is to be observed on Sunday, September 18 and RCAF units across Canada will hold special Church parades to commemorate the 9th Anniversary of the culmination of the historic air battle, it was announced on September 12 by Air Force Headquarters. Taking part in the ceremonies with regular force personnel, will be members of the RCAF Auxiliary and the Royal Canadian Air Cadets.

September 15 is generally accepted as the end of the critical period in the Battle of Britain, as on this date enemy losses in attacks on London rose to a peak, forcing a change in tactics by the Germans. From the second week in July, 1940, until the end of October, the Luftwaffe attempted to gain air supremacy over the British Isles.

First seeking to crush RAF fighter defences by heavy attacks on airfields, aircraft factories, harbours, shipping and radio-location factories, Goering's airmen then turned to London. Swarms of bombers and fighters smashed at the British capital in an attempt to bring the people to their knees. But the tireless efforts of the small band of RAF pilots in their Spitfires and Hurricanes dealt such stunning losses to the German attackers that Hitler was forced to ease his daylight aerial offence. Although night bombing continued, the Battle of Britain was won and the immediate threat of invasion removed.

The Battle of Britain marked the RCAF's baptism under fire as in August, 1940, a squadron of the RCAF for the first time took to the skies against the 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 in the RAF--gave their lives in the Battle of Britain.

"MICMAC" COMMANDER: Lieut.-Cdr. Frederick C. Frewer, R.N., 29, of Toronto, for the past two years Executive Officer of the Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, B.C. has been appointed Commanding Officer of the Tribal class destroyer, H.M.C.S. "Micmac," it was announced on September 14 by Naval Headquarters.

NRC POSTDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIPS: The worldwide recognition attained by several groups working in the National Research Laboratories and the unique facilities of the National Research Council's Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River attracted about forty full-fledged scientists from Canada and abroad as post-doctorate research fellows for 1949-50.

Approximately thirty-one postdoctorate fellowships will be offered by the National Research Council for the year 1950-51, eighteen of which will be awarded in chemistry, three in atomic energy research, and about ten in physics.

The stipend is \$2820 per annum, tax free, and is supplemented by travel grants for successful candidates from abroad.

While appointments at Chalk River are restricted to Canadian citizens and British subjects, applicants of all nationalities are welcome in the Divisions of Chemistry and Physics.

The postdoctorate fellowship programme, instituted only a year ago, has already become an important factor in the advance of science in Canada. Formerly, Canadian holders of a science doctorate had to go abroad to round out their training, while now the cycle is often reversed when foreign scientists apply for postdoctorate fellowships to improve their own experience by association with scientific leaders on the staff of the National Research Council of Canada.

CORPS CONVENTIONS: Twelve corps and defence associations will hold their annual conventions within the next few months in various centres in eastern Canada. Membership of these associations includes Active and Reserve Force officers as well as many ex-members of the various corps who have maintained an active interest in their old outfits.

Corps Association conventions are as follows: Royal Canadian Dental Corps, Sept. 21, 23, 24 at Army Headquarters, Ottawa; Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Sept. 22, 23 at Vimy Barracks, Barriefield, Ont.; Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, Sept. 26, 27, 28, Seignior Club, Montebello, P.Q.; Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto; Royal Canadian Engineers, Oct. 7, 8 at Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa; Canadian Intelligency Corps, Oct. 15 (tentative) at Ottawa; Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, Oct. 21, 22 at Ottawa; Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Oct. 22 at RCME School, Barriefield, Ont.; Royal Canadian Artillery, Oct. 28, 29 at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

The Defence Medical Association will hold its convention Oct. 28, 29 at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto and the Conference of Defence Associations will be Dec. 1, 2, 3 at Ottawa.

STORE SALES UP 7 PER CENT: Department store sales advanced seven per cent during the week ending September 3 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics. All provinces shared in the rise except British Columbia and Alberta. Sales in Manitoba showed the largest gain of 14 per cent, followed by Quebec up 10 per cent, Ontario nine per cent, Saskatchewan seven per cent, and the Maritime Provinces six per cent. Sales in British Columbia and Alberta were down four per cent and three per cent, respectively.

ATOMIC ENERGY SECURITY: It was announced in Ottawa, London and Washington on September 12 that in the interest of continued uniform application of measures for security of the atomic energy information which they hold in common, representatives of the Atomic Energy Agencies of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States will hold their third declassification meeting September 26-28 at the Canadian Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Chalk River, Ontario, Canada.

The three nations now use uniform declassification guides in determining what information arising from their atomic energy research and developmental work may be published and what information is to be kept classified and restricted in circulation. These uniform guides were developed at the first declassification meeting of the representatives of the three Governments in November, 1947, at Washington, D.C., and were revised at a second meeting held at Harwell, England, in September, 1948.

At the forthcoming third meeting, the guides will be reviewed in the light of technical developments of the past 12 months. The purpose of the review is to assist in maintaining maximum security of the information held in common by the participating nations.

Representing the three nations at the declassification meeting will be:

Canada

- Dr. W.B. Lewis, Director of the Division of Atomic Energy Research, Chalk River
- Dr. W.H. Watson, Director, Physics Sub-Division
- Dr. L.G. Cook, Head, Chemistry Branch, Atomic Energy Project, Chalk River, Secretary
- Dr. B.W. Sargent, Head, Nuclear Physics Branch
- Dr. Charles Walker, Declassification Officer, Secretary

United Kingdom

- Dr. R.E. Peierls, Professor of Mathematics University of Birmingham
- Dr. H.J. Emeleus, Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University
- Dr. H.W.B. Skinner, Head, General Physics Division, Atomic Energy Research Establishment
- Dr. J.F. Jackson, Technical Administrative Office, Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

United States

- Dr. W.G. Johnson, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago
- Dr. W.F. Libby, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago
- Dr. J.M.B. Kellogg, Leader, Physics Division, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
- Dr. R.L. Thornton, Professor of Physics, University of California

- Dr. F. De Hoffman, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and Secretary, Committee of Senior Responsible Reviewers
- Dr. J.Q. Beckerley, Chief, Declassification Branch
- Mr. C.L. Marshall, Deputy Chief, Declassification Branch
- Dr. H.A. Fidler, Area Manager, Berkeley Area, United States Atomic Energy Commission
- Mr. Bennett Boskey, Deputy General Counsel, United States AEC.

RCAC CADETS' TRAINING: Eleven hundred and twenty-six Royal Canadian Army Cadets, representing corps all across Canada, received six-weeks trades training during the past summer at special cadet camps located at Aldershot, N.S.; Valcartier, P.Q.; Ipperwash, Ont.; Dundurn, Sask., and Vernon, B.C.

Next summer these cadets will return to the camps to complete the remaining six of the 12-week trades training courses spread over a two-year period. All cadets who successfully completed their training this summer received a \$50.00 bonus.

Courses conducted at the camps included driving and maintenance, signalling all arms, operation of artillery fire control equipment, training for medical assistants and the operation of special engineering equipment. This instruction was additional to the normal cadet training which is conducted throughout the fall and winter months and at annual summer camps.

LIVING COST RISE: Cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional cities moved higher between July 2 and August 1, according to the Bureau of Statistics. A small decrease was registered for the Edmonton series. At other centres higher food prices were mainly responsible for index advances. Clothing changes were mixed while home furnishings and services were generally lower. An advance in street car fares in Vancouver was reflected in an increase in the miscellaneous items index at that centre.

BANK OF CANADA DIRECTORS MEETING: A regular meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Canada will be held on September 20 in Saint John, N.B. In conjunction with this meeting, Directors and Officers of the Bank will pay a visit to a number of centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The policy of holding a Directors' meeting outside of Ottawa from time to time was inaugurated last September when a regular Directors' meeting was held in Vancouver.

"THULE" STOCK ESKIMOS: Archaeological investigations this summer on Cornwallis Island, N.W.T. revealed that Eskimos of "Thule" stock had resided on the island between five and eight hundred years ago, it has been announced by the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon.

An examination of the more than 1,100 specimens obtained by the National Museum of Canada field party indicates that the Eskimos were descendants of the old "Thule" people who migrated from their Alaskan home to the eastern Arctic 1,000 or more years ago, dropping colonies all along their route.

Members of the museum party who went to Cornwallis Island in May and returned recently, were Dr. Henry Collins, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and Jean Mischea, of the National Museum staff.

The ruins were discovered by Captain Penny, an Englishman, who visited the island in 1851 during an Arctic search for traces of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin Expedition. At that time there were no Eskimos on the Island. This year's party was the first to carry out an investigation of the ruins.

CARVING IS FOUND

Conditions on the island at the time the Eskimos resided there must have been quite different from those of today. A carving showing five Eskimos in a boat, with one of them in the act of throwing a harpoon at a Greenland whale, and the many bones uncovered during the recent excavations indicate that this animal abounded in water surrounding the island. Greenland whales are not often seen in the Arctic waters today.

Although caribou have not lived in the vicinity of Cornwallis Island for many years, a piece of ivory bearing the carving of a caribou on one side and a kayak on the other was unearthed.

Cornwallis Island has no trees, and its shores are free of driftwood, yet pieces of wood were found in the ruins of several of the more than thirty Eskimo dwellings discovered. This suggests that tidal currents in the area have undergone a change since the days of Eskimo residence on the island.

One of the most welcome finds was a lamp made of flat limestone and pottery which was recovered intact. Other specimens included harpoon heads, arrow points, sleigh runners, pails, and children's toys made of bones. Bones of seal, walrus, polar bear, and fox were also found.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES UP: Commercial failures were more numerous in the first half of this year than in any similar period since 1941, but were fewer in number than in 1939, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The total for the period was 500 as compared with 425 in the first half of 1948, and 717 in the first six months of 1939.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS: It has been announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, that the Fourth Series of Canada Savings Bonds will be placed on sale Monday, October 17. Terms and conditions will be identical with those of Series Two and Series Three.

The bonds will be dated November 1, 1949 and will bear interest at the rate of 2 3/4% a year for ten years. Every bond will be registered in the owner's name, thus affording protection against loss or destruction. They may be redeemed at any time at any bank in Canada for full face value plus interest.

Because of these favourable investment failures, not more than \$1,000 of fourth series Canada Savings Bonds may be registered in any one name. Bonds may be bought in the name of each member of a family, whether adult or child, up to this limit.

Arrangements for the sale of the Fourth Series are being made by the Bank of Canada. Sales representatives of investment firms and the staffs of branch banks and other savings institutions will comprise the national sales force. In addition, some 12,000 business and industrial establishments will be provided with information and material to promote the Payroll Savings Plan, which has been such a popular feature since Canada Savings Bonds were first introduced in 1946.

ELECTION OF ICAO OFFICERS: Election by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization of three Vice-Presidents, and of Chairmen of ICAO Committees, was announced on September 14 by Dr. Edward Warner, President of the Council.

Vice-Presidents of the Council elected for a one-year term are: First Vice-President, Lt. Colonel Jean Verhaegen (Belgium); Second Vice-President, Dr. K.N.E. Bradfield (Australia); Third Vice-President, Commodore D.A.F. Grassi (Argentina).

Brigadier C.S. Booth, of Canada, was elected Chairman of the Air Transport Committee, and Admiral Paul Smith, of the United States, Chairman of the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Facilities.

Members of the Air Transport Committee are: Dr. G. Suaya, Argentina; Dr. K.N.E. Bradfield, Australia; Lt. Colonel Jean Verhaegen, Belgium; Brigadier C.S. Booth, Canada; Colonel C.F. Wang, China; Mr. Henri Bouché, France; Ali Fuad Bey, Iraq; Dr. E.M. Loeza, Mexico; Dr. F.H. Copes van Hasselt, Netherlands; Mr. K.G. Hultstrom, Sweden; Sir Frederick Tymms, United Kingdom; Dr. Paul T. David, United States;

Members of the Joint Support Committee are: Dr. G. Suaya, Argentina; Dr. K.N.E. Bradfield, Australia; Brigadier C.S. Booth, Canada; Mr. H. Bouché, France; Ali Fuad Bey, Iraq; Dr. F.H. Copes van Hasselt, Netherlands; Colonel H. Delgado, Portugal; Sir Frederick Tymms, United Kingdom; Admiral Paul A. Smith, United States.

WASHINGTON ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

SUMMARY OF COMMUNIQUE: The following is a summary of the text of the joint communique issued on September 12 at the conclusion of the Tripartite Economic Discussions held at Washington, between Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

"It was agreed that the common aim is to work toward an ultimate solution" of the problems involved in the trade and financial relationships between the sterling area and the dollar area which would "maintain employment and establish equilibrium of international trade on a mutually profitable basis at high levels.

"Note was taken by the three Governments of the emergency action which sterling area countries have decided to take.... These measures are not pleasant ones; they will cause difficulties and sacrifices for everyone concerned. Nevertheless, they are a temporary necessity, and are recognized as such by all three Governments," the communique said, adding:

"The Ministers were in complete agreement that no permanent solution to the problem could be found in the emergency steps contemplated. A more fundamental attempt would have to be made by all concerned to expand the dollar earnings of the sterling area and to increase the flow of investment from the North American continent to the rest of the world, including the sterling area.

END OF EXTRAORDINARY AID

"This more fundamental attempt would involve both separate actions of the three countries operating individually, and joint action by the three acting in co-operation with each other. In approaching these possibilities of individual and joint action on the sterling-dollar problem, there was common agreement that this action should be based on the assumption that extraordinary aid from the North American continent would have to come to an end by the middle of 1952. This would require that the sterling area increase its dollar earnings so as to pay its way by 1952. This would require in the sterling area the creation of appropriate incentives to exporters to the dollar area and a vigorous attack upon costs of production to enhance the competitive position of sterling area products. Maximum efforts would be made to direct exports to the dollar area and build up earnings from tourism and other services. As a part of this export campaign by the sterling area countries, it was recognized that an essential element was the creation of a feeling of confidence on the part of sterling area exporters. They must feel that they will be afforded the opportunity to remain in the markets of the United States and Canada in which they will have gained a place, and that the maximum of difficulties

will be placed in their way in entering these markets.

"On their part the creditor countries undertook to facilitate, to the greatest extent feasible, an expansion of dollar earnings by debtor countries, including the sterling area. It was agreed that the United States and Canada should reduce obstacles to the entry of goods and services from debtor countries, in order to provide as wide an opportunity as possible for those countries to earn dollars through the export of goods and the provision of services, including tourism. It was recognized that such a policy would be in the interest of producers in the United States and Canada, for only in this way can the future level of trade provide adequately for those sectors of the American and Canadian economies which depend in considerable part upon foreign markets."

VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

The Ministers, proceeds the communique, gave special attention to the following subjects: overseas investments, commodity arrangements and stockpiling, limitations on items which may be financed under present E.C.A. procedures, customs procedures, tariff policy, liberalization of inter-European trade and payments, sterling balances, petroleum, shipping, and provisions for continuing consultation.

"A Working Group on overseas investment reviewed both recent experiences and future prospects for the flow of productive investment, both private and public, from North America to overseas areas, especially underdeveloped countries....

"A Working Group on commodity arrangements and stockpiling gave special attention to rubber and tin. The Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government was prepared to take steps to increase reserve stocks of rubber and tin in Canada. The United States representatives reported that the United States Government was prepared to open to natural rubber a substantial additional area of competition, including a modification of the government order relating to the consumption of synthetic rubber. The United States would review its stockpiling programme, with particular reference to rubber and tin.

"Special attention was given by another group," the communique announced, "to the practical difficulty being experienced by the United Kingdom in making fully effective use of its E.C.A. aid to cover its dollar deficit. This difficulty arises out of the fact that, although the United Kingdom needs dollars to pay for goods in the United States, to make settlements with other countries, to pay for services, and for other purposes, the types of transactions which may be financed by E.C.A.

dollars have been definitely limited. It has been agreed that, in order to carry out the basic purposes of the Economic Co-operation Act, it will be necessary for the United Kingdom to finance with its share of E.C.A. funds a wider range of dollar expenditures than has hitherto been eligible, both within and outside of the United States. After careful examination of the dollar expenditures proposed to be made or authorized by the United Kingdom, it appears that eligibility requirements can be broadened to the extent required within the limits set by the Economic Co-operation Act. This would broaden the use but not increase the amount of E.C.A. funds allocated to the United Kingdom.

"In the consideration of measures which creditor countries might take to reduce barriers to trade, it was recognized that customs procedures may create obstacles, psychological as well as actual. Technical discussions of this subject disclosed that the United States, through administrative action and proposed legislation, was already contemplating constructive steps in this field. Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government would undertake a further review of the administrative operation of its Customs Act in the light of these discussions....

WIDENING OF AREA

"There was agreement", continued the communique, "that one of the ways in which the competitive position of United Kingdom products might be improved was by a widening of the area in which such products competed freely with those of other countries....

"A further subject which was discussed was the United Kingdom liability represented by the sterling balances of other countries", amounting in June, 1945, to \$13½ billion, and to approximately the same at the end of 1948.

Among other special problems discussed were those of petroleum and shipping - two important elements in the sterling area balance of payments picture. There were a number of questions, the communique noted, which required closer examination than this short conference had allowed and it was proposed, therefore, to continue the examinations initiated during the conference.

"In establishing these arrangements for continuing consultation," the communique

stated, "the three Governments wish to emphasize that these arrangements underline rather than diminish their interest in the development of economic co-operation within the entire community of western nations. The tripartite arrangements will not in any way encroach upon or detract from the area of competence of the O.E.E.C. and other existing organs of international economic collaboration. On the contrary these arrangements for continuing consultation, by contributing materially to the solution of problems which today adversely affect the working of the entire O.E.E.C. group and yet are not susceptible of solution within that group, will facilitate the progress of economic collaboration in the wider field."

The concluding paragraph of the communique expressed the satisfaction of the Ministers of the three countries concerned that a real contribution to the solution of the sterling-dollar difficulties had been made.

ATOMIC ENERGY TALKS SEPT. 20: It was announced in Ottawa, London and Washington on September 15, that the exploratory talks referred to by President Truman in his statement of July 28, 1949, regarding American, British and Canadian relations in the field of atomic energy, will commence on September 20, 1949. The talks will be conducted by the Combined Policy Committee, which supervises Anglo-American-Canadian relations in the field of atomic energy.

The Canadian Government will be represented by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe.

ATTACHÉS TO VISIT HALIFAX AREA: Foreign Naval, Military and Air Attachés accredited to Canada, and military representatives of the United Kingdom in Ottawa, will visit defence installations in the Halifax area during the period between September 18 and 22, at the invitation of the Minister of National Defence.

The party will leave Rockcliffe by RCAF aircraft on Sept. 18 and spend the next three days visiting naval, military and air establishments at the Eastern Canadian seaport and neighbouring locales. The attachés will return to Ottawa on Sept. 22.