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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

GRAIN SHORTAGE ENDED: With grain production in most world countries in 1948 exceeding or approaching pre-war levels, the stringent post-war shortage of grain is apparently at an end, states the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. World food production and supplies during the 1948-49 year were materially higher than in the preceding year, and the grain export surplus was the largest since 1930-31.

As a result of the improved food situation there have been several important developments during the past year. The international allocation of all foodstuffs except rice has ceased. Bread rationing has been discontinued in most countries and ration controls on other foodstuffs have been considerably relaxed throughout most of Europe. Larger supplies of many foodstuffs, including wheat, have also been reflected in gradually declining prices.

The improvement in breadgrain supplies during 1948-49, together with fairly satisfactory current prospects for the 1949-50 crop, indicates that further adjustments will soon take place in the production and price patterns in many producing countries. The ratification of the International Wheat Agreement by enough countries to make the scheme operative shows that both importing and exporting nations are desirous of bringing a greater measure of stability to international wheat marketing.

Other recent developments, particularly in the United States, give further evidence of the effects of the improved breadgrain supply

situation. In view of a near-record wheat production, estimated as of June 1 at 1,337 million bushels and a carry-over of some 300 million, the United States Secretary of Agriculture announced early in June that consideration is being given to the introduction of acreage allotments and possible marketing quotas for the 1950 crop.

In Canada it is still too early to attempt any quantitative estimate of the 1949 wheat crop. Based on their intentions at April 30, farmers planned to seed almost three million more acres to wheat in 1949 than in 1948. Weather conditions in the Prairies, however, have been extremely variable with crop prospects ranging all the way from poor to excellent. A significant development in the Canadian wheat situation during the past month has been the decline in the price of Class II Commercial wheat, which is now selling under the price for wheat in the United Kingdom -- Canada agreement for the first time.

In the Southern Hemisphere seeding is progressing in both Australia and Argentina. No official estimates are available on Australian wheat acreage, but it is generally considered that it should equal last year's. In contrast to the proposed acreage reduction program in the United States, the Argentine Government has recommended an increase of 3.7 million acres to bring the wheat acreage up to 17.3 million acres.

Latest reports on crop conditions in Europe indicate that breadgrain production will be somewhat below that of 1948.

SCIENTISTS TO ARCTIC: A team of scientists and flyers took off from Rockcliffe Air Station, Ottawa, on July 5, on "Operation Magnetic II", third joint expedition of the Department of Mines and Resources and the R.C.A.F. to gather data on the location and movement of the North Magnetic Pole. Such data must be kept constantly up-to-date for the preparation of accurate magnetic charts, the Department of Mines and Resources has announced.

Headed by Ralph D. Hutchison, of Toronto, a member of the Dominion Observatory's Magnetic Division, the party will use special equipment to take readings on the magnetic field, largely in the vicinity of the pole. The scientists will endeavour to take magnetic observations at one point on Prince of Wales Island almost at the pole itself and at two others in close proximity to it on the west coast of Sommerset Island. Ten other stations will be occupied in the central and western Arctic Islands. Northern studies in recent years by Observatory scientists have placed the position of the Magnetic Pole on Prince of Wales Island at latitude 73 degrees north and longitude 100 degrees west. The project, part of a continuing program, will require about two months in the North this year.

Hutchison will be assisted by Philip N. Daykin, of Vancouver, who is on the Observatory staff for the summer months, and B. Shinman, Toronto, of the Geographical Bureau. Mr. Shinman, who is also working with the Department of Mines and Resources for the summer, will conduct geographical investigations at the various stations occupied. Hutchison and Shinman are both from the University of Toronto, Daykin is from the University of British Columbia. This will be Mr. Hutchison's second season with "Operation Magnetic".

A big R.C.A.F. Canso will carry the team farther north than any water-landing aircraft has ever flown, close to the 80th parallel of latitude and over 1000 miles inside the Arctic Circle.

Although temperatures in the vicinity of the Magnetic Pole are moderate at this time of the year, 40 degrees in daytime and a little below freezing at night, the crews are in danger of moving ice-floes penning in their aircraft.

Most of the food used by the expedition is dehydrated and twice-monthly flights down to Coral Harbour will be made to pick up supplies and mail. Most of the R.C.A.F. members are experienced Northern flyers with F/O J.E. Goldsmith, D.F.C., A.F.C., the navigator, and Sgt. A.V. Hillman, the engineer, veterans of all three pole-locating operations.

STUDY CANADIAN ARMY: A close study of the Canadian Army and its place in the community life of Canada will be made by two British officers who will tour military installations and bases this month. They are Brig. G.D.G.

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Heyman, CBE, and Col. R.P. de Winton, CBE, both of the British Joint Services Mission (Army Staff) in Washington.

Scheduled to arrive in Canada on July 10 and remain until July 24, the two officers will visit such places as Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort Churchill, Edmonton, Whitehorse, Chilliwack and Vancouver, Army Headquarters announced.

Brig. Heyman is well-versed in the mechanics of organizing and maintaining an army. A graduate of the Staff College at Camberley, England, he took an important part in planning the landings in Europe, North Africa and Sicily. In 1941 he commanded an infantry battalion and later became Director of Plans for the Middle East Forces. During 1946 and 1947 he was employed as deputy-chief of Internal Affairs and Communications Division in Germany as well as chairman of the de-Nazification Board in the Control Commission for Germany. This work involved police, education, local government communications and de-Nazification.

He has held his present post since 1947.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices across Canada in May totalled 63,700, down from the April figure of 69,000, but up from the May, 1948 total of 42,300, according to the Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the month there were 95,800 ordinary claims on the live unemployment register compared with 134,500 at the end of April and 71,000 at May 31, 1948.

A total of 150,700 persons received one or more benefit payments during May, amounting to \$5,511,100 for a total of 2,474,100 compensated unemployed days compared with 191,700 beneficiaries paid \$7,605,800 for 3,400,400 compensated days in April and 107,300 beneficiaries paid \$3,666,600 for 1,887,300 compensated days in May last year.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.4 days in May, 17.7 days in April and 17.6 days a year ago. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.56 in May, \$39.68 in April, and \$34.16 in May, 1948, while the average amount of benefit paid per compensated day was \$2.23 in May, \$2.24 in April, and \$1.94 in May last year.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 23 amounted to 75,036,000 bushels compared with 80,881,000 on June 16, and 49,706,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 23 totalled 5,870,700 bushels compared with 1,788,800 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 153,602,100 bushels compared with 117,446,100.

LEADING MINERALS: Output of 11 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals moved to lower levels in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the first four months of this year, production was advanced in all but four items. In the month there were gains in cement, copper, gold, iron ore, and petroleum; in the four-month period decreases occurred in asbestos, lead, lime, and silver. In both periods, the sharp fall in the production of asbestos was a result of the labour dispute.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output for April was as follows by items, totals for April last year being in brackets: asbestos, 16,000 (61,600) tons; cement, 1,536,900 (1,268,000) barrels; clay products, \$1,229,800 (\$1,278,300); coal, 1,227,000 (1,605,300) tons; copper, 45,095,900 (41,829,600) pounds; gold, 325,200 (286,100) fine ounces; gypsum, 163,200 (222,100) tons; iron ore, 104,000 (57,900) tons.

AIR SQUADRONS TO U.S.: Two Royal Canadian Navy air squadrons, No.'s 825 and 826, flew from their base at Dartmouth, N.S., to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, on July 7, for approximately three months' combined training and manoeuvres with the U.S.N.

This is the latest in a series of training schemes designed to standardize techniques and methods employed by the Canadian Services with those of the United States Armed Forces.

The two squadrons form the R.C.N.'s 18th Carrier Air Group, flying Firefly Mark 1 and Mark 5 aircraft and specializing in anti-submarine operations. While with the U.S.N. they will train in American carrier landing methods and anti-submarine procedures. Flying will be done from U.S.N. carriers and U.S. Naval Air Stations in the Quonset Point area.

For the past three months 18th C.A.G. of the R.C.N. has been carrying out an intensive anti-submarine working up program with the Royal Navy submarine H.M.S. "Tudor".

For several of the group's officers it will be the second spell of training with the U.S.N. this year. Last winter, with other Canadian naval pilots and observers, they attended a five-week anti-submarine course at the United States Naval Air Station at San Diego, California. The Canadian Government bears the cost of these combined exercises.

CANADA - SWEDEN ACCORD: Trade between Canada and Sweden may be carried on in future on either a United States dollar or a Canadian dollar basis, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, announced on July 8.

Heretofore exporters shipping to Sweden have been required to obtain payment in U.S. dollars. Under arrangements made with the Swedish authorities, Sweden is being designated

as a "special arrangement" country as from July 11. Consequently Canadian dollars will also be acceptable in payment for exports to Sweden.

The arrangements also will enable Canadians to obtain permits through their banks for the expenditure of any reasonable amounts of Canadian dollars for travel to Sweden. Sweden is thus placed on the same basis, so far as Canadian travellers are concerned, as France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and countries in the sterling area.

Previously, travel expenditures in Sweden were in practice made in U.S. dollars and were therefore limited by the travel ration of \$150 U.S. covering the period from November 16, 1948 to November 15, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES: Government fisheries officials of both Canada and the United States met in Ottawa on July 8 and 9 for routine discussions on administration of two West Coast international treaties, the Fisheries Department announced on July 6.

The discussions which dealt with the operations of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and the International Halibut Commission, were a continuation of exchange of views between Canadian and United States Government administrators which began last year when the two Commissions met simultaneously for the first time at Ottawa.

Described as "strictly informal" the deliberations were under the chairmanship of Stewart Bates, federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Attending the discussions were officials of the Department of Fisheries and the Department of External Affairs; Dr. W.M. Chapman, of the U.S. State Department and officials of the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service.

FARM CASH INCOME UP: Farmers' receipts from the sale of farm products in the first three months of this year reached a total of \$406,386,000, showing an increase of almost seven per cent over the same period of 1948, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Cash income from the sale of field crops at \$133,878,000 for the first quarter of 1949, was up more than 20 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$108,721,000. The increase can be largely attributed to increased marketings of the five principal grains and a higher price for wheat.

Income from the sale of livestock and livestock products totalling \$264,776,000 for the January-March period of this year is relatively unchanged from that of the same period of 1948. With the exception of cattle and calves, the 1949 marketings of livestock were down this year as against last. Prices, on the other hand, were without exception, higher than a year ago with the index of livestock prices indicating an overall increase of more than 20 per cent.

APRIL PRODUCTION INDEX SETS RECORD

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: The index of production for the month of April, last, reached 187.2, which was at a peace time high. The corresponding figure for March of this year was 185.5 and for the same month a year ago 184.1. The previous peace time high was reached in December, 1948, when the index stood at 185.8. Increased production of durable goods was primarily responsible for the rise with the subindex for transportation equipment moving from 252.5 in March to 266.7 for April while that for motor vehicles moved from 189.3 to 212.9. In both these cases new highs since 1945 were reached, it is reported in the Statistical Review, issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

The cost-of-living index showed a slight increase between April 1 and May 2 moving from 159.3 to 159.5. This was caused by the rise in the food index of a full point from 198.5 to 199.5 at which point it was 5.9 points below the October, 1948, mark of 205.4. Upward movement in the food index was in part, at least, offset by the decline in the fuel index which, owing to lower prices in Ontario and Quebec, dropped from 131.0 to 129.1. Fluctuations in the indexes of the other groups making up the cost-of-living index were within very narrow ranges.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The May monthly average of the weekly wholesale price index of industrial materials dropped rather sharply from that of April, last, the figures being 149.9 and 153.9 respectively. This drop in a wholesale price index may well reflect the indication of increased production referred to above. Wholesale prices for Canadian farm products moved slightly higher from 147.3 in April to 147.6 in May as compared with 150.4 in May, 1948.

Common stock prices as reflected in the weekly investors' index of common stock prices (1935-1939=100) showed continued weakness with the index dropping from 105.4 for April 28 to 103.1 for May 26. The monthly average of this index has now declined steadily since November, 1948, when it stood at 117.8. The high since this series was inaugurated was reached in June, 1948, when a mark of 120.3 was reached. Mining stock prices were also substantially lower in May with the composite index for 30 representative stocks dropping from 84.9 on April 28 to 80.4 for May 26. The drop was particularly sharp in the base metal stocks which, reflecting recent severe cuts in metal prices, moved between April 28 and May 26 from 110.2 to 103.3. The monthly average of this weekly index number has now declined from a high of 128.6 reached in January, 1949, to 107.5 for May. The stock price index for 25 representative gold stocks moved within much narrower limits with the May average of the weekly figure standing at 69.4 down 2.9 points

from the April mark of 72.3 but above the figures for the first three months of this year.

Canada's civilian labour force as of March 5, 1949, was estimated to total 4,899 thousand persons. This compares with 4,825 thousand on February 21, 1948, and 4,706 thousand on March 1, 1947. The civilian labour force is defined as the total number of persons over 14 years of age working or available for work for salaries, wages or profits. Since it is possible for persons attending schools, keeping house, or voluntarily not in the labour force to move in or out of it at will the figure constantly fluctuates, reaching the year's low point towards the end of winter and its high point at the end of summer. Unemployed numbered 199 thousand, seasonal influences being mainly responsible. This figure is approximately 4.1 per cent of the total labour force.

Labour income for the month of March, 1949, was \$605 million, unchanged from the February estimate. In September, 1948, it was \$664 million. This, however, included retroactive payments to railway systems employees amounting to \$31 million.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Commercial failures during January, 1949, totalled 97. Failures during February and March, last, were 93 and 80 respectively, thus giving a quarterly total of 270, the largest quarterly total since the first quarter of 1941 when failures numbered 294. Subsequent to the year 1941 failures in the first quarter of each year declined steadily until in 1946 only 54 were reported. Since that date the trend has been in the opposite direction with failures during the first quarter of 1947 totalling 120 while in the similar quarter of 1948 they numbered 203.

Failures were greater than in the first quarter of the previous year in all of the four main economic groups, the trade group leading with 93 failures. This was an increase of 26 or 44.9 per cent over the 1948 total of 67. The manufacturing group ranked next with 57 failures compared to 39 in the first quarter of 1948. Failures in the service group increased from 42 in the initial three months of 1948 to 51 during the same period of the current year.

Although an analysis of the liabilities of the defaulting firms reveals that they were greater than for the same periods for any year since 1936 it must be remembered that there has been a considerable rise in prices and values since that year. Thus, though the total of \$4,196 thousand for the first quarter of 1949 compares in absolute figures with \$4,484 thousand in the same period of 1936 on the basis of 1936 prices and values, the 1949 figures would be reduced very considerably.

PLAN "EXERCISE EAGLE," AUGUST 4-7

LARGEST EVER HELD: Plans for one of the largest operational exercises ever held by Canada's defence forces in peacetime are now complete and final preparations for "Exercise Eagle" are under way; it was announced on July 12, by Defence Headquarters. The exercise will be held between August 4 - 7 in Canada's northwest, along the Northwest Highway System.

Fighting paratroops, air crews, ground crews, vehicles, equipment, fighter and bomber planes and operational and administrative staff will converge on the operational base at Grande Prairie for several days prior to the start of the joint operation. It is expected that more than 1,000 servicemen will be based at the northern town while the exercise is taking place.

Grande Prairie, Alberta, and Fort St. John and Dawson Creek in British Columbia, and the Peace River bridge, about 12 miles southeast of Fort St. John, are to be the focal points when the Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force combine to carry out high speed air-transported defence tactics.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS

Airborne men of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and fighters and bombers of the Royal Canadian Air Force will combine to carry out an airborne assault. The big training exercise has been designed to test the P.P.C.L.I. in their new role as an airborne, air-transported fighting battalion and to exercise R.C.A.F. fighter, bomber and transport squadrons in supporting the high speed attack.

"Exercise Eagle" has been planned and will be carried out under the joint direction of Maj. Gen. M.H.S. Penhale, General Officer Commanding Western Command, and Air Vice Marshal Hugh Campbell, Air Officer Commanding North West Air Command.

Tactical commander of the Army forces taking part in "Eagle" will be Brigadier M.P. Bogert, present Area Officer Commanding British Columbia Area, and Air Commodore Martin Costello, commander of the RCAF Group, Winnipeg, will command RCAF forces. The two commanders will be based at Grande Prairie and subsequently at Fort St. John as the operations progress.

The big job of airlifting fighting troops from their operational base at Grande Prairie to the assault area will be carried out by RCAF aircraft.

Following the air reconnaissance and air superiority battle carried out by the RCAF during the first phase of "Exercise Eagle," gliders heavily laden with troops and equipment will make dawn landings in selected areas. When this attack has been successfully delivered

ed the main attack of P.P.C.L.I. paratroopers will be launched on another objective.

About 150 paratroopers will "hit the silk" as their planes fly over the objective.

A defending force consisting of RCAF personnel and Army Reserve Force officers and men is being set up in actual defensive positions. Squadron Leader D. MacDonald, Commander of Fort St. John Station, is in charge of "enemy" defence arrangements. Harvard aircraft from Edmonton's 418 Auxiliary Squadron and Mustangs from 417 RCAF Fighter Squadron, Rivers, Man., as well as a RCAF Mobile Radar Unit will be used to oppose the Grande Prairie attacking forces.

First day of actual operations will take place August 5 when photo reconnaissance planes of the "attacking" force will probe defences in the battle area. At the same time fighter planes from 402 Auxiliary Squadron, Winnipeg; 406 Auxiliary Squadron, Saskatoon; and 442 Auxiliary Squadron, Vancouver, will fight for air supremacy over the battle area. Edmonton's 418 Auxiliary Squadron and Saskatoon's 406 Auxiliary Squadron will provide the photo reconnaissance and bomber force.

AERIAL STRAFING

On the day of the ground assault, August 6, aerial strafing and low-level bombing attacks will support the paratroopers as they jump into battle.

Airborne officers and men of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry taking part in the Exercise will be under the command of Lt. Col. D.C. Cameron, DSO.

A staff of "battle umpires" will judge the course and effect of both ground and air battles.

From the time the exercise starts until the capture of Dawson Creek every effort is to be made to simulate real battle conditions. Planes will fly into "enemy" territory observing wireless silence and using operational navigational methods. Troops on the ground will be entirely self-supporting both in personal and fighting equipment. Low-level bombing and strafing as well as fighter planes will fly over fighting areas.

Shortly after completion of "Exercise Eagle" a second phase of summer activities in the north will commence with "Exercise North III". More than 155 reserve force officers from units in Alberta and British Columbia, who had witnessed and taken part in "Eagle", will be moved up the Alaska Highway from Fort St. John to Whitehorse, Yukon, carrying out tactical exercises enroute. This year, "North III" is to study military problems between Whitehorse and the Alaska-Canadian border.

I.L.O. AT GENEVA: The International Labour Organization on July 11 sent to its member Governments for possible ratification the text of a new world convention guaranteeing the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

The instrument, which was adopted at Geneva on July 11 at the 32nd session of the International Labour Conference, supplements the 1948 convention on freedom of association.

The main points of the new convention are:

1. It protects workers against anti-union discrimination with respect to their employment.
2. It forbids making the employment of a worker subject to his refraining from joining a union or subject to his relinquishing union membership.
3. It forbids the discharge of a worker for union membership or for union activity outside working hours.
4. It protects both employers' and workers' organizations against interference by each other.
5. It calls for machinery appropriate to national conditions where necessary to ensure and respect organizing rights.
6. It asks for measures appropriate to national conditions where necessary to promote machinery for voluntary negotiation between employers and workers.

ARMED FORCES OR POLICE

The document leaves to national laws or regulations the extent to which the convention shall apply to armed forces or police.

Public servants engaged in the administration of the member state are removed from the scope of the convention without prejudice to their rights or statutes.

In three and one half weeks of deliberations at the International Labour Organization's 32nd general Conference at Geneva, 550 delegates and advisers from 50 countries adopted three new International Labour Conventions and revised five others, approved three new Recommendations and revised another, and voted resolutions charting I.L.O. policy in several fields.

The Conference also approved a budget of \$5,983,526 for 1950.

It scrutinized the manner in which member countries are applying I.L.O. Conventions, and it debated a report on economic and social trends and the work of the organization presented by Director-General David A. Morse.

The three new and five revised Conventions brought to a total of 98 the number of such international instruments adopted to date by I.L.O. The new and revised Recommendations raised the total to 90.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT: Continuing the gains of earlier months, Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to an all-time monthly high in April. The rise in the month was principally due to sharply increased output in the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was lower.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output in April amounted to 1,845,400 barrels as compared with the previous peak of 1,748,400 attained in March, and was more than double the April, 1948 figure of 795,700 barrels. During the first four months of this year, output totalled 6,393,400 barrels as against 3,169,600 in the similar period last year.

Alberta accounted for 1,714,000 barrels in April compared with 702,700 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose sharply to 893,900 barrels from 179,600, Redwater to 343,500 barrels from nil, and Lloydminster to 68,000 barrels from 37,200. Crude output from Turner Valley dropped to 311,900 barrels against 386,700.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in May were maintained at the high levels of previous months this year, the total standing at 26,708 units compared with 26,685 in the preceding month, 25,566 in March, and 21,368 in May last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative total for the first five months of this year was 110,019 units compared with 105,820 in the like period last year.

GRAIN STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 29 amounted to 70,343,000 bushels compared with 75,036,000 on June 23, and 48,340,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 29 totalled 5,325,500 bushels compared with 2,352,900 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 158,927,600 bushels compared with 119,799,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales rose sharply during the week ending July 2, the all-Canada figure averaging 27 per cent higher than in the similar period last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Large gains were shown in all provinces except British Columbia where a small decline was recorded.

STOCKS OF BUTTER: Stocks of creamery butter in Canada were somewhat higher on July 1, amounting to 42,150,000 pounds as compared with 23,674,000 on June 1 and 30,701,000 on the corresponding date last year.

T.B. SURVEYS FOR INDIANS: Several thousand Indians in Alberta, the Yukon and North West Territories are being X-rayed for tuberculosis this month as a part of a continuing drive for the detection and elimination of this disease in Canada the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, announced on July 13. In addition a substantial percentage of the white population in the remote sections of the territories will receive this free medical service while the mobile X-ray units are in their areas.

The mass X-ray program for this part of western Canada centres in the Charles Camell Indian Hospital, Edmonton, Mr. Martin stated. During July surveys are scheduled for the Hobbema Indian agency and for the Saddle Lake agency in the eastern part of Alberta.

A second X-ray unit will go up the Alaska Highway as far as it goes into the Yukon Territory. X-ray services in this area will be provided for the white population in the settlements along the highway as well as for the Indians. Arrangements have been made for moving the X-ray equipment by boat along the Yukon River and by air to Dawson City and Mayo Landing.

A third X-ray unit will go to the Great Slave Lake area to X-ray all the Indians in the Fort Resolution agency and the entire population of the Yellowknife settlement.

Already completed are mass surveys on the Sarcee reserve, just outside Calgary, and on the Blood reserve at Cardston. Mobile X-ray equipment was also sent with the treaty party which travelled down the Athabasca River and visited settlements on Lake Athabasca.

DIEPPE CEREMONIES, AUG. 19: Army Headquarters announced on July 13 the names of 29 veterans who will take part in this year's memorial ceremonies at Dieppe on August 19.

The party will represent Canadian Army units which participated in the Dieppe Raid of 1942. They will assemble in Montreal on August 13 and, the following day, will be flown by RCAF to Northolt, England. From there, the veterans will go on by train and boat to the continent. They will return to Canada on August 22.

Members of the detachment, under command of Lt.-Col. J. Begg, Calgary, include:

QUEBEC COMMAND: Capt. D.L. Hart, 3 Cdn. Inf. Div. Sigs., Montreal; Capt. J. Roy, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, Montréal; Lt. T.M. Barott, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal; RCMS J.R.M. Delabryere, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, Montreal; Sgt. J.P. Gagnon, Supplementary Reserve, Quebec City.

CENTRAL COMMAND: Lt.-Col. C.R. Ostrander, Supplementary Reserve, Toronto and Ostrander, Ont.; Lt.-Col. J.G. Housser, The Royal Regiment

of Canada, Toronto; Maj. W.R. Moffat, The Toronto Scottish Regiment (MG), Toronto; RSM T.B. Bailie, the Toronto Scottish Regiment (MG), Toronto; CSM N. McIver, The Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto; Pte. J.A. Ryan, The Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto; Maj. B.S. Wilson, The Essex Scottish, Windsor; CQMS J.W.A. Leopold, the Essex Scottish, Windsor; Piper J.A. Copland, The Essex Scottish, Windsor; Maj. E.G.V. Wright, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton; Sgt. H. Rowland, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Hamilton; Sgt. E.L. Wilkes, 7 Fd. Sqn. RCE, London, Ont.; Sgt. H.N. Lowe, The Lorne Scots, Brampton, Ont.; Cpl. C.M. Blondin, 11 Fd. Sqn. RCE, Samia, Ont.; Cpl. K.H. Curry, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Stoney Creek, Ont.; Cpl. I.C. Huras, 26 Fd. Pk. Sqn. RCE, Stratford, Ont.

PRAIRIE COMMAND: Capt. B.A. Beer, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg; Pipe Major A. Graham, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg; Sgt. C.E. Wiley, The South Saskatchewan Regiment, Weyburn, Sask.; Capt. V.H. Coon, The South Saskatchewan Regiment, Weyburn, Sask.

WESTERN COMMAND: Lt.-Col. J. Begg, Supplementary Reserve, Calgary; SSM T.R. Cunningham, The King's Own Calgary Regiment (14 Armd. Regt.), Calgary; Lt.-Col. G.B. Buchanan, Supplementary Reserve, Medicine Hat, Alta.; TCMS A.H. Svendsen, The King's Own Calgary Regiment (14 Armd. Regt.), Dixon, Alta.

In addition, Maj.-Gen. A.E. Walford, CB, CBE, MM, ED, former Adjutant-General and now a Montreal business man, will join the detachment in France for the actual ceremonies.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE: The Supplementary Reserve, immediate source of additional specialists and technicians for the Canadian Army in the event of war, is to be better organized and progressively built up to required strength, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton indicated on July 13.

The Army, apparently, wants to know just how many "experts" it can call upon in an emergency, and wants to list their peculiar qualifications and specialties. Just as important, it wants to know where they can be located in a hurry.

In the event of a national emergency, the Supplementary Reserve is expected to provide the basic administrative and directing personnel of units not included in the existing Reserve Force but required to complete mobilization. Its trained officers and men will also fill gaps in Reserve Force units, bolster instructional staffs, and provide technical experts for specialized work as it develops.

CANADIAN MILITARY OBSERVERS: The nomination of three Canadian military observers to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan was announced on July 14 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

The three Canadian Army officers selected are: Lt.-Col. A.G. Wygard of Ottawa; Maj. W.T. Thompson, M.C., Toronto and Maj. C.D. Ives, Charlottetown, P.E.I. They will leave Ottawa for New Delhi, India, via New York, on July 16, to replace Brig. A.V. Tremaine, CBE, of Ottawa; Maj. W.H.L. Sellings of Winnipeg and Maj. M.F.P. Vallee of Quebec City, who were appointed to the Commission last January. Lt.-Col. H.H. Angle, DSO, of Kelowna, B.C., who was also appointed to the Commission at that time is remaining in India. Major Sellings and Major Vallee returned to Canada recently and Brig. Tremaine will return within the next few weeks.

Eight countries, including Canada, were invited to nominate observers on the Commission. They are the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and the United States. The requirements were that all such observers should be English-speaking officers and from countries not immediately concerned with the differences between Pakistan and India. Further, they were selected from countries having no colonial possessions in the Far East.

BY AIR TO NEW DELHI

The three Canadian observers, who have been called out to active duty with the Canadian Army, will assemble at Ottawa before leaving for the United Nations' headquarters in New York. From there, they will travel by air to New Delhi.

Lt.-Col. Wygard served with a Polish armoured division in 1939 and escaped through France to the United Kingdom. He transferred to the Canadian Army as a lieutenant in 1942 and served in various staff appointments in Canada and overseas throughout the war. He holds Ph. D. degrees from European universities in Economics and International Law and also served in Kashmir from 1934-35 as Polish Trade Commissioner.

Major Thompson was commissioned in the RCA in 1941 and served overseas with the 8th Field Regiment from December of that year until returning to Canada three years later. He left the Active Force in 1946 and has since served with the 42 Medium Regiment, RCA, (Reserve Force). He was promoted to the rank of major and appointed battery commander in January 1947.

Major Ives served with the 5th Canadian Medium Regiment as troop commander and quartermaster in Italy and Northwest Europe. He was also quartermaster of the 2/13 Canadian Field Regiment with the Occupation Forces in Germany.

HIRING AND SEPARATION RATES: Overall hiring and separation rates for all industries have shown a general decline during the period from March 1947 to February 1949, covered by a new report on hirings and separations, based on data obtained by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Reflecting the normal seasonal fluctuations in employment the report shows generally higher rates of hirings than of separations during the spring and summer months; a tendency towards equality in the Fall and early Winter; and generally higher rates of separations than of hirings during the Winter and early Spring.

Hirings in Canadian industry were smaller in proportion to the average number of workers on payrolls during January and February this year than in the corresponding months of 1948, amounting to six per cent in January compared with seven per cent and four per cent in February and five a year earlier. Separations were at the same rate of seven per cent both in January this year and last, but were down to six per cent of the average number on payroll in February this year as against seven per cent in February, 1948. These figures compare with eight per cent for both hirings and separations in March, 1947, first month of the period covered.

CIGARETTE RELEASES UP: Cigarette releases in May rose to an all-time monthly high figure of 1,529 million, comparing with 1,342 million in April and 1,265 million in May last year. Cumulative total of releases for the first five months of this year was 6,717 million as compared with 6,385 million in the same period of 1948.

Releases of cigars in May increased to 18.4 million from 17.0 million in April and 14.2 million in May last year.

SEA FURIES GROUNDED: Sixteen Sea Fury aircraft of the Royal Canadian Navy's 19th Carrier Air Group, now at the Joint Air School at Rivers, Manitoba, have been temporarily grounded as a precautionary measure, it was announced at Naval Headquarters on July 13. Some modifications are well in hand with the manufacturers and when these have been made the air group will continue its training schedule.

The Sea Fury is one of the newest and fastest propeller-driven carrier-borne aircraft in the world and is also used in the Royal Navy and other Commonwealth navies. In view of the advanced design of the machines, the need for modification is not unexpected or unusual.

The 19th Carrier Air Group, which consists of 803 and 883 Fighter squadrons, arrived at Rivers from the R.C.N. Air Station, Dartmouth, N.S., in late June to carry out ground support training with the Army.