



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE:** The Department of External Affairs announced on April 4 that the following Note dated April 1 had been sent to the Soviet Embassy, in reply to a long Note dated March 31 which had been received from the Soviet Embassy concerning the North Atlantic Treaty.

The Soviet Note had already been publicized. It repeated statements previously made by the Soviet Government on January 29.

OTTAWA, April 1, 1949

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note No. 9 of March 31, 1949, with which you forward, on the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a memorandum of the Government of the U.S.S.R. concerning the North Atlantic Treaty, and to request you to convey the following to your Government.

As has been repeatedly stated by representatives of the Canadian Government, the North Atlantic Treaty is fully in accord with the principles and Charter of the United Nations

and is not specifically directed against any power. The Treaty states in the first paragraph of the Preamble that the parties "reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments." Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations specifically recognizes the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs "until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." A reading of the text of the North Atlantic Treaty should convince all that it does not conflict in any way with the Charter of the United Nations nor, specifically, with Article 51.

The text of the Treaty also makes it clear that the parties have no aggressive aims. The Preamble states that the parties "are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security," and the Articles of the Treaty are exclusively concerned with protection against armed attack from any quarter.

It is clear, therefore, that the North Atlantic Treaty is not directed against any

### CANADA PROTESTS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**ASSOCIATED WITH U.S.:** The Department of External Affairs announced on April 2 that the United States Legations in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia on April 2 presented to the Hungarian, Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments notes of protest concerning violations of clauses of the Peace Treaties with these countries which provide for the protection of human rights.

The Canadian Government is formally associated with the United States protests to Hungary and Roumania. In presenting the note to the Bulgarian Government, the United States Chargé d'Affaires has stated orally that the Canadian Government has requested that the Bulgarian Government be informed that the Canadian views are identical with those of the United States.

The relevant article of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary is Article 2 which reads as follows:

- "1. Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.
- "2. Hungary further undertakes that the laws in force in Hungary shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Hungarian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter."

Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Roumania and Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria are similar in content.

In its notes, the United States Government

concludes that, on the basis of its observations since the entry into force of the Treaties of Peace, these three Governments have deliberately and systematically denied to their people the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which they had pledged to secure under the Treaties. The United States Government points out that these Governments have denied to their people the right to life and liberty, to freedom of political opinion, to freedom of press and publication, to freedom of public meeting on political matters and to freedom of religious worship.

The United States Government mentions specifically the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty and of the Lutheran Bishop Ordass in Hungary, the sentence to life imprisonment of Iuliu Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party in Roumania, the dissolution of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in Roumania, the dissolution of the National Agrarian Union and the Bulgarian Socialist Party in Bulgaria, the execution of Nikolo Petkov, the leader of the National Agrarian Union Party in Bulgaria, the purge of Opposition Deputies from the Grand National Assembly of Bulgaria and the religious persecution exemplified by the recent measures directed against the Protestant denominations in Bulgaria.

The United States Government points out that it has drawn attention on appropriate occasions to the flagrant conduct of these three Governments in violating the clauses of the Treaty of Peace relating to human rights but that this conduct has not been modified. The United States Government therefore has called upon the Governments of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of these violations and has requested the Governments to specify the steps which they are prepared to take in implementing fully the clauses of the Treaties which relate to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Roumania and Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria are similar in content.

In its notes the United Kingdom Government states that as a party to the Treaty of Peace which entered into force on September 15, 1947, His Majesty's Government have kept a close watch on the actions of these three governments in relation to the provisions of those articles and have concluded with regret that the governments have deliberately and systematically denied to their people the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which they had pledged to secure under the Treaties.

Freedom of life and liberty, of political

**MR. BERRY RESIGNS:** Resignation of J.H. Berry, C.M.G., O.B.E., from his positions as Director-General of the Import Control Branch, effective April 30, and as Chairman of the Crown Assets Allocation Committee and President of the War Assets Corporation, effective July 30, 1949, was announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, on April 1. Mr. Berry will be returning to private business.

The Minister also announced the resignation of F.K. Ashbaugh as Steel Controller. At the same time he announced the appointment of the Deputy Steel Controller, Douglas A. Jones, to the post vacated by Mr. Ashbaugh.

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL:** A major step in eliminating many of the formalities involved in crossing international boundaries by air was announced on April 4 by the International Civil Aviation Organization. The step was the adoption by the Council, the Executive body of ICAO, of a set of uniform rules to which the customs, immigration and related regulations of the 51 member states of ICAO are to be adjusted so far as they apply to international air transportation.

These new rules climax three years of studies and meetings by the Facilitation of International Air Transport Division and the Air Transport Committee of ICAO. The International Air Transport Association, representing the scheduled international airline operators, as well as Fédération Internationale des Transports Aériens Privés (non-scheduled carriers) and the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (private flyers), co-operated and made suggestions concerning the development of these rules.

The new rules will make international air travel simpler by reducing the nations' entrance and exit requirements and by standardizing the number and content of forms required by authorities at point of entry airports.

opinion, of expression and of religious worship is denied to those who are not of the same opinion as the governments.

The United Kingdom Government mentions specifically the prejudice and improperly conducted trials of religious leaders in Hungary, the sentence to life imprisonment of Iuliu Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party in Roumania, the persecution of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in Roumania and the trials of the fifteen protestant pastors in Bulgaria.

The United Kingdom Government states that it considers that the three governments have repeatedly violated and continue to violate the provisions of the Treaties of Peace relating to human rights. They accordingly call upon the three governments to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of these violations.

dizing the number and content of forms required by authorities at point of entry airports. The rules take the form of international standards which each ICAO member state had undertaken to put into effect in its own territories. Their implementation is expected to cut down waiting time for air passengers on international routes, to eliminate much of the paper work that delays travellers and requires airlines to employ large clerical staffs. They are expected to have some effect eventually on the cost of air travel and of air cargo.

#### NEW REGULATIONS

Conspicuous in the new regulations is a group of standard forms -- passenger, crew and cargo manifests, embarkation-disembarkation cards, baggage declarations, etc. -- plus limitations on the number of these forms which any ICAO state may demand of aircraft and of passengers landing in its territories. Included is a provision which would eliminate in-transit visa requirements for passengers arriving and departing on the same through flight and which would rule out the need for producing passenger and cargo manifests for customs and immigration authorities during such flights.

The embarkation-disembarkation card, which can be filled out by each passenger during flight, is designed to ban the many forms now used to obtain immigration control information from temporary visitors after arrival or before departure. Acceptance of this card will also eliminate the necessity for travellers having to obtain temporary entry permits and may lead to the further reciprocal elimination of entrance visas for temporary visitors.

The ICAO Facilitation Standards provide that national governments should not require such forms as certificates of good conduct and good health for purposes of entry, and that disinsectization and other public health pro-

cedures should as much as possible be carried out during flight so that a further reduction in time spent on the ground will result.

Unless a majority of ICAO's 51 member nations disapproves the rules by next August 1, they will come into force on March 1, 1950. This time is provided to permit each nation to alter its national legislation and regulations so as to bring the standards into force. According to the Convention on International Civil Aviation which every member of ICAO has ratified, each nation must put ICAO standards into force in its own territories. Should it be unable to comply in all respects, it must inform ICAO of the differences which will exist, and in turn the Organization must acquaint all other member states of these differences.

ICAO has already reported progress on its air transportation facilitation program, with certain of its standard forms and manifests already put into use by some 37 of the Organization's member nations.

**BRAZILIAN SCHOLARSHIP:** The Department of External Affairs announced on April 4 that the Brazilian Government has offered a scholarship to be awarded to a Canadian citizen for study at a recognized Brazilian university. Professional men and women with an appropriate university degree are eligible.

The scholarship is intended to run for six months, from July to December, 1949. Its total value is approximately \$1200 (22,800 cruzeiros). The successful candidate will be expected to pay his own travel expenses to and from Brazil.

Applications should contain a biography of the candidate, including a full description of academic and professional career and an outline of the proposed course of study in Brazil. Letters of recommendation should also be included or names of persons from whom information may be obtained. Applications should be sent before May 1, 1949, to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, which will transmit them to the Brazilian Government. Announcement of the award will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

**WILDLIFE WEEK:** The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following announcement on April 4:

"In 1947 Parliament passed an Act providing for a National Wildlife Week in Canada to stimulate interest in the conservation of our wildlife resources. The week is timed to take place covering the 10th day of April, the birthday of the late Jack Miner, the famous Canadian conservationist. This year National Wildlife Week will be celebrated from April 10 to April 16.

"Our country has been bountifully endowed with wildlife resources. It is the duty of those of us who are now alive to safeguard and preserve them for future generations of Cana-

dians. Such a duty not only falls upon governments. It is the responsibility of all citizens. By protecting and increasing our wildlife the nation will benefit immeasurably.

"Jack Miner played an outstanding part in developing bird sanctuaries and in stimulating interest in the conservation of Canadian wildlife. I hope that citizens of all parts of Canada will take the opportunity presented by National Wildlife Week to honour his memory and to ensure, in various ways, that the benefits derived from our wildlife resources will be passed on in even greater abundance to those who come after us."

**CARLOADINGS:** Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended March 26 totalled 73,172 cars compared with 72,991 in the preceding week and 68,813 cars in the same week last year. The gain over 1948 was 4,359 cars or 6.3 per cent. Grain loadings featured the advance, increasing from 4,643 cars to 7,894. Ores and concentrates were up 287 cars over last year at 2,374 cars, and gasoline and oils from 3,207 to 4,469 cars. Iron and steel products advanced 416 cars to 1,974, and autos moved in greater volume this year, up 286 cars. L.C.L. merchandise registered a gain from 16,840 to 18,396 cars. Considerable declines, however, were shown in loadings of pulpwood, lumber, woodpulp and paper. Receipts from foreign connections receded from 39,906 cars in the 12th week of 1948 to 31,278 cars.

**FITNESS TRAINING:** The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin announced on April 4 that money has been appropriated to assist qualified Canadian students to take post-graduate training in recreation and physical fitness.

This action was taken, he said, on the advice of the National Council of Physical Fitness which has set up a special committee to develop the rules under which the assistance will be granted and to consider applications received.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:** Increased numbers of claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed in local offices throughout Canada in February as compared with the same month last year, all provinces recording higher totals. The month's aggregate, however, was below that of January, lower figures being shown for all regions.

**CHART BOOK OF EMPLOYMENT:** The Bureau of Statistics has published its second annual chart book of employment and payrolls in certain industries. The present volume brings forward the series established during the war by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and continued by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply until 1946, when they were transferred to the Bureau.

## STATEMENT ON SIGNING OF ATLANTIC TREATY

**BY MR. PEARSON:** The following is complete text of the statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D.C., on April 4:

"Last week the Parliament of Canada, with only two dissenting voices, endorsed the Treaty which we sign here today. This virtual unanimity reflected the views of the Canadian people who feel deeply and instinctively that this treaty is not a pact for war, but a pledge for peace and progress.

### FEAR AND FRUSTRATION

"The North Atlantic Treaty was born out of fear and frustration; fear of the aggressive and subversive policies of communism and the effect of those policies on our own peace and security and well-being; frustration over the obstinate obstruction by communist states of our efforts to make the United Nations function effectively as a universal security system. This treaty, though born of fear and frustration, must, however, lead to positive social, economic and political achievements if it is to live; achievements which will extend beyond the time of emergency which gave it birth, or the geographical area which it now includes.

"This treaty does not, of itself ensure peace. It does, however, give us the promise of far greater security and stability than we possess today. By our combined efforts, we must convert this promise into performance or the treaty will remain no more than yet another expression of high but unattained ideals. That will not happen to our North Atlantic Pact if each of us accepts the challenge it proclaims; if each of us, with trust in the goodwill and peaceful policies of the others, will strive to make it something more than words. We know that we can do this. If it were not so, we would not today be giving this pledge to stand together in danger and to work together in peace.

"We, in this North Atlantic Community, the structure of which we now consolidate, must jealously guard the defensive and progressive

nature of our league. There can be no place in this group for power politics or imperialist ambitions on the part of any of its members. This is more than a treaty for defence. We must, of course, defend ourselves; and that is the first purpose of our pact; but, in doing so, we must never forget that we are now organizing force for peace so that peace can one day be preserved without force.

"We are a North Atlantic Community of twelve nations; and three hundred and fifty million people. We are strong in our lands and resources, in our industry and manpower. We are strong above all in our common tradition of liberty, in our common belief in the dignity of the individual, in our common heritage of social and political thought and in our resolve to defend our freedoms together. Security and progress, however, like peace and war, are indivisible. So there must be nothing narrow or exclusive about our league; no slackening of our interest in the welfare and security of all friendly people.

### WORLD COMMUNITY

"The North Atlantic Community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us. The world today is too small, too interdependent, for even regional isolation.

"This treaty is a forward move in man's progress from the waste land of his post war world, to better, safer ground. But as we reach the distant pastures, we see greener ones far on. As we reach the summit of this lofty peak, higher ones loom up beyond. We are forever climbing the ever mounting slope and must not rest until we reach the last objective of a sane and moral world.

"Our treaty is no mere Maginot line against annihilation; no mere fox-hole from fear, but the point from which we start for yet one more attack on all those evil forces that would block our way to justice and to peace.

"In that spirit, and with great pride, I sign this treaty as the delegate, and the servant of my country."

**H.M.C.S. "MAGNIFICENT" AT SEA:** A two day convoy exercise wound up the major portion of combined exercises involving ships of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies Squadron and the Canadian Navy. The exercise commenced within a few hours of leaving the large American Naval base of Guantanamo, Cuba, March 29, where the R.C.N. and British ships spent a four-day rest period.

The convoy - represented by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, "Gold Ranger" - was escorted by the carrier "Magnificent", cruiser "Jamaica" and the destroyers "Athabaskan", "Nootka" and "Haida", with the frigates "Bigbury Bay",

"Whitesand Bay" and "Antigonish" and the sloop "Snipe" forming the anti-submarine screen. Somewhere ahead, between Cuba and Bermuda, lurked the British submarine, H.M.S. "Iudor", and the cruisers "Glasgow" and "Ontario", acting as "enemy" raiders.

The first action developed early in the afternoon of March 30, when the radar and aircraft screen confirmed the "enemy" cruisers were closing in from the eastward. Taking the three tribal destroyers under her command, H.M.S. "Jamaica" was detached from the convoy to hold the opposing cruisers off. By late afternoon smoke screens could be seen low on

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the horizon from "Magnificent's" decks, indicating the spirited "battle" in progress. Action by "Jamaica" and the destroyers was successful in warding off a direct assault on the convoy and the "enemy" cruisers retired, considering themselves too badly mauled to attack again.

Submarine attack by H.M.S. "Tudor" was expected by dawn, March 31, but the British sub held her hand until late morning when, apparently unable to penetrate through the screening destroyers and frigates, she fired smoke candles to the surface to simulate torpedoes fired at long range.

**NAVY WELCOMES NEWFOUNDLAND:** Newfoundland was officially welcomed into the Dominion Friday, April 1 by the combined Pacific and Atlantic Coast squadrons of the R.C.N. at sea. With all ships dressed with Canadian blue ensigns at the jackstaff forward and white ensigns flying at foremasts, mainmasts and at ensign staffs aft, a 15-gun salute boomed out from the 18,000-ton aircraft carrier "Magnificent" to observe the entry of the tenth province.

It was a day of ceremonies for the Canadian ships. Following the 15-gun salute to the Province of Newfoundland, Commodore G.R. Miles, O.B.E., R.C.N., Commanding Officer of "Magnificent" and Senior Canadian Naval Officer Afloat, paid a visit to the cruiser "Ontario", the destroyer "Athabaskan" and frigate "Antigonish" before the three ships from the Pacific Coast were detached for their voyage back through the Panama Canal and up to Esquimalt, B.C.

When Commodore Miles was returned on board "Magnificent" by seaboat, the saluting cannon aboard the "Ontario" fired an 11-gun salute. The salute was returned by "Magnificent". Then the Pacific Coast squadron turned on a southerly course for Panama and "Magnificent" and her escorting destroyers started north to Bermuda, a few hundred miles away.

**CADET COLLEGES:** Copies of an illustrated prospectus outlining admission requirements for entry into the Joint Services Cadet Colleges - the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., and HMCS Royal Roads near Victoria, B.C., - are available on request to High Schools, cadet clubs and other organizations or interested individuals. Service authorities pointed out this week.

In addition to general information regarding the two Colleges, the folder outlines fees and allowances, qualifications on graduation, the military obligation of officer cadets, the method of selecting candidates, and the various courses offered.

Application for admission to the Colleges this year should be made not later than April 30.

**GENEVA CONFERENCE:** The Department of External Affairs announced on April 6 that Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, will head a Canadian Delegation to the Diplomatic Conference for the Completion of New International Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War. The Conference, which has been convoked by the Government of Switzerland and which will last approximately six weeks, will open in Geneva on April 21.

Convocation of the formal Diplomatic Conference is a consequence of negotiations between representatives of 49 Governments and 51 National Red Cross Societies who met at the 17th International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm last August to discuss revisions of the 1929 Geneva Conventions relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and of the 1907 Hague Conventions relative to maritime warfare. The need to revise these conventions became apparent during the last war when many of their provisions, particularly those dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war, were found to be either ambiguous or difficult to apply uniformly.

#### IMPORTANT TASK

Perhaps the most important task of the Geneva Conference will be to obtain, through international treaty, effective protection for certain categories of civilians in belligerent and occupied territories. The nature of modern warfare, inevitably involving large sections of the civilian population, has made clear the need for a separate convention defining the treatment to be accorded to noncombatants who perform essential civilian services (e.g. the maintenance of public utilities and of health services in areas of conflict).

In addition to Mr. Vaillancourt, the Canadian Delegation will be composed as follows: M.H. Wershof, Counsellor, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London, as Alternate Head;

Col. J.N.B. Crawford, Directorate General of Medical Services, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, and Maj. W.B. Armstrong, Adjutant General's Branch, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, as Full Delegates; Capt. J.W. Kerr, Supervisor of Nautical Services, Department of Transport, Ottawa, and

Dr. E.A. Watkinson, Industrial Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, as Advisers.

**ARMED FORCES COMMISSIONS:** Commissions in the active forces of the navy, army and air force are again being offered this year to selected university students, veterans of the Second World War, who will be entering their final university year in September.

The plan was introduced successfully last year. Its continuation into the 1949-50 uni-

versity term was announced on April 5 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton.

Last year the army commissioned 119 student veterans under this arrangement, the navy 15, and the air force 72. This year the army will accept up to 75, the navy 30, and the air force 75.

Under the arrangement, student veterans due to graduate in 1950, and having good war records as well as high technical qualifications, will receive permanent force commissions at the beginning of their final university year, that is, in September 1949. The Department of National Defence will pay for their tuition and necessary books and equipment and also pay them the full pay and allowances of a sub-lieutenant, 2nd lieutenant, or pilot officer.

Any veteran, regardless of the branch of the armed forces in which he formerly served, is eligible under the plan for a commission in one of the three services, provided he has the qualifications. He must be a veteran of the Second World War, be within the age limit, possess the necessary physical qualifications for the particular corps or service, and also be in good academic standing.

In the navy, candidates may apply for the engineering, ordnance, constructor, electrical supply, instructor, medical or special branches. Army applicants may be accepted by the engineers, signals, medicals, dentists, electrical and mechanical engineers. The air force will grant commissions in the technical and specialist lists.

**CANADA'S LONDON EXHIBIT:** "Canadians as Consumers" ... will be the theme of Canada's exhibit at the British Industries Fair, to be held in London from May 2 to 13. Members of the Senate, the House of Commons, the Press Gallery, and government officials on April 6 attended a preview of the display at the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, where the exhibit was designed and constructed. The Canadian exhibit will shortly be packed for shipment to the British Industries Fair, where it will occupy about 1350 square feet of space in Earl's Court, in the British Commonwealth and Empire Section.

Highlight of the exhibit is the eye-catching interpretation of the flow of consumer goods from Britain to Canada. Descending by parachutes from an overhead map of the United Kingdom to Canada below, are representative models of the many products imported from the British Isles. Machinery, automobiles, coal, whiskey, books, leather goods, cottons, woollens, and chinaware are all depicted in the flow of trade from Britain to Canada.

Four wall panels are designed to promote increased sales of British goods to Canada by illustrating the nature of the Canadian market. Here a technical trade story is simply explained with humorous cartoons and three dimensional panels. Covering three periods in

the growth of the nation - 1890, 1920 and the present, the development and nature of Canadian industry, labour, income and trade are illustrated. The business opportunities offered by the second Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held in Toronto from May 30 to June 10, are also indicated.

Other sections of the exhibit illustrate the buying habits of Canadians and the consumer requirements in different parts of the country are pointed out. The advantages of Canada as a site for British branch industries are emphasized by displays of the plentiful raw materials, skilled labour, low-cost water-power and high purchasing power which Canada offers.

**NEW NAVY UNIFORMS:** Improved style, comfort and practicability are features of new uniforms designed for both officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy, details of which were announced on April 8 by Naval Headquarters.

Major change is the introduction of a khaki uniform for Chief Petty Officers, First and Second Class, and Petty Officers, First Class. This will be worn during the summer months in Canada and in the tropics, and will replace, except for ceremonial occasions, the white uniform (tunic and trousers) formerly worn by these men.

The seaman's jumper, in both the blue uniform and summer whites, will be modified to include a front opening with concealed zipper closure and "hung" sleeves which provide a better fit across shoulders and chest.

Tropical uniform (white shorts, open-neck shirts or tropical vests, and stockings) has been abolished, and in its place officers will wear khaki shorts and shirts. Men will be issued with blue denim shorts, to provide a working dress for tropical use.

Officer's khaki uniforms, which have been in use for several years, will be altered slightly in pattern.

Both summer and winter uniforms in the new styles will be tailored from material especially chosen to meet the specific requirements of each type of dress.

New khaki uniforms for both officers and men will be made from light-weight wool rayon, a material similar to tropical worsted. They will be worn with khaki shirt and black tie, socks and shoes. Officers' rank will be denoted by shoulder straps. Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers will wear rating and branch badges in red. Under appropriate circumstances, this uniform may be worn without jacket and tie.

Seamen's dress uniforms in the new style will be tailored in a Botany serge, a material now in use in one form or another, in all three services.

Summer uniforms of white duck worn by men below the rating of Petty Officer First Class in future will be made of white drill and the jumper will include the front opening and new sleeve style as in the blue uniform.

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country which does not plan aggression nor does it contravene in any respect the Charter of the United Nations. For these reasons the Canadian Government must categorically deny the accuracy and validity of the conclusions made in the declaration of the Government of the U.S.S.R. concerning the North Atlantic Treaty.

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

Nikolai D. Belikhovostikov, Esq.,  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,  
Embassy of the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics,  
285 Charlotte Street,  
O T T A W A.

Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

**AIRBORNE TRAINING:** The Royal Canadian Regiment has been selected to commence airborne training on May 23, it was announced at Army Headquarters on April 6. This is the second Active Force unit to take to the air since the war. The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was the first.

Training will be in two distinct phases: parachute training and airtransported training, conducted concurrently. Parachute training will be voluntary as in the case of the PPCLI. Jump training will take place at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre at Rivers, Man., while airtransported training will be carried out at the unit's home base at Brockville, Ont., and at Rivers.

**CANADA -- U.S. CANCER CAMPAIGN:** In a move unprecedented in peacetime the federal health agencies of Canada and the United States are joining to sponsor an international campaign to tell the people of both countries the story of cancer research.

Announcement of the joint effort, which involves production of a motion picture and supporting informational materials, was made here by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin. Simultaneous announcement was made in Washington by Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, speaking for the National Cancer Institute of the United States Public Health Service.

**EMPLOYMENT STRENGTHENING:** The advent of spring has stimulated employment activity in many fields, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, stated on April 7 in commenting on the current employment picture.

Labour needs on the farms and in the cities are expanding as agricultural and construction activity gets underway. Shipping, too, will shortly absorb several thousand workers as

soon as the ice clears and the lake ports open.

Seasonal unemployment passed its peak more than a month ago, Mr. Mitchell said. Since then, more than 25,000 additional workers had secured jobs, and even greater increases in employment were anticipated during the coming months. It was expected that labour shortages would again dominate the employment scene this summer. Once again, in many cases, the task would be to find sufficient workers for the jobs available.

Although the unusual weather conditions this winter caused some setbacks by holding up logging and sawmill operations and causing hydro-electric power shortages, the recent favourable weather had given a boost to many industries, explained Mr. Mitchell.

At the Head of the Lakes, from Port Arthur and Fort William single men were being moved into farm jobs in central Ontario and the Canadian National Railways had commenced organization of maintenance gangs.

Western logging and sawmill operations were picking up rapidly. In the East, winter cutting and hauling had ended and spring drives would start shortly. Woodsmen who would not take part in driving operations were returning to farms or moving to cities to take jobs in construction and transportation.

"All in all", concluded the Minister, "with the levelling off, and even drop in the prices of many consumer goods, as well as the substantial decline in income taxes, most workers can look forward to a further improvement in their standard of living."

**RADIO RULING:** Authorization for the use of portions of frequency bands in the 1800 to 2000 kilocycle region of the radio spectrum by Canadian amateur experimental stations was announced on April 7 by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier.

In making the announcement the Minister stated that the release of the additional outlets to Canadian radio amateurs would be restricted to continuous wave radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony. Another condition involves low power output in order to ensure non-interference with public and safety services operating on adjacent channels, such as Loran, or any government or commercial coast, land, ship or aircraft station.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR:** Firms sending products to the Canadian International Trade Fair, via ocean transport are to get a reduction in freight rates, Mr. C. Laferle, Chairman of the Transportation and Customs Committee, Canadian International Trade Fair, advises.

By shipping his products back in the same carrier that brought them to the Trade Fair, the exhibitor will get a fifty per cent reduction of the return freight charges. Firms whose products are bulky, like some of the heavy

machinery exhibits, or who have a long ocean voyage, like Australian firms, will achieve a considerable saving under this new favourable rate.

These new rates were agreed upon at conferences of the steamship companies concerned.

**MODERN BREWERY EXHIBIT:** A working model of a modern Canadian brewery will be on display at the Canadian International Trade Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, May 30 to June 10. Illustrating the brewing process from the raw material stage to the shipping of the product, the display will feature a three-dimensional, specially-illuminated flow chart of the process with a synchronized voice and musical accompaniment.

The culmination of six months of work the display will have miniature working models of equipment, workers, trucks, conveyors and will be presented before a backdrop of the agricultural source of the ingredients, hops, barley and water.

**WAGE RATES UP 13 P.C.:** The preliminary index of wage rates calculated by the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour for 1948 was 196.3, it was announced on April 6 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

This was an increase of 13 per cent over 1947 and 96 per cent over the 1939 level, Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

Increases over 1947 in the main industrial divisions ranged from 7.4 per cent in Service (laundries) to 17.4 per cent in the Transportation and Communication group; the increase of 17 cents per hour received by the railway employees was the dominating influence on the movement of this latter group. In Manufacturing, the increase was 12.6 per cent.

The following table shows, for the six principal industrial divisions and the general average, index numbers for 1947 and 1948 with percentage increases. The index is on the base of rates in 1939 as 100.

	1947	1948 (prel.)
GENERAL AVERAGE	173.7	196.3
Logging	195.1	218.8
Mining	161.7	182.1
Manufacturing	183.3	206.4
Construction	155.0	176.3
Transportation and Communication	149.3	175.3
Service	170.5	183.2

The data apply to the pay period preceding October 1 in each year except in the case of logging, Eastern Canada, where the date is February 1 in both years and construction where the date is July 1 in 1947.

**EXTEND V.D. CONTROL:** As part of a continuing nation-wide effort to stamp out venereal disease the federal Government has earmarked \$60,000 from its national health grants to pay costs of penicillin treatment for V.D. cases in Ontario, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, said on April 7.

This service was begun in April, 1948, by the Ontario Department of Health, Mr. Martin explained. Under the national health plan the costs of operation in 1948-49 will be met from federal funds.

**MR. STONE'S APPOINTMENT:** The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on April 8 the appointment of Mr. Thomas Archibald Stone as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada to Finland. Mr. Stone, whose appointment as Canadian Minister to Sweden was announced on February 28, will hold these two posts concurrently. He will reside in Stockholm and will make periodic visits to Helsinki. Finland established a Legation at Ottawa in January, 1948.

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs also announced that Mr. Edward Joseph Garland, who has been Canadian Minister in Norway since 1947, will be Canadian Minister to Iceland also. He will not establish a permanent legation at Reykjavik, but will visit Iceland from time to time. Direct diplomatic relations between Canada and Iceland were established when Mr. Thor Thors, Minister of Iceland in Washington, was accredited also as Minister of Iceland at Ottawa.

**WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP:** The world breadgrain harvest in 1948 is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at an aggregate of 8.1 billion bushels of wheat and rye as compared with 7.3 billion in the preceding year, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Bureau of Statistics. This is slightly larger than the 1935-39 average and about 10 per cent larger than in 1947.

Wheat production is placed at 6.4 billion bushels compared with 5.8 billion in 1947; and rye, 1.7 billion bushels compared with 1.5 billion. Last year's wheat production was slightly above the 1935-39 period, due principally to substantial increases in the acreage and yield of wheat in the United States. Some increase was also indicated for Australia, Asia and Africa.

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:** Canada's index number of industrial production in January, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 178.9, a drop of 6.8 points from the December level, but 1.1 points above January last year, according to the March issue of the Canadian Statistical Review by the Bureau of Statistics.

REPORTED IN PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

**PROGRESS IN DEFENCE:** The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, made the following statement in the House of Commons on April 7 during consideration of his estimates:

"...In the first place, with regard to the organization of the armed forces, I believe that we have made, in the field of co-ordination and unification, as great progress as has been made in any other country.

"In the second place, in regard to the primary objective of the training of officers, I believe that in our various plans--in the cadet service colleges, in the university training plan, as well as in the command contingent plans we have in the 4,000 officer candidates in training to the equivalent of a university degree, plus a year's practical experience with their service, a greater number, in proportion to our population, training for a high standard, than any country in the world.

"In the third place, with regard to recruiting for the active force, we have just had the best two months of recruiting since the war. The results for the last six months show an 81 per cent improvement over the corresponding period of the year before. If those numbers are maintained we will continue to obtain the number of men required to build up our armed forces to the strength we believe to be necessary. What is more, the quality is of the kind we need.

**RESERVE FORCES**

"Fourth, with regard to the reserve forces, in addition to the 40,000 and more men in the active force, we have 40,000 men in the reserve forces; and when you compare that with the corresponding figure of something like 75,000 in the territorial forces of England, organized on the same basis and for the same purpose, then I suggest we are making good progress. I would like to see many more men in the reserve force. That force as regards equipment and spirit is in much better shape than ever before in peacetime. Then, we have 20,000 civilians doing work which used to be done by service personnel, because it is more economical to do it this way.

"Altogether we have had in the department and in the services 100,000 men and women, of whom 60,000 are full time, who I believe are well qualified to do the jobs they are called upon to do.

"Fifth, with regard to equipment, we are I believe the first country to undertake the design and construction of a new type of high-speed anti-submarine vessel; three of them will be laid down this year. We are continuing the development of the Orenda engine and the XC-100 night fighter all-weather aircraft by A.V. Roe. Tests already made of the engine indicate that in all probability it may be not

only a success, but an exceedingly good engine. Our hope is that the plane will be flight tested this summer; and as soon as it is, plans are made for us to go into production on the first jet-engined plane to be designed and entirely built in Canada.

"Finally, with regard to relations with the civilian community, the relations between the acting and the reserve forces and the relations among the three services, the effort has been made steadily throughout the period since the war to create the idea that this is one partnership essential to the welfare of all of our country. I believe that, commensurate with our resources and commensurate with the program which has been set, they are doing a good job for the defence of Canada."

**ARMED FORCES 40,811:** In reply to a question, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, in the House of Commons on April 6, said that the strength of Canada's armed forces had increased by 6,049 from March 31, 1948, to February 28, 1949. He gave the following table of details:

Strength at February 28, 1949:

	Officers	Other ranks	Total
Navy.....	1,138	6,843	7,981
Army.....	2,521	16,002	18,523
Air Force.....	2,698	11,609	14,307
Total for the three services...	6,357	34,454	.....
Grand total.....			40,811

Increase from March 31, 1948, to February 28, 1949:

	Officers	Other ranks	Total
Navy.....	74	1,047	1,121
Army.....	222	2,416	2,638
Air Force.....	622	1,668	2,290
Total increase for the three services.....	918	5,131	.....
Grand total.....			6,049

**EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE:** Protection afforded to Canadian exporters by the Crown-operated Export Credits Insurance Corporation totalled \$41,037,799 in policies at the close of last year, it was revealed in the annual report of the corporation tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe.

Claims paid to exporters covering losses sustained by them during 1948 amounted to \$110,725. The great majority of these claims resulted from exchange transfer difficulties.