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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

IN PARLIAMENT: The House, in Committee of the Whole, continued consideration of the Emergency Exchange Bill which authorizes restriction of imports to correct shortage of U.S. dollars. A C.C.F. amendment to confine import prohibitions to U.S. dollar countries (C.W.B. February 13, P. 1) was defeated by 49 to 42. A Progressive Conservative amendment to limit life of the Bill to 15 months, unless renewed by parliament, was negatived by 40 to 29. At present, the Bill expires on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

Committee stage on the Bill is not concluded.

The Minister of Finance announced revision of schedules in Exchange Conservative Measures (P. 13-14).

Debate on the Address, which opened Dec. 8 and has been continued at intervals since, was not concluded at adjournment last night.

The special House committee continued its inquiry into recent increases in the cost of living.

AT THE UNITED NATIONS: Palestine and Korea have become major issues in the United Nations (P. 12-13). Before the Security Council is a unanimous report from the five-member Palestine Commission asking for armed assistance to avert "great bloodshed and human suffering" in Palestine. Press reports from Jerusalem give an official death toll of 1,281 in the Holy

Land since the U.N. General Assembly voted for partition on November 29.

The Temporary Commission on Korea has asked the Little Assembly for advice and guidance in view of the negative attitude of Soviet authorities in Northern Korea. The six countries of the Soviet bloc again boycotted the Little Assembly when it met yesterday.

The Korean Commission consists of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria and the Ukraine. But, the Ukraine has not taken part in the commission's work.

Both Security Council and Little Assembly meet again Tuesday.

IMMIGRATION FROM U.K.: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Glen, announced today that arrangements have been concluded with the Cunard White Star Company for retention of the liner "Aquitania" on the Southampton-Halifax service during 1948.

The Company intends to increase the capacity from the present 1,460 passengers to 11,725. The "Aquitania" will return to the Canadian service about May 25, 1948, and is scheduled to make 11 round voyages between that date and the end of the year. As a condition of the agreement, the Cunard White Star Company undertakes to provide space for priority bookings for between 1050 and 1150 immigrants to Canada on each voyage, making a total of 12,100 berths in all for the 11 round trips.

ALASKA HIGHWAY TRAVEL

PERMITS NO LONGER REQUIRED: Restrictions on tourist and pleasure travel over the Alaska Highway have now been removed. Permits to travel over the highway will no longer be required.

The Alaska Highway, which extends for 1,523 miles from Dawson Creek, British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska is an all-weather, gravelled road constructed during World War II as a defence measure, and permission to travel over the Canadian Section has been limited in the main to persons having business reasons for using the highway.

The revised policy permitting tourist and pleasure travel has been made possible by an increase in travel facilities and accommodation along the highway. An important contributing factor has been the establishment by the Canadian Government of public camp-grounds at several locations along the Alaska Highway in Yukon Territory. These camp-grounds, which are available to the public without charge, provide cooking and dining shelters containing stoves and tables, and are strategically located in pleasant areas providing access to fresh water.

The Minister of Mines & Resources, Mr. Glen states that an influx of tourists is expected and suggests that it would be well for prospective travellers, who are not equipped for camping, to make arrangements for accommodation in advance.

The General Information Circular relating to the Canadian Section of the Alaska Highway, prepared by the Lands and Development Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, has been revised to indicate the new policy governing travel on the highway, and copies will be available from the following sources: Editorial and Information Section, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa; Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa; British Columbia Government Travel Bureau, Victoria, B.C.; and the Provincial Publicity and Travel Bureau, Edmonton, Alberta. This circular contains information concerning the highway and travel facilities and accommodation available en route.

543 LABOUR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES: At the beginning of 1948, there were 543 Labour-Management Production Committees in operation in Canada.

During a recent survey, Labour Department officials found, that most of the committees were functioning to a degree satisfactory to both management and labour. The accomplishments most frequently reported were: increased production, improved quality, reduction of waste, accident prevention, good housekeeping, reduction of absenteeism and the promotion of better understanding between management and labour.

(C.W.B. February 20, 1948)

One of the very gratifying results arising from the joint consideration of these mutual problems, it was stated, had been a reduction in the number of grievances, arising for settlement under the grievances procedures, in plants having functioning Labour-Management Production Committees.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST SILICOSIS

AIR ANALYSIS BY SPECTROMETER: A new machine for studying dust in the air and analyzing its composition has been devised to protect the health of men working in mines and foundries and is currently being installed in the industrial health laboratory of the Department of National Health and Welfare here.

Announcement of the purchase of the new apparatus, known as a geiger-counter X-ray spectrometer, was made by the minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin. Only four other similar machines are in use in Canada, Mr. Martin said, and it is expected that installation of the spectrometer in the Ottawa Laboratory will greatly extend protective health measures against diseases caused by silicosis-producing material in the air.

By means of X-rays the spectrometer not only detects the presence of silica in any given sample of dust but measures the quantity of it in a fraction of the time formerly required. Earlier types of diffraction units showed the presence of silica but the exact percentage could be worked out only by using additional complex equipment or methods.

The new apparatus will greatly increase the industrial health laboratory's capacity to do analyses of dust and quickly to assess the safety from the health standpoint of factories and mines where silicosis-producing material may be present in the air.

The spectrometer will be available to industry through the provincial health departments.

CANADA'S SPECIAL ENVOY

AT VENEZUELA INAUGURATION: James A. Strong, Canadian Ambassador in Peru, was Special Ambassador of Canada at the inauguration of His Excellency Don Romulo Gallegos as President of the Republic of Venezuela at Caracas, Feb. 15.

Mr. Strong presented to the New President of Venezuela the following message from the Prime Minister of Canada.

I desire to take the opportunity afforded me by the attendance of Mr. J.A. Strong as Special Ambassador of Canada at your Excellency's inauguration as President of the Republic of Venezuela, to extend to Your Excellency the assurance of the high regard and sincere friendship which the

Government and people of Canada entertain for Your Excellency and for the Government and people of Venezuela.

I am confident that the friendship existing between Canada and Venezuela, in spite of the distance which separates our two countries, will be maintained and strengthened during the years of your term of office and will contribute to friendship and co-operation between all nations, and thus to the preservation of world peace.

In entering upon the important duties of the distinguished office of President of Venezuela, may I assure Your Excellency of the best wishes of the Government and people of Canada.

C.S. Bissett, Acting Canadian Consul General of Canada in Caracas, was Counsellor to the Special Ambassador.

IMMIGRATION'S UPWARD CURVE: Announcement of a 90.2 increase in December figures over totals for the corresponding month a year ago, is included in a statistical review of immigration for the calendar year issued by the Department of Mines and Resources.

During December, 7,539 immigrants were welcomed as compared with 3,942 during December, 1946. There was a 75.3 rise in numbers of immigrants from the British Isles.

The December figures marked the continuation of an upward swing which had been in effect since September as a result of an increase in available shipping and a speeding-up of the process of examination of immigrants prior to their departure from Europe. The total of immigrants for the last four months of the year was 31,319, which was considerably higher than the figure of 19,277 for the corresponding months of 1946.

Of the total of 73,097 people who came to Canada during the year, 64,127 were immigrants, and 8,970 were Canadians who returned from the United States after varying periods of residence in that country.

BREAKDOWN OF TOTALS

A breakdown of the total of immigrants shows that 38,747 came from the British Isles and 9,440 from the United States. Immigrants belonging to Northern European races numbered 5,482, including 3,192 Dutch. Other races contributed 10,458 new Canadians, the largest individual group being 2,610 Poles.

Ontario absorbed 35,543 new citizens, with British Columbia receiving 8,599 and Quebec 8,272. Figures for the other provinces were as follows: Alberta-3,261; Nova Scotia-2,294; Manitoba-2,747; Saskatchewan-1,901; New Brunswick-1,248; Prince Edward Island-223. Thirty immigrants went to the Yukon Territory, and nine to the Northwest Territories.

Monthly totals of arrivals were the following: January-2,760; February-2,577; March-2,672; April-2,916; May-4,588; June-5,900;

July-5,109; August-6,286; September-7,229; October-8,941; November-7,610; December-7,539.

Of the 8,970 Canadians who returned to this country from the United States during 1947, 6,746 were Canadian born citizens, 1,972 were British Subjects with domicile in Canada, and 252 were naturalized Canadians. The monthly arrival figures were as follows: January-651; February-471; March-680; April-886; May-1,014; June-1,079; July-995; August-705; September-676; October-617; November-633; December-663.

JOINT SERVICES FILM BUREAU: Film bureaux of the Navy, Army and Air Force are now in process of amalgamation and will be known in future as the Joint Services Training Film Bureau. It is expected to be functioning on a tri-Service basis by the end of next month.

In the past, each Service maintained its own film bureau which was responsible for the procurement, distribution and recording of all films and projection equipment used for training and other purposes. These functions will now be carried out by the one bureau at a considerable saving and with more efficiency.

The Joint Services Training Film Bureau will be responsible for storing, cataloguing and organizing the loan and distribution of all training films. It will also co-ordinate the requirements for training films, place orders, allocate projection rooms and ensure that all Services are kept aware of new films available for distribution.

"EXERCISE MOCCASIN" NEARS END OF TESTS:

That small force of 18 officers and men the Army sent into the wilds south of Fort Churchill six weeks ago to conduct Army Signals trials under extreme-cold conditions is reported as "doing all right".

Airmailed reports to Ottawa from Lt. M.D. Chaffee, Kingston, Ont., and Vernon, B.C., one of three officers with "Exercise Moccasin", reveal that the men experienced little difficulty in adjusting themselves to their new outdoor life, and that the trials, now well under way, are progressing favourably in spite of one really severe storm. Camps have moved progressively until one is now 50 miles from Churchill and the other 60 miles.

"Moccasin" left Churchill January 3 and set up its first of a series of temporary tent camps at dark in a heavy snowstorm. The trials will continue for approximately another two weeks. The party is being supplied by tractor train which also is run by army personnel.

Officer commanding the joint Army Signals - Army Service Corps exercise is Major Frank Riddell of Ottawa, who was communications officer with "Exercise Muskox" in 1946. The men now serving with him on "Exercise Moccasin" are among the first to qualify for the recently announced new northern allowances.

HYDE PARK DECLARATION --- NOTES EXCHANGED

(C.W.B. February 20, 1948)

TEXT TABLED IN COMMONS: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, in the House of Commons, February 13, tabled notes exchanged in 1945 between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada regarding the Hyde Park agreement:

Tabling the notes, Mr. St. Laurent said:

On February 3 the hon. member for Swift Current (Mr. Bentley) asked a question about the Hyde Park agreement. At that time he asked if there were any details about it unknown to parliament. I answered immediately that I was not aware that there were any, and that the Hyde Park agreement had not been set out in any document other than the communication to the press of April 20, 1941, which had been tabled in parliament.

Since that time there has been an exchange of notes between the government of the United States and the government of Canada in May of 1945, which I think I should table, so that hon. members may have not only the details relating to the Hyde Park agreement itself, but anything that has flowed out of the agreement since that time.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEES

As a result of the Hyde Park agreement, joint economic committees were formed, composed of interested officials of both countries, the function of which was (1) to achieve more efficient utilization of the combined resources of the two countries in the production of the defence requirements; and (2) to reduce post-war economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country had undergone. The joint economic committees were set up on the Canadian side by orders in council P.C. 4500 of June 20, 1941, and P.C. 7227 of October 4, 1941. While these committees were successful in achieving their first object, little progress was made in regard to the second, and by mutual agreement they were dissolved in 1944, Canadian action being taken by P.C. 2586 of April 11, 1944, following an announcement made to the press on March 14, 1944.

A year later, on May 7, 1945, a note was received from the United States embassy proposing that the general principles of the Hyde Park declaration be continued on a fully reciprocal basis for the remainder of the war and that the same spirit of co-operation between the two countries should characterize their treatment of reconversion and other problems of mutual concern as the transition to peacetime economy progresses.

In our note of May 15, 1945, the Minister of National Defence, who was then the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, replied welcoming the assurance of the government of the United States that it would continue to deal with the problems of the transi-

tion from war to peace in the spirit of the Hyde Park declaration. Further, it was stated that the government of Canada, on its part, desired to assure the government of the United States that the same spirit of co-operation which was manifested in the Hyde Park declaration would characterize the Canadian government's consideration and treatment of the problems of the period of transition which are of mutual concern.

At the instance of the United States, publication of these notes was withheld at the time, although the substance of the understanding evidenced by the notes was communicated to the press in Ottawa and in Washington on May 21, 1945. From then until last October the notes were treated as confidential; but in response to a request from the United States Department of State permission was granted by Canada in October last that they be released to the United States Senate small business committee. And I understand that they have since been published in the United States.

CONTINUANCE OF PRINCIPLES

Exchange of Notes between Honourable Ray Atherton, Ambassador of the United States of America, at Ottawa, Canada, and the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, dated May 7, 1945, and May 15, 1945, respectively, proposing that the General Principles underlying the Hyde Park Declaration of April 20, 1941, be continued on a fully reciprocal basis for the remainder of the War, and that the same spirit of co-operation between the two countries should characterize their treatment of reconversion and other problems of mutual concern as the transition to peacetime economy progresses.

Ottawa, May 7, 1945.

Confidential No. 320

Sir:

Under the Hyde Park Declaration of April 20, 1941, measures were taken to make the most prompt and effective utilization of the productive facilities of the United States and Canada for wartime purposes. As the period of reconversion approaches, the Government of the United States has given consideration to the continuance of co-operative measures. It believes that these measures apply as a matter of course to the Pacific War and it has noted that the Declaration itself contains no termination date, specific or implied. Accordingly, under the instructions of my Government, I have the honor to propose that the general principles of the Hyde Park Declaration be continued on a fully reciprocal basis for the remainder of the war and that the same spirit of cooperation between the two countries should

characterize their treatment of reconversion and other problems of mutual concern as the transition to peacetime economy progresses.

Consequent upon the degree of integration resulting from our wartime measures of co-operation in the economic field, numerous specific problems will arise from time to time. One such problem to which urgent attention is being given is the reconversion of industry to the maximum extent compatible with vigorous prosecution of the war against Japan. The problem is particularly urgent from the viewpoint of the United States because the Hyde Park Declaration was implemented in large part by the equal application to Canada of domestic procedure in respect of priorities and allocations.

It is evident that during this initial phase of reconversion, priorities administered by the respective control agencies of the two governments are of the utmost importance to industries seeking to prepare for normal trading conditions. In response to informal inquiries received from Canadian officials in Washington and on condition of reciprocity, particularly where Canada is a principal supplier of materials needed for reconversion and civilian production, the Government of the United States would be prepared to implement the following principles as regards requirements which Canadian industry may desire to fulfil in this country for reconversion purposes:

1. The application of the priorities powers towards Canadian requirements should be as closely parallel to the application of the same powers toward domestic requirements as is practicable.
2. Canada should, in general, be given priorities assistance only of a character and to an extent parallel to priorities assistance given similar requirements in the United States, including any machinery needed for immediate reconversion. To the extent, however, that components could be obtained by Canada without benefit of priorities assistance, no objection could be made to more rapid reconversion activities in Canada.
3. Assistance should be given to Canadian companies through their priorities officer to grant automatic AA-4 priorities and firm CMP allotments to manufacturing concerns producing less than \$50,000 of product per quarter, similar to such assistance granted domestic small firms. Similarly, the rating privileges of Pri. Reg. 24 and L-41, as they may be amended, should be available to Canadian applicants.
4. It is recognized that complete parallelism of revocation and relaxation of orders between the United States and Canada is not possible because of the differences in the situations in the two nations. However, an effort should be

made, in conjunction with the Canadian authorities, to reach the greatest parallelism possible. If it should become necessary for Canada to relax their orders more rapidly than the United States, in no case should priorities assistance be given to a Canadian manufacturer to make civilian goods which are prohibited in this country by War Production Board order.

While the problem of reconversion of industry is the first of the problems which my Government believes it mutually desirable to consider under the principles of the Hyde Park Declaration, other problems will shortly arise. The Canadian Ambassador's note, No. 156, of April 30 to the Secretary of State regarding the disposal of surplus war-like stores arising from orders placed by either government in the other country may, when the dimensions of the subject become more clearly defined, provide an instance in which my Government will seek the favourable consideration of your Government under the Hyde Park principles. Other questions will inevitably arise in connection with the relaxation of wartime controls affecting trade, such as the War Exchange Tax and procedures applicable to exports to the other American republics.

In his statement on the initial period of reconstruction presented to Parliament by the Minister of Reconstruction last month, the Minister referred to the great wartime increase in the output and exchange of goods which was dependent on close collaboration among the Governments of the British Commonwealth and of the United States. He stated that postwar collaboration along equally bold and imaginative lines was essential in the interest of expanded world trade. At Washington on March 13, 1945, a similar statement was made by Prime Minister King and by the late President Roosevelt in regard to the problems of international economic and trading policy.

In view of the high degree of economic inter-dependence of the Canadian and American economies, the Government of the United States desires to assure the Government of Canada that it will consider and deal with the problem of the transition from war to peace in the spirit of the Hyde Park Declaration which gave rise to such successful cooperation for war purposes. My Government would greatly appreciate a similar assurance on the part of the Canadian Government, together with an expression of its views on the principles which the United States Government would be willing to apply in the initial problem of the reconversion of industry.

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

(Sgd) RAY ATHERTON.

The Right Honourable
The Acting Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa.

(C.W.B. February 20, 1948)

Ottawa, May 15, 1945.

No. 48

Excellency:

The Government of Canada welcomes the assurance of the Government of the United States, contained in your note No. 320 of May 7th, that it will consider and deal with the problems of the transition from war to peace in the spirit of the Hyde Park Declaration which gave rise to such successful co-operation for war purposes.

The Canadian Government agrees that post-war collaboration along bold and imaginative lines is essential in the interests of expanded world trade.

The Government of Canada on its part desires to assure the Government of the United States that the same spirit of co-operation which was manifested in the Hyde Park Declaration, will characterize the Canadian Government's consideration and treatment of the problems of the period of transition which are of mutual concern.

The principles which the Government of the United States would be willing to apply on condition of reciprocity in the initial problem of the reconversion of industry are acceptable to the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government believes indeed that the principles proposed will minimize for both Governments the difficulties of reconversion.

The Canadian Government assumes that "the condition of reciprocity" implies a continued adherence to the principle of reciprocity followed throughout the war when both Governments have made allowance for the difference in the conditions existing and in the methods of control adopted in the two countries.

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

(Sgd) BROOKE CLAXTON,

Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs,

His Excellency

The Honourable Ray Atherton,
Ambassador of the United States of America,
United States Embassy,
Ottawa.

MISS SCOTT'S TRIPLE CROWN: At Davos Platz, Switzerland, February 15, Miss Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa retained the world women's figure skating championship she won at Stockholm last year. In four weeks, Miss Scott secured three championships: the European, the Olympic and the World.

At Davos Platz, Miss Scott accumulated a total of 1,643.4 points for a 42.3 margin over Eva Pawlik, 22-year-old Viennese medical student and Austrian champion. Miss Pawlik's total was 1,601.1.

Third place went to 16-year-old Jirina

Nikolovo of Czechoslovakia with 1,580.4 points. The British champion, 17-year-old Jeannette Altwegg of Liverpool, scored 1,578.6. Fifth went to Alena Vrzanova, 16, Czechoslovakia, 1,568.7, and sixth to 17-year-old Yvonne Sherman of New York, 1,523.7 despite a fall.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King cabled: "All Canada is prouder of you than ever. Once more, warmest congratulations upon winning for the second time the world championship in figure skating contests.

Your triumph is shared by all your fellow Canadians who now await your return to accord you a truly national welcome. I extend these congratulations on behalf of the government as well as on behalf of the people of Canada. In the world arena of sports you have indeed brought high honor to our country and to yourself."

NEW BRUNSWICK JOINS FITNESS PLAN: An agreement under the National Physical Fitness Act has been signed between New Brunswick and the federal government, bringing to seven the number of provinces co-operating in carrying out this Act.

The agreement provides that the federal government will pay one-half of the amount spent by the province during each year in developing a fitness and recreational programme or \$8,943.75--whichever is less. (The ceiling amount is worked out on a per capita basis in relation to a total amount for all provinces of not more than \$225,000 provided annually by Parliament for the National Physical Fitness Fund.)

Under the agreement, signed on behalf of the province by C.H. Blakeny, New Brunswick's minister of Education, the province agrees to co-operate with the National Council on Physical Fitness by developing and promoting fitness and recreational programmes among the people of New Brunswick.

Prior to signing the agreement, which is effective for five years, New Brunswick established a division of physical education and recreation in its Department of Education, and it is expected that this division will be largely responsible for developing various aspects of the fitness programme.

RCAF SPORTS COACHES SCHOOL: Training of RCAF officers and airmen as sport coaches has begun with the posting of 15 physical and recreational training instructors to the newly organized Sports Coaches School at RCAF station Trenton, Ont.

The school, part of a new Air Force policy which substitutes participation in organized competitive sport for the pre-war and wartime "PT" is the first step in revamping the RCAF physical fitness programme.

Under the new scheme every member of the RCAF will participate in at least one competitive sport, and all must be able to swim.

HIGHER PENSIONS FOR WAR VETERANS

EDUCATION ALLOWANCES INCREASED: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced in the House of Commons, February 16, that legislation is to be introduced providing (1) higher rates of pension for disabled veterans and pensioned widows and (2) higher training and education allowances for married veterans.

Main features of the Bill amending the Pension Act will be:

- The basic scale of pensions for total disability and death will be increased and, for all ranks up to and including that of Captain, the compensation will be at a rate in excess of that at present being paid on behalf of Captains.
- The additional pension which is being paid on behalf of the wives and children of disability pensioners, and the children of pensioned widows, will be substantially increased, as will the awards to orphan children.
- The maximum award to the eligible parent or parents of a member of the

Forces who has died will be correspondingly increased.

It is estimated that the upward adjustments over present rates will involve a total increase in cost of approximately \$12,000,000. The increased rates will, to a greater or lesser degree, affect over 400,000 persons and will be effective from October 1, 1947.

The effect of increases in training allowances for veterans -- both vocational and university -- will be: A married veteran while taking training will receive \$90 per month instead of \$80. In addition, there will be payable on behalf of the first child \$18 instead of \$12, and for the second child \$14, with proportionate increases for succeeding children, so that a married veteran with three children will receive \$134 per month instead of \$114. In addition to these rates, tuition fees will continue to be paid.

The increased rates are effective as from January 1st, 1948.

New and old rates compared in tabular form will be found on pages 8 & 9.

RCAF APPOINTMENTS: Wing Commander R.C. Davis, OBE, of Medicine Hat, Alta., has been appointed commanding officer of RCAF Station Rockcliffe, replacing Group Captain R.F. Gibb, AFC, Hamilton, Ont., who has become Senior Air Staff Officer, 9 Transport Group Headquarters, Rockcliffe.

W/C Davis joined the RCAF in 1935 after graduating from the University of Alberta. Prior to the war he received pilot training and in 1940 was graduated from the Air Navigation School at Rivers, Man., as a specialist in air navigation. Subsequently he was appointed commanding officer of No. 3 Air Observers School, Regina. In 1943 he took over as officer in charge of flying at Sydney, N.S., later moving to Dartmouth, N.S.

He later attended the RCAF War Staff College in Toronto, and assumed command of RCAF Station, Yarmouth, N.S., one of the East Coast anti-submarine operational centres, and later a formation centre for the intended Pacific bomber force. In December, 1945, W/C Davis proceeded overseas where he served on air transport operations and as Senior Air Staff Officer at Overseas Headquarters, London. Since returning to Canada he has commanded RCAF Station, Greenwood, N.S., until his present appointment. He was awarded the OBE in January, 1946.

G/C Gibb a long-time veteran of the RCAF, and a former star rugby football player, enlisted in 1925 after graduating from the Hamilton Technical Institute (now the F.R. Close School). In 1927 he obtained his Wings

as an airman-pilot and was commissioned in 1939 from the rank of flight sergeant. He served at various training centres across Canada, including Jarvis, Ont., where he was employed as Chief Instructor, and subsequently commanded RCAF units at Paulson, Man., MacDonald, Man., and Mountainview, Ont. He was awarded the Air Force Cross in January, 1943 for his outstanding contribution to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in connection with armament training. In August, 1945, he became Director of Armament at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa. G/C Gibb took over as commanding officer of RCAF Station, Rockcliffe in November, 1945, and has served in that position until his present appointment.

NAVY'S SPRING EXERCISES: On board H.M.C.S. "Ontario" (Delayed) -- New entry seamen of the Royal Canadian Navy and 22 reservists are taking part in the spring fleet exercises on board the Pacific coast unit of the R.C.N. which arrived in the Magdalena Bay area on Monday. The three ships, the cruiser "Ontario", the destroyer "Crescent", the frigate "Antigonish", are spending one week here before heading out to sea for further manoeuvres. Next stop will be San Pedro where they are due on February 19th to re-fuel and re-provision. While at anchor here the ships are taking advantage of conditions to school their crews in naval training best accomplished in sheltered waters.

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY PENSION RATES

(For Class I or 100% Pensioner)

Disability Pensioners			Widow Pensioner			
FROM PRESENT RATE	TO NEW RATE	% INCREASE	FROM PRESENT RATE	TO NEW RATE	% INCREASE	
Pensioner			Widow			
Below Captain.....	75.00	87.00	16%	60.00	70.00	16.67%
Captain.....	83.30	87.00	4.4%	66.67	70.00	5%
Major.....	105.00)			84.00)		
Lt. Col.....	130.00)			104.00)		
Colonel.....	157.50)	No Change		126.00)	No Change	
Brigadier.....	225.00)			180.00)		
All Ranks						
Wife's Pension.....	25.00	30.00	20%	N.A.		
First child.....	15.00	18.00	20%	15.00	18.00	20%
Second child.....	12.00	14.00	16.67%	12.00	14.00	16.67%
Additional children.....	10.00	12.00	20%	10.00	12.00	20%
Orphaned Child or Orphan Brother or Sister						
All Ranks						
First child.....	30.00	36.00	20%			
Second child.....	24.00	28.00	16.67%			
Each subsequent child.....	20.00	24.00	20%			

(Classes below Class I (100%) are increased proportionately)

Disabilities below 5% All Ranks final payment not exceeding formerly \$100.00 now \$115.00

The maximum rate for a dependent parent is increased as for widows.

EXAMPLES OF PROPOSED PENSION INCREASES

	PRESENT SCALE	NEW SCALE
100% Pensioner (Lieut. or below).....	\$ 75.00	\$ 87.00
Wife.....	25.00	30.00
First Child.....	15.00	18.00
Second "	12.00	14.00
Third "	10.00	12.00
	<u>\$137.00</u>	<u>\$161.00</u>
Widow (Lieut. or below).....	60.00	70.00
First Child.....	15.00	18.00
Second "	12.00	14.00
Third "	10.00	12.00
	<u>\$ 97.00</u>	<u>\$114.00</u>
50% Pensioner (Lieut. or below) with wife and 3 children		\$ 80.50
10% Pensioner (Lieut. or below) with wife and 3 children		\$ 16.10

SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY TRAINING ALLOWANCES

University And Vocational Training

(Sections 7, 8 and 9 of Veterans Rehabilitation Act)

	FROM PRESENT RATE	TO NEW RATE	% INCREASE
Veteran Student.....	60.00	60.00	Nil
Wife.....	20.00	30.00	50%
One child.....	12.00	18.00	50%
Second child.....	12.00	14.00	16.67%
Third child.....	10.00	12.00	20%
Fourth and subsequent child.....	8.00	10.00	25%

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S POWERS.

QUESTION OF CORRESPONDENCE: In the House of Commons, February 12, J. I. Hamel (B.P. St. Maurice-Lafleche) brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for External Affairs articles published in Le Devoir of Montreal regarding the issue of new letters patent governing the office and appointment of the Governor General. Mr. Hamel asked if any changes had been made concerning the signing of our diplomatic representatives' credentials. If so, what were the changes.

At the time, Mr. St. Laurent read a Press announcement on the subject issued by the Prime Minister, Oct. 1, 1947 (C.W.B. October 3, 1947) and promised to look into the articles.

Reverting to the question, February 16, Mr. St. Laurent made the following statement to the House:

On February 12, I indicated to the house that I would examine the press articles referred to by the hon. member for St. Maurice-Lafleche (Mr. Hamel) in his question of that day in connection with the new letters patent governing the office of Governor General of Canada. I have now had an opportunity of doing so and also of reading a subsequent article published in Le Devoir on February 13. This last article bears the title: "Mr. St. Laurent quite annoyed at the leakage of the state secret."

IMPROPRIETY OF PUBLICITY

I hope I did not display any annoyance--- which I certainly did not feel--though I was concerned to find that there had been any leakage about confidential correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada and the secretary of His Majesty the King in his capacity as King of Canada. My concern was not over the contents of the correspondence but over the impropriety of publicity about something which, not only by tradition and by courtesy but also by proper constitutional practice, and even by the implication of the ministerial oaths of office, has always been and should be

treated as highly confidential.

Of course it could be no secret that there must have been correspondence in connection with the new letters patent since it was apparent they were signed by His Majesty himself in London and authenticated under the Great Seal of Canada and countersigned by the Prime Minister of Canada in Ottawa. But the form and tenor of that correspondence was just as confidential as would have been their conversation if the Prime Minister of Canada had approached His Majesty in person at Buckingham Palace or elsewhere and the completion of the letters patent been arranged orally.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT

Nor was it any secret that though the terms of these letters patent made it legally possible for the governor general, on the advice of Canadian ministers, to exercise any of the powers and authorities of the crown in respect of Canada, without the necessity of submission being made to His Majesty, including among others, royal full powers for the issuance of letters of credence for Canadian ambassadors and foreign ministers, there was no legal necessity to alter existing practices and that it would be the responsibility of the government of Canada, in any prerogative matter affecting Canada, to determine whether the submission should go to His Majesty or to the governor general.

What I have just stated was made perfectly clear to the press by the Prime Minister on October 1, 1947. What gave me some concern is the publication of garbled and speculative accounts of when this correspondence is supposed to have been exchanged and what it is supposed to contain.

Though the publication of the correspondence would at once dispel all this, the government is not disposed to take that easy way of dispelling it, because at best it would be discourteous to His Majesty and because of its possible effect as a precedent on confidential

exchanges of views between the sovereign and his responsible advisers in relation to public affairs prior to decisions or actions for which his advisers themselves and they only have full constitutional responsibility.

ALLEGED DISCLOSURES NARROWED

Le Devoir in its article of February 13 narrows its alleged disclosures to one assertion. After discussing the Prime Minister's communication to the press it says in so many words:

The only new fact asserted by Le Devoir is the existence of a personal communication of the king expressing the desire that our ambassadors' letters of credence continue to be submitted to him for signature. It is precisely this royal communication which constitutes the state secret which it was destined to keep inviolate.

After making that assertion, the paper states:

The Canadian people have the right to know if King George VI did express, in a communication to the Canadian government, a personal desire which would amount to an intrusion of the government of Great Britain in our foreign politics. The Canadian people also have the right to know if the king expressed this desire before the issuance of the new letters patent or only during the last weeks.

I feel I can say this much: There has been no communication whatsoever from His Majesty referring to the manner in which it would be agreeable to him to have letters of credence to Canadian ambassadors and ministers dealt with since May, 1947 and there has been no communication at any time which would amount to an intrusion by the government of Great Britain in our foreign politics.

SUGGESTION FANTASTIC

Any suggestion that His Majesty may have been acting on advice of the United Kingdom ministers in the course of the correspondence with the Prime Minister of Canada about these letters patent is fantastic. I will merely recall, because it is too clear to require any comment, that the right to advise His Majesty in prerogative matters affecting Canada resides exclusively in the government of Canada.

The conference on the operation of dominion legislation held in London in 1929 to provide for the implementation of the declaration of the imperial conference of 1926, made the following declaration:

It is the right of the government of each dominion to advise the Crown in relation to all matters relating to its own affairs.

The report of this conference was approved by the imperial conference of 1930.

This was followed by the statute of Westminster, 1931, which refers to the declarations and resolutions set forth in the reports of these conferences and makes the legislative

provisions required to ratify, confirm and establish such of these declarations and resolutions as it was necessary to deal with by legislation.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

The new letters patent in increasing the powers of the governor general represent a very significant constitutional advance in line with the declarations of the conferences and the statute of Westminster. To suggest that there has been anything whatsoever which could be regarded as retrogressive in connection therewith or in connection with the practices thereunder is absolutely unwarranted.

What I have already said disposes also of the assertion in the article of the Chicago Tribune referred to by the hon. member. With regard to the references in that article to the appointment of Mr. Edmond Turcotte, I need only say this: The correspondence relating to the new letters patent and to what was intended to be the practice thereunder took place several months before Mr. Turcotte's appointment. Moreover, Mr. Turcotte was not appointed ambassador or minister. He was appointed consul general, an appointment of a different character, which was made by order of His Excellency the Governor General in council on the 27th of October last.

OFFICER TRAINING SCHEME

DEFENCE SERVICES COOPERATE: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, outlined, in the House of Commons February 17, arrangements made for the training of officers for the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

During the war, Mr. Claxton said, combined operations under unified command brought victory to the allied side. Considerable progress has already been made in the unification of the Department of National Defence and in the co-ordination of the three services.

SAME ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS

As a beginning in co-operation we have decided to require the same entrance qualifications and to give the same general education at the same places for cadets in all three services.

This arrangement has been worked out after studies of educational experience in this country as well as in Great Britain, the United States, Australia and elsewhere.

The Naval College at Royal Roads was this year extended to include air cadets. In September it will also be open to candidates for the army. Royal Roads will have a two-year course, corresponding closely to the first two years in engineering at a university.

Also in September of this year R.M.C., Kingston, will reopen for cadets for the three services. The first two years will be identical

with those at Royal Roads and there will be a further two years, making a four-year course in all. On the completion of their course at Royal Roads cadets for all branches of the three services will go on to complete their course at R.M.C. except that cadets for the Executive and Marine Engineering Branches of the Navy, after two years at R.M.C. or Royal Roads, will take special training before being posted as sub-lieutenants.

EXTRA YEAR AT UNIVERSITY

Entrance requirements for both Royal Roads and R.M.C. will be senior matriculation or its equivalent. Candidates must have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on 1st January preceding entrance. Naval applicants, except in the case of candidates from classical colleges, must not have reached their nineteenth birthday on 1st January.

The standard achieved will be approximately the same as that in a four-years' arts course and three years towards an engineering degree. Following graduation from R.M.C., students in technical and engineering subjects will be carried on for an extra year at a university to give them a university degree.

During the summer months students will do three and a half months' practical work with their branch of their service. At the end of the course they will thus have completed almost a year's practical training in addition to their general education, which will be on a broader basis than ever before.

SECOND SOURCE OF OFFICERS

The second source of officers is the universities. Arrangements have been made with twenty-two universities under which undergraduates may join the Canadian Officers' Training Corps or University Naval Training Division. Under these arrangements, students will receive theoretical training during the college term and will spend three and a half months in the summer doing practical work together with the cadets from Royal Roads and Royal Military College. At the completion of their university courses, in addition to their degree, they will have had additional theoretical military work and the equivalent of a year's practical training with their service. Similar arrangements are in effect for the Air Force.

Under all these plans, the pay received during the summer months will make a substantial contribution towards the cost of tuition and other expenses during the college term.

The third source of officer material is in promotion from the ranks. It is hoped that as many as twenty per cent of officers will be selected in this way. Officer cadets from the ranks will attend either one of the Canada service colleges or the universities at government expense.

These arrangements for officer training are

in addition to service schools for training in the use of weapons and trades schools in all three services. A number of schools are of an inter-service nature, such as the Joint Army-Air School at Rivers, where all aspects of Army-Air Force co-operation are studied, or the Winter Warfare School at Churchill, where all three services and the Defence Research Board are studying techniques of winter warfare. There are as well Army and Air Staff Colleges, and The National Defence College for senior officers and civilian officials opened at Kingston on the 5th January last.

TRAINING IN LANGUAGES

Further, all three services have specialist officers undergoing postgraduate training at universities in Canada.

Another educational scheme of importance is the institution of language training. The Army is putting into effect French classes in every command and training centre. At headquarters 178 officers are taking voluntary courses in French. Provision is also made for training in languages other than French. The Navy and Air Force will soon implement similar plans.

Modern war requires technical abilities of the highest order. Should an emergency arise, the outcome may well turn on the professional skills and qualities of leadership of the staffs and fighting formations of every branch of every service. For this reason we are trying to ensure that the Canadian defence forces will be led by men who will live up to the fighting reputation of Canadians and who will also have the intelligence and knowledge to develop and use the weapons and skills that may be necessary for the effective defence of our country.

RELIC OF 1758 RECOVERED: Believed to be an anchor lost by one of the warships in the British force under General Wolfe when he successfully attacked the Port of Louisburg in 1758, an antique type anchor and chain has been recovered by the Department of Transport icebreaker, the C.G.S. "Saurel" off that port. Advice received by the Department of Transport at Ottawa states that the C.G.S. "Saurel" was stationed off Louisburg. When her anchor was raised, it brought to the surface this relic of bygone days. Captain Wm. Poole, Master of the C.G.S. "Saurel" informed Department officials that the shape of the ancient anchor dates it to the days of General Wolfe. Inasmuch as the General's fleet was anchored in that immediate locality when attacking Louisburg, Captain Poole believes it to be a relic of those stirring days in Canadian history.

WHOLESALE SALES UP 12 P.C.: Dollar volume of wholesale sales in nine lines of trade for the year 1947 was 12 per cent higher than in 1946.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

PLAN FOR PALESTINE: On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations, on a vote of 33 to 13, with ten abstentions and one absentee adopted an ad hoc committee report recommending: (1) partition of Palestine into an Arab and Jewish state, (2) an enclave for the City of Jerusalem administered by a Special International Regime, (3) an economic union of all Palestine.

The two independent states are to be established not later than October 1. Britain (which holds a League of Nations mandate for Palestine) is to withdraw her forces by August 1. A United Nations commission consisting of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines supervises transition from British administration to government by the two independent states.

COMMISSION ASKS FOR HELP: The five-member Commission on Palestine submitted to the U.N. Security Council, February 16, a unanimous report asking for adequate military force to prevent bloodshed in Palestine.

The report, which ran to 4,500 words, concluded:

"The pertinent facts in support of the commission's unavoidable decision to call upon the Security Council for assistance in the discharge of its duty to the General Assembly are evident. The United Nations has taken a firm decision regarding the future government of Palestine. Following that decision the General Assembly created this commission as its agent in the matter and charged it with responsibility, under the guidance of the Security Council, for implementing the assembly's recommendations.

COMPELLING NEED FOR ACTION

"The commission has decided to refer to the Security Council the problem of providing that armed assistance which alone would enable the commission to discharge its responsibilities on the termination of the mandate, because it is convinced that there is no step which it can take under the resolution of the assembly to improve the security situation in Palestine between now and the termination of the mandate.

"The commission must emphasize the compelling need for prompt action, in order to avert great bloodshed and human suffering in Palestine, and to assist the implementation of the resolution, which the commission, notwithstanding all difficulties, is exerting every effort to carry out.

"In the view of the commission, a basic issue of international order is involved. A dangerous and tragic precedent will have been established if force, or the threat of the use of force, is to prove an effective deterrent to the will of the United Nations."

The Security Council postponed consideration of the Palestine Commission's report till February 24 to enable delegates to acquaint their governments with contents of the report and secure instructions.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE: M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, in the House of Commons, February 17, asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. St. Laurent whether, in view of the grave warning from the Palestine Commission, the Government was prepared "to accept its share of responsibility in such action as may be taken by the Security Council with a view to averting further bloodshed in Palestine and implementing the Assembly decision?"

Mr. St. Laurent: I listened with care to the question the hon. member has just put, because it was not quite in the terms of the notice I was handed just before I came into the House. In answer, I can only state that Canada accepted full responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations and has at all times been pressing to have all the organs of the United Nations set up in accordance with the Charter and in such a manner as to make the Charter fully effective. There is no intention of not complying with the requirements both of the letter and the spirit of the Charter.

NEXT ASSEMBLY IN PARIS: The Third General Assembly of the United Nations will meet in Paris, France. The French Government will make the Palais de Chaillot near the Eiffel Tower, site of the 1947 Paris World's Fair available to the U.N.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: During the second week of its session, the Economic and Social Council concentrated chiefly on economic items of the agenda. Following are highlights:

Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East referred to the Council's Economic Committee.

Question discussed of establishing an Economic Commission for the Middle East. Referred to ad hoc committee for further study.

Resolution adopted requesting the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for a U.N. scientific conference on conservation and utilization of resources (as outlined in the Secretary-General's report) but limiting the task of the conference to exchange of information on techniques of conservation and utilization of resources.

Questions of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers and of genocide referred to social committee for further study.

By 8 votes to 7, Council confirmed decision taken at Council's fifth session and subsequently approved by General Assembly to hold

the seventh session of the Council in Geneva next July.

The Council's Economic Committee decided that membership of the Economic Commission for Latin America (C.W.B. February 13 P. 10) will be open to all of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The committee also decided on the terms of reference of the commission, which follow the lines of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

KOREA BEFORE LITTLE ASSEMBLY: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Little Assembly) met at Lake Success yesterday to consider the situation in Korea.

Korea is divided into two zones of occupation. North of the Thirty-Eight parallel is the Russian zone; south of the parallel, the American zone.

On November 14, last, the General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn as soon as practicable. The resolution recommended that elections should be held in Korea not later than March 31, 1948. And the Assembly established a U.N. Temporary Commission with powers to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea.

The Commission met in Seoul in the American zone but, in view of the "negative attitude" of Russia in the Northern zone, decided to consult the Little Assembly.

RESULTS OF DIVISION DISASTROUS

Before the Little Assembly yesterday, Dr. Menon (India) chairman of the commission, said that in Korea there was a "restless, intuitive and all-pervasive rebelliousness against military occupation." The 38th parallel was obstructing the progress of Korea to an independent state. Results of dividing Korea into two zones had been disastrous.

To re-establish the integrity of Korea, Dr. Menon continued, the Commission made special efforts to obtain at least the partial cooperation of the Soviet authorities in Northern Korea. When these efforts produced a negative result, the Commission decided to ask the Interim Committee for advice and guidance. The Commission had been unanimous in rejecting one of the alternatives before it, namely "to throw up our hands" and "to shake the snow of Korea off our feet," but was of the view that a national government in the whole of Korea "cannot be established in the present circumstances."

Unfortunately, Dr. Menon said, the Commission had been unable to meet any important Leftist leaders as the North was barred to the commission and, in the South, the Leftists "were mostly underground." On the whole, most members of the Commission felt that formation of a separate sovereign state in South Korea,

under present conditions, would not facilitate the twin objectives laid down in the General Assembly resolution, namely, attainment of the national independence of Korea and withdrawal of the occupying troops. The Commission was not unanimous on the advisability of holding separate elections in South Korea.

Referring to Press reports that an independent government has been formed in North Korea under Soviet auspices, Dr. Menon said: As far as we can ascertain, from the opinions and reports of U.N. officials, there has been no change in the regimes of either North or South Korea.

Further discussion of Korea was adjourned till Tuesday.

Lester B. Pearson (Canada) said it was unfortunate that the next meeting would be held only Tuesday as many delegates had come from very far. The Korean question had been before the United Nations for quite a while and Mr. Pearson thought the discussions could have begun right away.

EXCHANGE CONSERVATION CHANGES

REVISION OF SCHEDULES: Amendments to Exchange Conservation Measures, in force as of February 17, are outlined by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, as follows:

- 1) Six items are transferred from the prohibited list to the quota list. These cover coffee substitutes; green decaffeinated coffee beans; toilet soap; Castile soap; shoe blacking, leather dressing and knife polish; and toilet or dressing combs.
 - 2) Two items are dropped from the prohibited list. They cover fireworks and paintings, respectively.
 - 3) Tariff item 362 (silverware and manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.) is inserted in quota category 4. Some goods classified under this item were previously prohibited while others were unrestricted.
 - 4) Several items in the prohibited list are re-worded. These revisions have the effect of excluding from prohibited classifications passion fruit pulp (an Australian product), china or porcelain ornaments (a British specialty), certain glassware parts, industrial humidifiers, and non-propelling lead pencils. On the other hand, the item covering oysters is expanded to include preserved oysters, and the items relating to paper products are expanded to include multi-coloured, embossed or decorated papers and fancy paperboard boxes. The restrictions will apply to any goods not actually in transit to Canada Feb. 16.
- Most of these changes, Mr. Abbott says, involve the deletion from the prohibited schedule or the transfer from the prohibited list to the quota list of items in which the United Kingdom has an interest. During the war shipments of such British products as soap,

leather dressing, polishes and combs dropped sharply, and in recent years they have been very small. Now however the application of quotas should help British goods to get back into this market.

CONTROL ON CITRUS FRUIT RESTORED: Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces reimposition of markup control on oranges, grapefruit, limes, lemons and tangerines, effective yesterday.

Officials emphasize that the new order will compel those wholesalers or retailers who have been taking unreasonably high markups on their sales of citrus fruits to reduce them.

On sales by an importing wholesaler to a retailer the markup allowed is seventeen per

cent and on sales to another wholesaler the markup is limited to nine per cent.

Wholesalers are required to continue supplying their regular customers who purchased from them during the year ending January 30, 1947 with the same percentage of quantities supplied them during that period.

Markups on sales by a retailer who buys from a wholesaler in Canada or a direct importing retailer who buys in less than car-load lots (by truck) are fixed at thirty per cent for sales of Florida oranges, lemons, limes and tangerines, and twenty-five per cent on sales of other oranges and grapefruit. The direct importing retailer who imports in car-load lots is allowed thirty-five per cent and thirty per cent.