



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 3 No. 36

July 16, 1948

INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

Canada - Bahamas Air Service.....	2	Eastern Arctic Patrol.....	4
Appointment of Professor Curtis.....	2	Radar Aids Marine Navigation.....	4-5
Savings Bond Series.....	2	North Magnetic Pole.....	5
Minister of Yugoslavia.....	2	Canada At The United Nations.....	6-7
Jobs For Veterans.....	2-3	Indian Prefabricated Schools.....	7
Reciprocal Training.....	3	Record Air Photo Survey.....	7
Gratitude of D.P.'s.....	3	Boston Consulate.....	8
Payments on Oats And Barley.....	3-4	Farm Prices New High.....	8
Mark-Up On Onions, Apples.....	4	U. S. Dollar Loan.....	8

WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED: On the basis of a 17-cent an hour wage increase, retroactive to March 1, the railway unions and the railway companies reached agreement on Wednesday, averting a country-wide railway strike scheduled for 6 a.m. local time yesterday. The agreement followed a series of union-company-Government conferences stretching over five days. The original demand of the men, made last December, was for a 35-cent an hour increase.

AT THE UNITED NATIONS: The United States has submitted a draft resolution to the Security Council under which the Council would determine the situation in Palestine as a threat to peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter and order the governments and authorities concerned to cease fire within three days after the passage of the resolution. The United States proposal, supported by Canada, Britain, France, Columbia and Belgium, will require seven votes to pass the 11-member Security Council.

Andrei Gromyko (U.S.S.R.) favoured a cease-fire order but supported Israeli objections to a section of the resolution restricting immigration and importation of arms into Palestine.

Gen. McNaughton (Canada) supporting the resolution said the Council had no alternative but to employ imperatives under present circumstances. Canada fully recognized the gravity of the step but considered that hostilities had to be ended in order that efforts towards a lasting settlement could be resumed.

On the question of the Security Council veto, the Interim Committee of the General Assembly adopted an Argentine resolution recommending that the General Assembly at its next session should consider whether the time has not come to call a general conference of the United Nations for revision of the United Nations Charter (P. 6-7).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: The United Nations Economic and Social Council opens its seventh session in Geneva, July 19. The Canadian delegation will consist of:

- Delegate: L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Berne.
- Alternate: Dr. G.F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare.
- Advisers: H. Allard, Canadian Embassy, Brussels;
S. Pollock, Department of Finance;
L.A.D. Stephens, Canadian Legation, Berne.

The Economic and Social Council is composed of representatives of 18 states, members of the United Nations. Members are elected for three years. Canada's term of service expires at the end of this year.

DEATH OF R.B. HANSON: The death occurred in Fredericton, N.B. July 14 of Hon. R.B. Hanson who for three war years led the Progressive Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons. Mr. Hanson was Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Bennett Government.

CANADA - BAHAMAS AIR SERVICE: The Department of External Affairs announces that the United Kingdom and Canada have concluded an agreement which provides for an air service by Trans-Canada Airlines between Canada and the Bahamas. This agreement took the form of an Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement for Air Services between Canada and the United Kingdom territories in the West Atlantic and Caribbean Areas signed at Ottawa on July 17, 1947.

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR CURTIS: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announces the appointment of Professor C.A. Curtis, Mr. H.C. Bois, and Mrs. T.W. Sutherland to be members of the Royal Commission to continue the work initiated at the last session of Parliament by the Special Committee on Prices.

Professor Curtis, who will be Chairman of the Commission, is Professor of Economics at Queen's University and Mayor of Kingston. Mr. Bois is a resident of Montreal, and is Secretary-Manager of the Cooperative Federée de Québec. Mrs. Sutherland, who now resides in Parksville, B.C., was for many years active in women's organizations in the prairie provinces.

The Commission has been empowered to continue the enquiry begun by the Parliamentary Committee on Prices into price increases, factors leading to price and cost increases and increased profit margins in Canada. The Commission has been directed to pay particular regard to commodities and services in common daily use.

The Royal Commission on Prices is to report from time to time as may seem advisable, and in any case to present a report not later than the opening of the next session of Parliament.

SAVINGS BOND SERIES: The Bank of Canada announced July 8 on behalf of the Minister of Finance that arrangements are being made for the offering of a third series of Canada Savings Bonds this fall. Terms of the new issue will not be finally established until later - probably some time in September. However, it is expected that the new security will retain the features which proved so popular in the first two series.

Since the introduction of Canada Savings Bonds in 1946, applications for the first and second series have totalled more than 2,100,000 to a total value in excess of \$818,000,000. The decision to issue a third series is based mainly on this widespread demand.

It was also believed that a savings instrument with the features of Canada Savings Bonds would serve a useful purpose by giving further stimulus to the savings tendency developed by Canadians during and since the war. Present holdings have already rendered more than a million Canadians better able to meet personal emergencies or to carry out future plans. Such individual and family resources are an element of strength and stability in the nation.

Preparations for the Series Three issue got under way at Ottawa this week. As in the past, the new security will be available for cash or through various methods of instalment purchase, including the Payroll Savings Plan, which proved such a popular savings channel in Series One and Two, as well as in the nine Victory Loan issues. Under the Payroll Savings Plan, bonds purchased in quantities permitted by the terms of sale may be paid for through deductions from pay over a twelve-month period.

To organize and direct this feature of the new series, six regional payroll savings directors have been appointed.

MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA: The Department of External Affairs announces that Mr. Mato Jaksic on July 8 presented to His Excellency the Governor General, his Letter of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in Canada.

The Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was present. Mr. Jaksic was presented to the Governor General by Mr. Howard Measures, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Pavle Lukin, Counsellor of the Yugoslav Legation accompanied Mr. Jaksic.

The Minister was born in Dubrovnik in 1903. He was educated there and studied law at the Sorbonne in Paris, and attended the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in that city. Later Mr. Jaksic practiced law in Dubrovnik, and was appointed Honorary Consul of France (Agent Consulaire de France).

During the war Mr. Jaksic served in the National Liberation Movement of Yugoslavia and was elected a Member of the Provisional Parliament. He later was in charge of the Yugoslav Military Mission in Cairo. After the war he was elected as Deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and in December, 1945, was appointed Minister of Yugoslavia in Paris. Prior to his present appointment he was Director of Protocol in the Foreign Office at Belgrade.

JOBS FOR VETERANS: A total of 732,660 jobs for veterans were found by the National Employment Service from April, 1945, to the end of May, 1948, it was announced by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, on July 8.

There were about 27,700 veterans registered as unplaced at the end of May, 1948, as compared with 38,163 at the end of May, 1947. The Minister explained that many of these veterans registered as unplaced were not unemployed, but were seeking to better themselves in other jobs than the ones they now held.

Of the total placements from just before VE-Day up until May, 1948, 61,281 jobs were uncovered for veterans of World War I, and 21,229 for ex-servicewomen. The placement figure for World War I veterans is an indication of some progress being made by the National Employment Service in their campaign to

find jobs for older workers. Mr. Mitchell pointed out, however, the problem had not been solved, for the proportion of older unemployed veterans to all unemployed had not notably decreased.

Included in the total placement figure are 17,764 jobs for veterans with physical handicaps (503 for ex-servicewomen) found by the Special Placements Division of the Service.

In the executive and professional field, a total of 4,306 positions were filled by veterans during the period from July 1, 1945, to May 27, 1948, 152 of these by ex-servicewomen, through the efforts of the Executive and Professional Division of the Service.

RECIPROCAL TRAINING

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES: In response to a letter from the President of the United States informing Prime Minister King that on June 1st, 1948, a limited number of young Canadians would be authorized to attend the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and the U.S. Military Academy at Westpoint, Prime Minister King has informed President Truman that Canada is making reciprocal arrangements to admit citizens of the United States to attend Canadian Service Colleges. The text of the exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and President of the United States which was released by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, is as follows:

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"I had great pleasure in approving today an Act of Congress which will permit young Canadians to receive courses of instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the United States Military Academy at West Point.

"This will, I am sure, advance further the mutual confidence and good will which have so long been the basis of relations between our two countries.

"With personal good wishes,

"Always sincerely,

(sgd) Harry S. Truman"

My dear Mr. President,

"I thank you for your letter of June 1st advising me that you had approved an Act of the Congress which will permit young Canadians to receive courses of instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the United States Military Academy at West Point.

"The Government of Canada and the armed forces are most appreciative of this further evidence of mutual confidence and good will on the part of the United States authorities. I have no less pleasure in advising you that reciprocal arrangements are being made to permit United States servicemen to receive

courses in the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Royal Roads, Esquimalt, both of which institutions will train officers for all three services.

"With warmest personal regards,

"Yours sincerely,

(sgd) W.L. Mackenzie King"

(The Canadian Joint Services Cadet Colleges are RMCS "Royal Roads" near Victoria, B.C., and Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. In the past they have been open only to young Canadians or other British subjects normally resident in Canada. Both train officer cadets for all three Services of the Canadian Armed Forces).

GRATITUDE OF D.P.'S: An agreement has been fulfilled to the satisfaction of both parties concerned, the right to make a free choice of occupation has been granted--Canada has kept her word--so say Displaced Persons in a recent letter to Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour.

The gratitude of 39 Lithuanian immigrants from the Displaced Persons Camps of Germany for the consideration shown to them by their employer (a large Power and Paper Company) and the Government of Canada was expressed in a letter to the Deputy Minister signed by five of the men.

Brought to Canada in July, 1947, by the Canadian Government for woods jobs with the Power and Paper Company, these men undertook to remain in these jobs for 10 months. Now, say these workers, our agreement has been completed and many of us have taken advantage of the opportunity to seek out jobs of our own choosing.

According to the D.P.'s, they have enjoyed good food, have been able to help friends left in D.P. Camps, purchase badly-needed clothing, and still save money for the future.

They expressed their thanks to the Canadian Government, and to the company which employed them for the opportunity to live in a country which keeps her promises.

PAYMENTS ON OATS AND BARLEY: The Dominion Government will pay 5 cents per bushel on oats and 11 cents per bushel on barley delivered and sold by Western producers during the period from August 1, 1947, to October 21, 1947, when price ceilings on these grains were removed.

The Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, pointed out that elevator companies have already made substantial payments to producers delivering oats and barley prior to the removal of the ceiling. After reviewing the price situation which existed last fall, and taking into account the adjustment payments which have been made by elevator companies, the Government felt that producers delivering

and selling oats and barley during the present crop year, prior to the removal of price ceilings on these grains, were entitled to an adjustment on the part of the Dominion Government. Mr. Howe emphasized that these payments apply only on oats and barley delivered and sold by producers between August 1, 1947, and October 21, 1947.

The Canadian Wheat Board has been instructed to proceed with these payments as rapidly as possible.

MARK-UP ON ONIONS, APPLES: The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced reimposition of mark-up control on imported apples and onions, effective July 9, 1948.

This action is in line with the policy of imposing control on fresh fruit and vegetables which are subject to the import controls.

Importing wholesalers are allowed a markup of 12 1/2% for apples and 15% for onions on sales to retailers. When an importing wholesaler sells to another wholesaler he is only allowed a markup of seven per cent for apples and nine per cent for onions. The secondary wholesaler is then allowed a markup of six per cent on apples and seven per cent on onions. A retailer who buys from a wholesaler is permitted a markup of 25% for both products.

EASTERN ARCTIC PATROL

SEVEN VESSELS EMPLOYED: Seven vessels will be used to carry supplies to posts in the Eastern Arctic this summer, the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources, announces in a statement giving details of the 1948 Eastern Arctic Patrol.

These ships will visit all settlements, medical centres, R.C.M.P. detachments, trading posts, missions, and weather and radio stations in the Far North. In former years the Patrol was carried on by R.M.S. "Nascopie", which was lost on a reef off Cape Dorset last year.

First vessel to leave for the Northland will be the M.V. "Regina Polaris", owned by the Hudson Bay Vicariate Transport Limited, which will sail from Montreal on July 10 to visit the settlements in the Hudson Bay area and on the south side of Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay.

S. J. Bailey will represent the Northwest Territories Administration as Administrative Officer on the "Regina Polaris", and will conduct inspections at the various settlements, paying particular attention to welfare conditions among the Eskimos.

Aboard the "Regina Polaris" will be Dr. H.W. Lewis, of the Department of National Health and Welfare, who in the capacity of Medical Superintendent for the Eastern Arctic, will give necessary medical treatment to the natives at the various ports of call. Medical inspection trips to Baffin Island posts have been made earlier this year.

The M.V. "Terra Nova" chartered by the Hudson Bay Company, will sail in August to the settlements along the eastern and northern coasts of Baffin Island. Alex Stevenson will be the Administrative Officer.

The other vessels carrying Government supplies will be the M.V. "Eskimo", owned by the Hudson Bay Company, which will serve Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, and certain other posts in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay; the M.V. "Clarendville", which will be used by the Hudson Bay Company to help supply the northern Baffin Island trading posts; the M.V. "Earl Trader", also operated by the Hudson Bay Company, sailing from Sydney, N.S. with supplies for Baker Lake, N.W.T.; the Baffin Trading Company's N.V. "Ice Hunter", which will visit the Ungava Bay posts, and the Government ice-breaker "N.B. McLean", carrying supplies from Churchill to Southampton Island.

RADAR AIDS MARINE NAVIGATION: The "Radel", a 65-ft. motor vessel owned by the National Research Council, is operated as part of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division's programme of radar aids to navigation. The vessel is equipped with the latest type of radar in which discrimination and minimum range have been so improved that the vessel can navigate safely in narrow channels (200 ft.) or enter harbours and approach within 75 ft. of buoys or wharves under conditions of low visibility. During radar investigations the ship's course is controlled by the use of steering equipment below decks with no outside view whatever. Photographs of radar displays made from the ship permit the construction of mosaic maps for navigational purposes.

This summer the "Radel" will carry out comparison trials between NRC merchant marine radar and a commercial prototype on the Ottawa River during the first two weeks of July. The "Radel" will also be used to conduct maximum range trials on small radar buoys, and to determine the necessary spacing of buoys laid out in patterns so as to give a well-defined echo indicating some definite hazard to navigation. Patterns of buoys as, for example, in squares or three in line, will be used to replace single coloured buoys for radar identification, as radar does not distinguish colours, but only shapes. Department of Transport radar buoys will be used in the determination of the most suitable type of reflector for maximum range. Consideration will be given to size, weight, and ease of construction of two different types.

After 12 July, the "Radel" will proceed via the Rideau River to Kingston, where a demonstration of radar equipment will be made before members of the National Defence College. Later, the vessel will proceed to Toronto where work begun last year will be continued on radar mapping of the lake shorelines, harbour entrances, and trials of blind navigation in and out of all available small har-

bours. Observations will be made on Lake Ontario of conditions of abnormal propagation of radar signals.

Subsequently, a visit will be made to Caribou Island in Lake Superior for performance trials of new radar reflectors on the Caribou Island lighthouse. En route, radar maps will be made of the area around Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie.

HARBOUR RADAR AID FOR VANCOUVER: At the request of the Department of Transport, the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division will shortly select a site for the installation of a harbour radar aid at the port of Vancouver, B.C. A truck, fitted with modern radar communication and photographic equipment, will be shipped to Vancouver early this month and a party of three NRC scientists will conduct the survey. It is anticipated that a suitable site may be found in the vicinity of the Lions Gate Bridge, which will give adequate coverage of the inner harbour and of English Bay.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE

AERIAL SURVEYS CONTINUED: Scientists from the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa leaving Ottawa by an R.C.A.F. Canso amphibian, are to continue last year's aerial magnetic surveys aimed at fixing position of the Magnetic North Pole announces the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources.

The Joint Mines and Resources R.C.A.F. expedition hopes to determine with greater exactness the position of the North Magnetic Pole, known to be located in the northwestern part of Prince of Wales Island as a result of last summer's "Operation Polco", when the R.C.A.F. flew a similar group north. In addition, it will gather sufficient data to enable completion of the first reliable magnetic charts of Canada's Arctic regions.

Accompanying the party, which will spend about two months in the Arctic islands, will be two scientists appointed by the Geographical Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources.

In charge of the magnetic work will be Paul H. Serson of Ottawa, a veteran of three successful trips to the Arctic, including last year's survey. Mr. Serson will use instruments of his own design which received initial tests last summer on "Operation Polco". He will be assisted by Ralph D. Hutchison of Toronto, a senior student at the University of Toronto, who saw five years' service as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War.

Scientists being sent north by the Geographical Bureau are John Carroll, an engineer on the staff of the Topographical Survey of Mines and Resources, and J.L. Jenness, of the Geographical Bureau staff, Mr. Carroll who will assist the magnetic party by determining precise latitude and longitude of each site

visited, will also aid Mr. Jenness in making a geographical reconnaissance of the surrounding area. The pair will study landforms, vegetation, wildlife, tides, currents, ice conditions, and other aspects of the physical geography of the area, and will record locations of archaeological sites and other evidence of former native occupation. They will also take air and land photographs to supplement their own observations. Mr. Jenness is the eldest son of Dr. Diamond Jenness, whose membership in the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 30 years ago, led by Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, is recorded in the name of an island near Borden Island, which may be visited again this summer.

Among the islands on which sites for magnetic observations have been selected are Victoria, Banks, Melville, Bathurst, Prince Patrick, Borden, and Ellef Ringnes. They lie within an area bounded by the parallels of 70 and 80 degrees north latitude and the meridians of 100 and 125 degrees west longitude. The region is one of the least-known parts of the Canadian Arctic, and has not been studied by scientists since Dr. Stefansson went there.

The expedition, like the predecessor last summer, will call for skillful flying on the part of the R.C.A.F. crew. Each landing site will have to be reconnoitered carefully before putting the Canso down on the water. Even where ice-free stretches of water are encountered, the crew must be alert against the danger of wind changes forcing ice packs shoreward, trapping the flying boat. The trip will mark the "farthest north" reached by the flying boat, as far as sustained operations are concerned.

In charge of all flying operations during the trip will be Flying Officer D.K. Game, captain of the Canso, Vancouver, one of the R.C.A.F.'s most experienced Arctic flyers. Nine other crew members and ground technicians will make up the R.C.A.F. party. They are: Flying Officer D.R. Guthbertson (pilot) Eastview, Ont.; Flying Officer J.E. Goldsmith (navigator) Halifax; Flying Officer W. Smith (wireless operator) Ottawa; Sergeant A.B. Hillman (flight engineer) Ottawa; Corporal T.M. Roche (electrician aero) Hamilton, Ont.; Leading Aircraftman W.R. Southcombe (airframe mechanic) Sarnia, Ont.; Leading Aircraftman R.A.R. Duhamel (instrument mechanic) Ottawa; Leading Aircraftman A.T. Friberg (aero-engine mechanic) Sooke, B.C.; Leading Aircraftman J.S.J. Paquette (safety equipment worker) of Montreal. F/O Goldsmith, the navigator is a veteran of "Operation Polco."

R.C.A.F. crew members of last summer's expedition added greatly to further knowledge of the Arctic Area by doing pencil aerial reconnaissance sketches of many of the places visited to obtain magnetic readings. In several cases their observations revealed errors in existing maps and their notes were turned over to Mines and Resources as the basis for corrections in further maps of the region.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL VETO: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, by 19 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions, adopted July 9 an Argentine resolution recommending that the Third Session of the General Assembly (which meets in Paris in the Fall) should consider whether the time has not come to call a general conference of the United Nations, as provided in article 109 of the Charter, for revision of the United Nations Charter.

The seven opposing votes were those of Canada, France, Norway, India, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

An original Argentine proposal would have made a direct appeal to the General Assembly to call a conference to study the world political situation and to consider abolishing the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council. To this proposal, Colombia proposed two amendments and it was amended by Colombia, that the resolution was adopted.

The Interim Committee, at an earlier sitting, adopted a report of its sub-committee on voting procedure in the Security Council. This report recommends to members of the Security Council that certain items in the list of possible decisions should be considered procedural and that members of the Council should conduct themselves accordingly.

(On questions of procedure, voting in the Security Council is by affirmative vote of any seven members. There is no veto on procedural questions).

CANADA'S ATTITUDE

Speaking in the Interim Committee, July 9, R. G. Riddell, (Canada) made the following statement:

The attitude of the Canadian Government towards the general problem of voting procedure in the Security Council is well known from statements which have been made by Canadian delegations in previous discussions of this problem. What I wish to do this morning is to make a few remarks about this particular report.

I think it would be unfortunate if the Canadian delegation seemed, because it associated itself with the preparation of this report and gave its support to this report, either to be modifying its desire for a more radical solution to the problem of voting procedure in the Security Council or to be modifying its discontent and disappointment over the way in which the use of the privileged voting procedure of the permanent members in the Security Council had inhibited the work of that body.

I think I should make it clear, therefore, that the Canadian delegation regards this report merely as a first step in what must necessarily be a long and arduous journey.

This is by no means the last time that the problem of voting in the Security Council will be discussed. This is by no means the last expedient that will be resorted to as a method of solving that situation. The report represents the consequences of a decision taken by the sub-committee when it first met, on tactics. It was necessary to decide then whether a frontal attack should be made on the problem, by considering the possibility of revising the Charter, or whether a more gradual approach should be taken by considering what should be done in existing circumstances to improve the voting procedure. The sub-committee chose the latter course.

NOT SIMPLY VOTING PROBLEM

I think it made this choice wisely in existing circumstances, not only because of the atmosphere of tension which has developed in the world in recent months, but also because the problem is not simply a problem of voting procedure. It is a much greater problem than that. It is a problem that arises whenever an attempt is made to associate a number of members of varying sizes and strengths in a composite organization. It is a problem that is as old as the history of federalism and those of us who live in federal countries know how difficult a problem it is how it requires constant scrutiny and repeated adjustments in the arrangements that are made to meet it. I do not think for a moment that this problem can be solved merely by a constitutional reform. If, by constitutional reform, the veto were to be removed tomorrow, I do not think we would be free of the problem which is created either by the immediate difficulty arising out of lack of unanimity among permanent members of the Security Council or by the long range difficulty that arises out of disparity in size, in strength, in willingness and ability to accept responsibility amongst the members. That is not to say for a moment that the present method of solving the problem is satisfactory.

ROUGH AND READY METHOD

It is a very rough and ready method of meeting that problem that has never been acceptable to the member states that do not enjoy the privilege of that voting procedure. On the other hand, the ultimate satisfactory solution to the problem will not be easy to find. I think it would be misleading the public if we represented this report as going very far but we would be misleading them further if we lead them to believe that more substantial progress could be made now by more radical measures. With reference to this report itself, I think, Mr. Chairman, it is a mistake to assume, as was suggested yesterday by Sir Carl Berendsen, (New Zealand), that the report is

without practical significance. It may very well be, as he suggested, that we have gone no further on our journey than the Hudson tunnel. I am not sure, however, that we have not got as close to our destination as if we had wrapped ourselves up in a rocket and set off on a more spectacular journey.

Let us consider what has actually taken place. The voting procedure in the Security Council is stated in the Charter in a very few lines. It is a relatively brief statement. It is obvious that that statement is an inadequate definition of this procedure and that further definition and further interpretation will be required.

FIVE-POWER STATEMENT

In fact, before the Charter itself was eventually signed, there was in interpretation of that section of the Charter, an interpretation which was embodied in the five power statement, covering the use to which the veto would be put. That is the only formal interpretation that has ever been given to the procedure since that time. I think it is a mistake to assume that the five powers who were associated with that statement are alone entitled to interpret this particular section, that they alone have the right to define and interpret the privilege which is set forth for them in a very few words in the Charter. I think that the process of definition and interpretation is one in which all members of the United Nations should participate in a variety of ways. They should participate in that process of interpretation and definition in the manner which has been adopted in this Committee and actual participation in the Security Council from time to time in discussions and decisions which in themselves modify this procedure. What has been done in this document is to elaborate a further definition and interpretation of the voting procedure in the Security Council to put alongside the one already in existence.

RESULTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

It is a definition and interpretation in which, if present indications are correct, the vast majority of members will concur. This interpretation has also the concurrence of four of the members who participated in the previous interpretation. Even though the interpretation which is embodied in this document is never formally put into effect by any single or precise action, it is nevertheless bound to have results in the same way that any general interpretative process has a result on a constitutional structure. It seems to me, therefore, that the results of this process which was begun by the Committee are bound to be of very considerable significance. It is true that what we have done is to initiate a very gradual process but it seems to me that it is only by a gradual process, by trial and error, by interpretation such as the one which we have now completed that the voting procedure in the Security Council can be altered in present circumstances. It may be that before

long we can as it were, shift gears, and consider the more direct approach of constitutional amendment. In the meantime, it seems to the Canadian delegation that this constitutes a very useful and practical step towards the gradual solution of this problem and the Canadian delegation is very happy to associate itself with this report.

INDIAN PREFABRICATED SCHOOLS: Erection of five prefabricated schools in isolated parts of British Columbia by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has been authorized.

The buildings, one-storey structures with teachers' residences attached, are to be erected on the Klemtu Reserve in the Bella Coola Agency, on the Stony Creek and Alexis Creek Reserves in the Williams Lake Agency, and on the North Thompson and Neskaingli Reserves in the Kamloops Agency.

Erection of these prefabricated buildings was decided in view of the difficulty of securing contractors willing to undertake construction in the isolated districts and the high cost of shipping materials to the building sites.

RECORD AIR PHOTO SURVEY: RCAF photo survey aircraft, having taken advantage of good weather conditions, have broken all records for aerial photographic coverage of Canada. With the expected photographic season somewhat more than half over, planes of the RCAF's two photo survey squadrons have rolled up an impressive total of more than 456,000 square miles.

Total coverage for 1947 was slightly over 400,000, the largest single season's operation since the RCAF began the job of covering the Dominion by aerial photography in 1921. In that year 281 square miles was done by Air Force photo planes.

Officers of 22 Photo Wing, which controls the operations, are cautious about making predictions of total coverage by the end of the season, pointing out that weather conditions, extremely capricious in the Far North, play a big part in the work. In some northern areas only a week or two of suitable photographic weather is normally encountered. They expect, however, that well over 500,000 square miles will have been done by end of the summer, and that 600,000 is a possibility.

Although operations are taking place in many parts of Canada this year, greatest individual coverage by areas has taken place in Labrador, the western portion of Northern Quebec, and Baffin Island. Nearly all of Labrador has been photographed this year, a total of 118,000 square miles having so far been done. About two-fifths of Baffin Island, amounting to 107,000 square miles, has been done.

BOSTON CONSULATE

T.F.M. NEWTON APPOINTED: The Department of External Affairs announces that arrangements have been completed for the appointment of T.F.M. Newton as Consul in Boston for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. It is planned to open the Consulate on October 1. The Boston Consulate is to be under the general supervision of the Consulate General in New York.

Mr. Newton was born near Samia, Ontario, on July 15, 1903. He was educated at Samia Collegiate Institute and McGill University, graduating in 1925. He received his M.A. in English from McGill in 1927. Mr. Newton was with the English department of Harvard University from 1928 to 1937. During this time he also lectured at Harvard Summer School and Radcliffe College. He received two travelling fellowships in 1931 and 1935 from Harvard for research work in London, Oxford and Cambridge. In 1937 he went to McGill University as Associate Professor of English and Assistant Warden of Douglas Hall, men's residence at the University.

In April, 1943, Mr. Newton, on loan from McGill, joined the Wartime Information Board in Ottawa. He was transferred to New York in September, 1943, and became director of the office in July, 1945. During 1946 he was supervisor of the Canadian Information Service in the United States. Following the integration of C.I.S. in the Department of External Affairs, he was appointed to the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Newton was a member of the Canadian delegation at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and the United Nations General Assembly from October to December, 1946.

Mr. Newton has published various studies on the reign of Queen Anne and the early history of English journalism. During 1926-28 he was a correspondent for the Montreal Star and Standard. He was contributed to several semi-popular and scholarly periodicals in the United States and Canada and has lectured and broadcasted widely in both countries.

FARM PRICES NEW HIGH: The index number of prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products, on the base 1935-39=100, advanced to a new high of 239.3 during May as compared with 234.2 a month earlier and 199.8 a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Compared with May 1947, the index numbers for all provinces registered substantial increases with higher prices for grains, livestock, dairy products, potatoes and poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, a gain of 5.2 points was due mainly to the increased prices for livestock and potatoes.

U.S. DOLLAR LOAN

\$150 MILLION ISSUE: The Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announces that negotiations have been completed for the private sale in the United States market of \$150 million issue of long-term bonds of the Government of Canada payable in United States dollars.

The bonds, which carry an interest rate of 3% and have a term of 15 years, have been sold at par. They will be dated August 1, 1948, and will mature on August 1, 1963. The bonds were sold to The Prudential Insurance Company of America, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The negotiations were handled through Morgan Stanley & Co., New York City.

The proceeds of the issue will be used mainly to repay the drawings of \$140 million so far made by the Government of Canada on the credit arranged last Fall with the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The remainder will serve to increase Canada's exchange reserves.

In announcing the completion of negotiations, Mr. Abbott referred to the statement which he had made last Fall at the time that the short-term credit from the Export-Import Bank was arranged. "At that time", said Mr. Abbott, "I explained to the Export-Import Bank and to Parliament that this credit represents a departure from our normal practice of securing necessary U.S. dollar financing by the sale of our obligations to banks or other private investors in the United States and that in the near future I proposed to investigate the practicability of replacing this temporary financing with a longer-term loan arranged in the normal way through private channels. I am happy to be able to announce to-day the successful conclusion of negotiations to this end. The purchase on such favourable terms of this substantial issue of Canadian bonds by these three large insurance companies in the United States is a tribute to the high credit standing of Canada in the United States market."

LABOUR INCOME UP: Although there was no appreciable change in employment, the estimated labour income for Canada rose to \$540,000,000 in April from \$533,000,000 in March, 1948. The total is \$65,000,000 larger than the corresponding figure for April, 1947, and about 32 per cent or \$132,000,000 greater than in April, 1946.

Higher levels of average weekly earnings were responsible for the increase from March, which paralleled a one per cent rise in the cost-of-living index over the two months. The increase from April, 1947 reflects increased employment as well as higher average earnings.