



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS:** The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, on Wednesday, January 19, announced the following appointments and transfers:

### Parliamentary Assistants:

- Hugues Lapointe, M.P., Lotbinière, Que., to External Affairs (from National Defence);
- Joseph Adeodat Blanchette, M.P., Compton, Que., to National Defence;
- James Sinclair, M.P., Vancouver North, to Finance;
- Loran Ellis Baker, M.P., Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare, N.S., to National Defence.

### Public Service and Diplomatic:

- A.D.P. Heeney, as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, effective March;
- Norman A. Robertson, as Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, effective March;
- L.D. Wilgress, as High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, effective March;
- E.H. Coleman, to be head of a diplomatic mission;
- Charles Stein, as Under-Secretary of State;
- Gordon Mills, as Associate Deputy Minister of National Defence (Controller General of Inspection Services);

C.M. Drury, as Deputy Minister of National Defence;

J.R. Baldwin, as Chairman of the Air Transport Board;

James Y. Murdoch, Toronto, and

William Q. Stobo, Quebec, to National Battlefields Commission.

William E. Mitchell, barrister, to be a Judge of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis (P.Q.)

Mr. Heeney, who becomes Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was born at Montreal, on April 5, 1902, the son of the Reverend Canon Bertal Heeney and Eva-Marjorie Holland.

He was educated at St. John's College School, Winnipeg, and at the University of Manitoba (B.A. 1921, M.A. 1923). In 1922 and 1923 he was a schoolmaster at St. John's College School. Appointed Rhodes Scholar from Manitoba for 1923 he attended St. John's College, Oxford, where he studied modern history and law, 1923 to 1926. He is an Oxford M.A. In 1926 he entered the Faculty of Law at McGill University, graduating in 1929 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law at McGill University. In 1948 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of British Columbia.

**SURPLUS \$609,900,000:** The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott on January 15 released the statement of the Comptroller of the Treasury covering revenues and expenditures of the Government of Canada for the period April 1 - December 31, 1948.

According to this statement the total revenues of the Government for the month of December, 1948, amounted to \$220.2 millions, while total expenditures amounted to \$170.3 millions, resulting in a surplus of revenues over expenditures for the month of \$49.9 millions. This brings the Government's total "budgetary surplus" for the first nine months of the current fiscal year up to a figure of \$609.9 millions, which compares with a similar surplus of \$646.2 millions accumulated by this same date a year ago.

#### INTERIM STATISTICS

Commenting on the Comptroller's statement, Mr. Abbott again stressed the interim nature of these monthly figures and pointed out that although further increases in the "budgetary surplus" are expected in each succeeding month between now and next March it is likely that such increases will be wholly or at least largely offset by certain expenditures of substantial amount which are ordinarily not recorded in the Government's accounts until right at the end of the year.

Mr. Abbott also referred to the ways in which the cash funds provided by the current year's budgetary surplus are being utilized.

"In the first place," said Mr. Abbott, "these funds constitute the principal source of cash for financing certain large demands upon our cash resources over and above the regular budgetary expenditures. Among the largest of these are the advances which the Government is currently making to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to finance increases in Canada's exchange reserves. During the nine-month period April 1 - December 31, 1948, the Government's advances to the Board on this account totalled no less than \$275 millions in Canadian dollars. These advances are in addition to the \$100 millions in U.S. dollars which we turned over to the Board during this period out of the proceeds of certain New York loans."

Mr. Abbott also noted that during the period April 1 - December 31, 1948, the Government's net cash requirements for ordinary loans, advances, and investments (including loans to farmers, veterans, and the C.N.R., and loans for housing and export credit purposes) totalled \$140 millions. "It can be seen, therefore," he said, "that during the first nine months of the current fiscal year the Government's total cash outlay in respect of all these items amounted to some \$415 millions."

Mr. Abbott went on to say that the funds provided by the current year's budgetary surplus, together with certain cash funds becoming available from other sources, should also enable the Government to effect further reduc-

tions in its outstanding funded debt. He remarked, however, that the other demands upon the Government's cash resources (i.e. the advances to the F.E.C.B. and the ordinary loans, advances, and investments referred to above) must be met first, and it was only after taking care of these that the Government could apply any of its surplus cash to debt reduction.

**ICAO TRAINEE PROGRAM:** Six men have been chosen from the International Civil Aviation Organization's 51 member nations to participate in ICAO's second trainee program. Dr. Albert Roper, Secretary General, announced at Montreal on January 17. The successful candidates will report to ICAO headquarters in Montreal Jan. 17 and will spend a six-month period studying and taking part in the work of the Organization. Upon completion of the half-year term, they will return to the service of their home governments, and there will help in maintaining liaison with ICAO.

The new trainees are:

Bolivia:	V.E. Soliz Rodriguez, now chief of the Commercial Section of the Bolivian Directorate-General of Civil and Commercial Aeronautics.
Denmark:	Einer Rasmussen, Secretary to the Danish Directorate of Civil Aviation.
Dominican Republic:	Juan B. Cambiaso V., Meteorological Member of the Dominican Civil Aeronautical Commission.
Haiti:	Gérard J. Nau, attached to the Economic and Commercial Division of the Haitian Department of Foreign Affairs.
India:	T.K.S. Murthy, Aviation Student.
Italy:	Paoletti Arcangelo, Airport Director, L'Urbe Airport, Rome.

The first trainee program conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization was completed in June, 1948, and included trainees from Argentina, Bolivia, France, Greece and the Netherlands.

**UNEMPLOYMENT UP BY 40,000:** Total non-agricultural employment in Canada increased about 75,000 from the first week of September to the week ending November 20, while, as a result of the seasonal decline in farm activity, employment in agriculture fell about 260,000. Unemployment reached 106,000, about 40,000 higher than in early September. At the same time the civilian labour force, made up of the employed and unemployed, declined about 45,000, dropping below 5,000,000 for the first

time since the survey in February, 1948, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

These figures are based on the Bureau's quarterly sample survey of a scientifically selected sample of the civilian population of Canada, 14 years of age and over, living outside of institutions. The survey started on November 22 and continued during the rest of November and early December. The main aim of the survey is to provide breakdowns of the total population to show the level of employment and unemployment on the basis of the activity of individuals.

Summary figures of the survey show the civilian labour force totalling 4,964,000 as compared with 5,109,000 in September and 4,934,000 in November, 1947. Total employed last November was 4,858,000 as against 4,847,000 a year earlier, and total unemployed 106,000 compared with 87,000. Aggregate number not in the labour force -- persons going to school, keeping house, retired, too old or unable to work -- increased to 4,229,000 from 4,051,000 in September and 4,069,000 in November, 1947.

#### AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Agricultural employment fell to 986,000 in the week ending November 20, a decrease of about 80,000 from the first week in November, 1947. Between September 4 and November 20, the number of men employed in agriculture fell from 1,063,000 to 909,000, and of women from 184,000 to 77,000.

Employment outside of agriculture rose from 3,795,000 in the first week of September to 3,872,000 in the week ending November 20, a pattern similar to that observed in 1946 and 1947. Total nonagricultural employment amounted to 3,779,000 in November, 1947. It has increased from 3,268,000 in November, 1945, first year of the survey, by a little more than 600,000.

The estimates of total employment in the different regions for November of 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 show that total employment in Canada has been increasing continuously, although the growth in the last year has been small. With the exception of a small drop in the Prairies, compensated for by an increase in British Columbia, the changes in regional employment since November, 1947, are remarkably small.

**FOREIGN VEHICLES RECORD:** The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in 1948 was 1,824,000, a new record for this type of traffic and 10 per cent higher than the previous high mark established in 1947. All provinces shared in the increase over the preceding year except British Columbia which suffered from the effects of floods in May and June, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Foreign entries on permits in December totalled 47,500, an increase of 26 per cent

over the same month in 1947, whereas similar traffic in December, 1947 showed a decrease of five per cent from the year before.

Ontario showed the largest absolute gain in tourist car entries in 1948, the total rising from 1,005,194 in 1947 to 1,125,956, Quebec being next in order, the year's total increasing from 300,914 to 335,236. Entries into British Columbia fell from 205,216 to 191,572.

New Brunswick had 102,819 entries as compared with 91,298, Alberta 27,662 compared with 23,476, Manitoba 24,516 compared with 24,407, Saskatchewan 11,663 compared with 9,702, Yukon Territory 2,401 compared with 1,527, and Nova Scotia 2,163 compared with 2,119.

**VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY:** Gross value of products turned out by the vegetable oil industry of Canada showed a further sharp increase in 1947, rising to \$38,348,000 from \$25,453,000 in 1946 and \$20,098,000 in 1945. The cost of materials used rose from \$20,441,000 in 1946 to \$32,769,000, while salary and wage payments increased from \$1,304,000 to \$1,514,000.

Linseed oil is the principal item of production, the output in 1947 amounting to 10,362,951 gallons valued at \$14,662,084 as compared with 11,310,076 gallons valued at \$8,976,619 in the preceding year. Linseed oilcake and meal had an output of 86,116 tons and a value of \$3,482,908 as against 90,386 tons valued at \$3,549,155.

Production of soybean oil amounted to 12,071 tons as compared with 8,038, with respective values of \$4,391,579 and \$2,322,232. Output of other oils -- coconut, peanut, rapeseed, sunflower and mustard seed -- totalled 30,068 tons valued at \$11,367,661 compared with 32,574 tons valued at \$7,126,632.

Flaxseed comprises the most important material used by the industry, accounting for almost 46 per cent of the total value of materials. Before the war, large quantities of imported flaxseed were used. Fifty-three per cent of the total flaxseed used in 1939 was imported but since 1942 all flaxseed used has been of domestic origin.

**CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES:** Aspirants for careers as officers in any of the three services have until March 31 to apply for admission to the Canadian Services Colleges at Royal Roads and Kingston for the year 1949-50.

In 1948, the Naval and Air Force College at Royal Roads and also the Royal Military College at Kingston became joint services colleges with courses designed to train officer cadets for the Active and Reserve forces of the Navy, Army and Air Force. The duration of the course at Royal Roads is two years and that of RMC is four. With the exception of the fourth year at RMC, which has no summer term, each year consists of eleven months of instruction. The year is divided into three terms: Fall, Winter and Summer.

## SMALL CREDIT BALANCE WITH U.S. IN NOVEMBER

**IN MERCHANDISE TRADE:** Canada's unfavourable trade balance with the United States in 1948-- already substantially cut from 1947 -- was whittled slightly lower in November when domestic and foreign exports to that country exceeded Canadian purchases by approximately \$1,500,000 to reduce the debit figure from \$275,400,000 at the end of October to \$273,700,000. This compares with an adverse balance of \$884,200,000 at the end of November, 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Both import and export trade with the United States in November reached the highest value for any month in 1948, but imports were below the corresponding month of 1947 while exports were sharply higher. The former were valued at \$163,500,000, as compared with \$174,400,000 a year earlier, and exports at \$163,300,000 against \$92,900,000. Re-exports of foreign produce at \$1,700,000 accounted for the slight excess of Canadian sales over imports. The latest result compares with an adverse balance of \$79,800,000 in November, 1947.

**MERCHANDISE IMPORTS UP:** Imports entered for consumption were valued at \$238,200,000 in November, down slightly from the year's monthly high total of \$243,400,000 for October, but \$9,100,000 higher than in November, 1947. This brought the cumulative total for the 11 months ending November to \$2,405,000,000, slightly above the \$2,379,800,000 shown for the similar period of 1947, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Merchandise imports from the United States were again lower in November, falling to \$163,465,000 from \$174,388,000 in the corresponding month of 1947, bringing the aggregate for the first 11 months of the year to \$1,646,409,000 as against \$1,833,016,000 in the like period of 1947.

Continuing the recent upward movement, imports from the United Kingdom advanced to \$28,319,000 in November from \$17,846,000 in the same month of 1947, and in the 11 months to \$274,869,000 from \$169,115,000 a year ago.

Purchases from Latin American countries rose in the month to \$16,579,000 from \$14,168,000, and in the 11-month period to \$204,372,000 from \$147,563,000 a year earlier. Imports from Brazil, San Domingo, and Venezuela were higher both in the month and cumulative period, and were substantially higher from Mexico in the 11-month period but slightly lower in the month.

Imports from European countries moved up in the month to \$7,742,000 from \$4,920,000, and in the 11 months to \$58,568,000 from \$54,216,000. Imports from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Italy, and the Netherlands were higher in both periods, but were down from Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

In trade with the United Kingdom, Canada had a favourable balance of \$28,600,000 in November as compared with \$36,500,000 in October and \$51,600,000 in November, 1947. For the 11 months ending November, the credit balance aggregated \$365,200,000, down from \$511,800,000 for the similar period of the previous year.

Canada's total merchandise trade in November amounted to \$534,500,000. Imports were valued at \$238,200,000, domestic exports at \$293,900,000 and foreign exports at \$2,400,000, making the favourable balance of trade with all countries slightly above \$58,000,000.

During the 11 months ending November, total trade reached \$5,195,700,000 as against \$4,920,700,000 in 1947, with imports aggregating \$2,405,000,000 against \$2,379,800,000, domestic exports \$2,759,000,000 against \$2,508,700,000, and foreign exports \$31,700,000 compared with \$32,200,000. The overall favourable balance of trade for the period rose to \$385,800,000 as against \$161,100,000 the previous year.

Imports from Australia and New Zealand were higher in November and the 11-month period. Purchases from Australia increased to \$2,852,000 in November from \$586,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months to \$22,850,000 from \$12,997,000. November imports from New Zealand advanced to \$2,562,000 from \$693,000, and in the 11 months from \$10,122,000 to \$11,388,000.

## SMALL INCREASES

Small increases were recorded in November by seven of the nine main commodity groups, while in the 11 months advances were shown for only three groups. The non-metallic mineral products group showed the largest gain in the month and cumulative period, being imported in November to the value of \$49,166,000 as compared with \$43,289,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months, \$559,976,000 compared with \$414,584,000. Major increases were in the imports of coal and crude petroleum.

The iron and its products group -- largest of the nine -- rose from \$65,383,000 in November, 1947 to \$70,587,000, and in the 11-month period from \$703,402,000 to \$715,387,000. Imports of household machinery, automobiles and parts and non-farm machinery were lower in the month, while in the 11 months there were declines in hardware and cutlery, household machinery, automobiles, and cooking and heating apparatus. The value of most other commodities were at higher levels.

Fibres and textiles were imported to the value of \$32,618,000 in November compared with \$31,198,000 a year earlier, and in the 11 months, \$322,368,000 compared with \$361,818,000. The month's imports of agricultural and vegetable products were valued at \$35,743,000,

slightly higher than in 1947, but the 11-month total fell from \$327,799,000 to \$314,876,000.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products moved up in November from \$14,162,000 a year earlier to \$14,975,000, but the 11-month total fell from \$149,851,000 to \$141,709,000. The chemicals and allied products group was higher in both periods, the November total rising from \$9,687,000 to \$10,553,000, and in the 11 months from \$104,508,000 to \$108,050,000.

**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP:** Department store sales increased 12 per cent during the week ending January 8 this year as compared with the corresponding week a year earlier, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. The Maritime Provinces led in percentage rise with a gain of 22 per cent, followed by Manitoba with 18 per cent, Quebec 16 per cent, Alberta 16 per cent, Ontario seven per cent, and Saskatchewan seven per cent. Results for British Columbia are not available.

**WINTER TRAINING:** The Army's winter training program is in full swing with courses in tactics and movement under conditions of extreme cold, and kindred subjects, being conducted at each of the five service commands and at the Cold Weather Testing Station at Fort Churchill, Man.

In Western Command about 500 army men from reserve infantry, artillery, armour and ancillary units from all parts of Alberta and British Columbia are preparing for cold weather exercises in the area of Wainwright Military Camp during the first two weeks of February. The latest type of army winter clothing as well as ski and snow-shoe equipment is to be issued to all ranks attending the camp, and parkas, moccasins, polaroid sun goggles, sleeping bags and warm under garments are now stored at the camp ready for issue.

Courses in winter training and arctic indoctrination are also being conducted at Shilo, Manitoba, for Prairie Command; Petawawa, Ontario, for Central Command, and at Valcartier, for Quebec Command. Although no regular winter training school has been set up in Eastern Command, such training will be carried out there on a limited basis at various centres.

Reserve Force troops are being trained by instructors who have served at the Churchill school as well as those who have studied the ways of trappers and bushmen in the Whitehorse, Yukon area. With special clothing and equipment, the reservists are to be gradually hardened to take part in ski and snowshoe exercises and to live in the open on overnight bivouac schemes.

Active Force troops are being given out-and-out Arctic indoctrination courses and on January 20 one group will go to the Cold Weather Testing Station at Churchill to test army equipment under conditions of extreme cold.

**ADDRESS BY FINANCE MINISTER:** The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, addressed the Annual Luncheon of the Canadian Women's Club of New York on January 15. During the course of his remarks, he discussed, among other matters, Canada's trade relations with the United States, and, after touching upon the dollar exchange problem, proceeded as follows:

"In the recent past there has been a number of economic developments in Canada which give promise both of a better balance in, and also of a substantial expansion of, our mutual trade. What I have in mind is the discovery of vast supplies of important raw materials; iron ore in northern Quebec and Labrador; uranium in the northwest; oil in Alberta and titanium ore in Quebec. As these are developed, they should lead to a further tremendous expansion in our production and economic power and to a strengthening of our trading position with the United States.

"By any standard of measurement... Canada has grown and is growing as an economic power. Indeed that growth has been phenomenal. In physical terms, it has nearly doubled our production. It has placed Canada third amongst the trading nations of the world. It has given our people a standard of living surpassed only by that which you enjoy.

"It is obvious that this growth in economic power has been possible, and natural that it should have brought with it substantial improvement in the second of the two fields to which I have referred. During the last decade Canada has made rapid strides as a social organism, that is to say, in assuring to its people reasonable standards of social well-being. Educational facilities and services, general and vocational, have been vastly improved and extended. In health, recreation and other community services we have also made progress. In housing as well, though here acute shortages of materials and skilled labour have made it difficult to keep up with the demands of a rapidly rising rate of family formation and a rapidly rising standard of living.

"We have also made progress towards the attainment of a greater measure of social security...."

**DENTAL OFFICERS IN U.S.:** Two officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps are attending special courses in the United States.

Major I.A.L. Millar, senior dental officer at HMCS Naden, Esquimalt, B.C., is a candidate on the general post-graduate course at the United States Dental School, National Naval Medical Centre, Bethesda, Md.

Major T.L. Marsh, of the Royal Canadian Dental School, Ottawa, is attending the advanced dental course at the United States Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School, Walter Reid Hospital, Washington, D.C.

These courses are designed to acquaint experienced dental officers with recent advances

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and newly developed specialized procedures in dentistry. In addition, advanced instruction is provided in highly technical aspects of the profession.

**RETAIL FOOD CHAINS:** Sales of Canada's retail food chains during 1947 rose 26 per cent in dollar volume over the previous year, aggregating \$308,826,700 as compared with \$245,278,100 in 1946, according to the annual survey by the Bureau of Statistics. There were 64 retail food chains operating an average of 1,261 units in 1947 as against 65 chains with an average of 1,262 stores in 1946. Thus sales per store showed a similar increase to aggregate sales, averaged \$244,906 as against \$194,357 the previous year.

Sales increases were shown during the year in all regions of the country, with gains ranging from 13 per cent in Saskatchewan to 29 per cent in Ontario. Other increases were: Alberta, 14 per cent; British Columbia, 18; Manitoba, 20; Maritime Provinces, 26.5; Quebec, 29 per cent. There were no major changes in the number of stores in the province.

Indicative of the growth in the super-market type of new chain food stores as well as of price and general volume increase, there were 165 stores in 1947 with sales volume over \$500,000 as compared with 96 stores in 1946. These stores accounted for 40 per cent of the total food chain business in the year as against 25.5 per cent in the preceding year. Increased dollar volume of business raised the number of chains with sales over \$1,000,000 to 24 from 20 in 1946.

**AID FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN:** Increased medical services for crippled children in northern Ontario are being planned and will be financed with funds from the federal Government's health grants.

This was announced on January 19 by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, who said that the federal Government had concurred in a project submitted under the terms of the crippled children's grant of the National Health Plan by Hon. Russel T. Kelley, Ontario's Minister of Health.

The plan calls, first of all, for a survey of the more remote areas of the northern section of the province to determine the number of children suffering from crippling diseases. Then a clinic team will be sent to strategically located centres to examine crippled children from that district and to advise on proper treatment.

Each clinic team will consist of an orthopedic surgeon, a neurologist and a nurse.

When the plan is fully in operation, a schedule of regular visits will be worked out. This program will extend a service formerly carried out sporadically by the Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

The new development, Mr. Martin pointed out, will serve areas hitherto largely untouched and will no doubt be of great service and assistance to private medical practitioners and social agencies in that area by making specialized consultative services regularly available to them.

Costs will be met out of the \$158,777 annually allotted to Ontario out of the federal health grants for extending medical services to crippled children.

**WAGES AT HIGH:** Average weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers rose to a new high figure of \$41.16 during the week ending November 1. This was 48 cents higher than the October 1 figure of \$40.68, previously the maximum, and \$4.82 in advance of the November 1, 1947 average of \$36.34, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

A new high figure was also shown for hourly earnings, the general average for the week of November 1 standing at 95.5 cents as compared with 94.6 during the week of October 1 and 84.7 a year ago. Revisions in the wage rates in animal food products, lumber products, beverages and other industries, together with the release of lower-paid seasonal labour in canneries, contributed to the increase over October 1.

Wage-earners worked an average of 43.1 hours during the week ending November 1 as compared with 43 hours in the week of October 1 and 42.9 a year earlier.

**PAYROLL SAVINGS RECORD:** A new Payroll Savings record of \$118,000,000 was achieved in the sale of Canada Savings Bonds Series Three, it was announced on January 19 by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott. The Payroll Sales record, coupled with general sales totalling more than \$121,000,000, brought the total of Series Three Bonds sold in 1948 up to nearly \$240,000,000. In all, 815,000 individuals had purchased these bonds up to December 31, including 566,000 who subscribed on the Payroll Savings Plan.

The fact that Payroll Sales were higher than in either 1946 or 1947, Mr. Abbott said, could be regarded as testimony to the desire of Canadians to continue the habit of thrift which was so widely developed in this country during the war years. He pointed out that, for the third year in succession, the number of applications received through the Payroll Savings Plan represented more than 40% of all employees in those establishments which made the plan available. No other country offering similar savings plans has enjoyed such substantial participation from its citizens.

It is expected that the Third Series will remain on sale until the summer of 1949. Mr. Abbott stressed the special opportunity which

a great many people will have during the next few months to increase their holdings of Canada Savings Bonds by investing the proceeds of redeemed War Savings Certificates and the substantial payments of refundable taxes which will be distributed toward the end of March.

Sales of the Third Series for the period ending December 31 were as follows:

	No. of Applications	Amount
Payroll Savings Plan	565,953	\$117,964,800
General Sales	248,441	121,563,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>814,394</b>	<b>\$239,528,600</b>

**SUMMARY OF STRIKES:** Time loss through work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during 1948 was only a little more than one-third of the total time loss in 1947, it was shown by a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts for 1948, issued on January 19 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Preliminary figures show 148 strikes and lockouts in 1948 involving 41,234 workers, with a time loss of 898,405 man-working days--a drop in time loss of 1,498,935 man-work days from the 1947 figure. There were 236 strikes in 1947, involving 104,120 workers and a time loss of 2,397,340 days.

The demand for increased wages was the principal issue in 85 per cent of all work stoppages in 1948. Three major strikes during the year--coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, furniture factory workers in the province of Quebec, and automobile parts factory workers at St. Catharines, Ontario--accounted for about 60 per cent of the total 1948 time loss.

**ELECTRICITY OUTPUT:** All-Canada production of electric energy by central electric stations was slightly greater in November than in the corresponding month of 1947, while in the 11 months to the end of November it was slightly less than in 1947. Among the principal power-producing provinces, Quebec and Manitoba showed decreases in the month; in the 11 months, Quebec alone registered a decline, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Total for the month amounted to 3,638,095,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,780,796,000 in October and 3,613,726,000 in November, 1947. The cumulative total for the 11 months ending November was 40,931,797,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 41,256,633,000 in the similar period of 1947.

**PACIFIC WEATHER-REPORTING:** Andrew Thomson, O.B.E., Controller of the Meteorological Service of Canada, will be Canada's representative in the Meteorological Section of the Pacific Science Congress to be held in New Zealand early in February. Canada's top weatherman

leaves January 19 and on his arrival in Auckland, N.Z., will lead the discussion in the Congress on the problem of trade winds in the Pacific.

"Development of trans-Pacific aviation will proceed more economically when the mysteries of the atmosphere over the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean are solved", Mr. Thomson states. "A great deal is known about the winds at sea-level, but at flying heights the information is less exact. Just as the trade winds were so vital to the early development of ocean shipping, now they are an essential factor in the establishment of across-the-ocean flying." Canada's weatherman is an outstanding authority on the atmospheric circulation over the Pacific area and has done much to establish the present knowledge of Pacific trade winds.

"The Pacific Ocean is also a tremendous blank on world weather charts", he continued, "and although this difficulty is not serious in working out forecasts from day to day in Canada, most weathermen are convinced that the inter-exchange of air across the equator from one hemisphere to the other will give some clues to the problem of forecasting for a whole season ahead. Therefore, the Meteorological Section of the Congress will consider the establishment of an improved weather-reporting network not only along the airlines but over the whole Pacific Basin."

Mr. Andrew Thomson is one of ten scientists who will serve as official delegates from Canada at the Seventh Pacific Science Congress. About 400 scientists from all countries interested in the Pacific Basin will attend the meetings in Auckland and Christchurch, N.Z., from February 5 to February 22.

**CIVIL AVIATION:** Canadian scheduled and non-scheduled air carriers both had credit balances in their September operations, according to figures for the month released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Earnings of scheduled carriers amounted to \$2,826,450, showing an increase of 32 per cent over the September, 1947 figure of \$2,138,550. Operating expenses also increased but by a smaller amount and net operating revenues were increased from \$14,544 to \$251,578.

**COAL PRODUCTION UP:** Canadian production of coal rose sharply in 1948 to reach the highest annual total in the past six years. The increase over 1947 was 15.8 per cent, due largely to advances in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Imports were up moderately over 1947.

According to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics, output for the year amounted to 18,377,000 tons as compared with 15,869,000 in 1947, and 18,865,000 in 1942, the previous high annual total. Imports in 1948 totalled 31,050,000 tons compared with 30,564,000.

**U.K.-CANADA TRADE COMMITTEE:** The United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, which was formed following Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to Canada last September, will hold its first meeting in London on January 25 under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

The Committee is to meet alternately in London under the Chairmanship of the Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, and in Ottawa under the Chairmanship of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada.

This Committee was established as a means of ensuring continued and close liaison between official representatives of the two countries. Through this Committee consultation will take place on commercial and economic matters of mutual concern, and especially on measures which both countries might adopt to ensure the greatest trade possible between them. Consequent upon such consultation, the members of the Committee will report to their respective Governments.

The Canadian members are:

Mr. N.A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.

Mr. M.W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Dr. G.S.H. Barton, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. J.J. Deutsch, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance.

The United Kingdom members are:

Sir John Woods, K.C.B., M.V.O., Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.C.B., K.B.E., Second Secretary at the Treasury.

Mr. F.G. Lee, C.M.G., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food.

Sir Percivale Liesching, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, will also attend.

**WHEAT AGREEMENT:** Representatives of the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments have had discussions on the price to be paid by the United Kingdom for Canadian wheat in 1949-50, the fourth and final year under the United Kingdom-Canadian Wheat Agreement of 1946. After taking into account all relevant considerations, including but without attempting to reach a final settlement of the United

Kingdom obligations under Clause 2(b) of the agreement; the two governments have agreed upon a price of \$2.00 per bushel, the Government announced on January 20.

The two Governments have also agreed that their representatives shall meet not later than July 31, 1950, to settle any obligations of the United Kingdom which may then still be outstanding under Clause 2(b) of the Agreement. The extent to which any such obligations will remain will depend largely upon the actual prices ruling for wheat during 1949-50.

(Continued from p. 1)

Admitted to the bar of Quebec in 1929, Mr. Heeney practised law with the Montreal firm of Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden until late in 1938. From 1934 to 1938 he was sessional lecturer in the Faculty of Law, McGill University. He was President of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade in 1931 and 1932 and in 1938 counsel and secretary to the Quebec Protestant Education Survey.

On October 1, 1938, Mr. Heeney became principal secretary to the Prime Minister. On March 25, 1940 he was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. He was created King's Counsel (Dominion) on February 17, 1941.

Mr. Heeney attended the Quebec Conferences of 1943 and 1944 with the Prime Minister, and the San Francisco Conference in 1945. He was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1946.

Married in 1931 to Margaret Yuile of Montreal, Mr. Heeney has one son and one daughter.

**VALUE OF INVENTORIES:** Advance information points to a very slight rise in the value of inventories held by Canada's manufacturing industries during November, states the Bureau of Statistics. Of the main industry groupings, inventories in the consumers' goods industries appear to have decreased in value to a small extent. Inventories in the producers' goods industries have risen, though not as much as in October. Stocks held in the capital goods industries have also increased, reversing a two-month fall in this group.

A breakdown of the larger groupings shows that, in the consumers' goods group, stocks in the food group have risen, due to increases in the sugar refining and slaughtering and meat packing industries. These more than offset the seasonal decline in the dairy industry, where stocks decreased more than in October, but not as much as in November, 1947, and decreases in the biscuit and confectionery, and miscellaneous foods industries. Inventories in the feed and flour industry increased in value slightly, and those in the pulp and paper industry declined. Stocks in the semi-durable and durable consumers' goods industries decreased slightly.

### RCAF RADAR AND COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

**FORMED IN MONTREAL:** The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, on January 18, announced formation of a special Radar and Communications Unit of the RCAF in Montreal, the first of a projected series of technical training units planned to provide Canada with a reserve of trained radar and communications technicians. The new unit organization departs from the pattern of the present RCAF Auxiliary squadrons in that it will specialize in radar and communications rather than flying. The unit is known as No. 1 Radar and Communications Unit, RCAF (Auxiliary).

Commanding Officer of the new Montreal unit is Squadron Leader K.R. Patrick, OBE, manager of the Engineering Products Division of RCA Victor, in Montreal. S/L Patrick, one of the RCAF's top wartime technical officers in the electronics field, served as commanding officer of the Radar School at Clinton during the war, with rank of Wing Commander.

Initial strength of the new Montreal unit stands at approximately 150 officers and men, drawn from civilian professional radar and communications technicians in the Montreal district, many having had wartime service with the RCAF. Members of the unit will serve on a part-time basis, as in the case of the Auxiliary flying squadrons, and the initial group of experienced professional men will serve as an instructional body for recruits lacking experience. The unit is open for immediate recruiting.

In addition to its part in the over-all plan for providing a pool of trained reserve technicians, the unit will provide radar and communications facilities for the two Montreal Auxiliary Fighter Squadrons, 401 and 438, and will handle the signals components for these two squadrons.

The new unit has a radar station at St.

John's P.Q., affiliated with Dawson College of McGill University; general radar and communications facilities at St. Hubert; and an operational centre at the headquarters of 401 Auxiliary Squadron, at Sherbrooke and Metcalfe Streets, in Montreal. It also has training and laboratory facilities at 401 Squadron Headquarters and at the St. Joseph Boulevard headquarters of 438 Auxiliary Squadron.

In addition to its routine operations with the two Montreal RCAF Auxiliary Flying Squadrons, the Radar and Communications Unit will work closely with Regular Force units of all three Services in the area. Liaison with the Army will include joint exercises involving Army anti-aircraft units.

Establishment of this new RCAF unit and of similar units planned for the future, is the result of the acknowledged importance of radar and communications facilities in an air interceptor defence organization and, in fact, in all modern air operations connected with defence. Service heads realize that in event of future emergency the number of trained technicians in Canada would likely be insufficient to supply both essential civilian industry and Service requirements. The new plan backs up training facilities of the Regular RCAF already busily engaged in turning out radar and communications technicians.

Locations of additional units for the training of radar and communications technicians, some of which will be similar to the unit now being formed in Montreal, have not yet been definitely determined, nor have dates for their activation. It is expected, however, that most of them will be located at points where Auxiliary flying squadrons are in existence. Preliminary plans for a unit in Toronto are now under way.

**WORLD FOOD SUPPLY:** Barring climatic calamity and in spite of currency, distribution and production problems that result in local food scarcities in the midst of world near abundance, famine can be avoided during the next few years, Dr. G.S.H. Barton, federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told the Ottawa Branch of the United Nations Society in an address on January 18.

Dr. Barton said that as a result of the 1948 harvests essential basic foods for human consumption are in sufficient supply, for the first time since the war, to permit the removal of some of the most serious restrictions.

"Among these basic foods", said Dr. Barton, "may be mentioned bread grains, rice, wheat and rye, sugar, oils and fats; and among the restrictions removed in most countries are extraction requirements and bread rationing". But "there are still grave problems of dis-

tribution and probably the majority of people in the world are suffering because of inadequate diets".

Examining prospects for the near future, Dr. Barton warned that "while not all of the food in the world will be consumed before this (1949) year's harvests are garnered, the residue will not be large; world stocks will be at a low point" and the dollar crisis will still be with us.

Referring to the dollar crisis, Dr. Barton pointed out that "production for export may take place in any country without previous actual assurance of markets in other countries, but it cannot be encouraged or expected in products for which access to such other countries is controlled by the supplies of similar products in a competitive country. The net result in a country like Canada, whose products may be so affected, may well be that neither

full production nor complete distribution can be contemplated".

But while the financiers grapple with currency problems, the scientists are making important progress in methods of production right round the world.

Through the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Barton said that "countries that have been backward in modern developments" are becoming more aware of and familiar with "the advantages of mechanization, the effective uses of fertilizers, improved varieties of plants, plant disease resistance, plant protection measures and food preservation methods". Efforts are being made to employ these more advanced means of increasing food supply.

Concerning the more distant future, Dr. Barton said there were two disturbing imponderables. One was the "rising tide of world population" and the other was where was the food to come from with which to feed that rising tide.

World population totals are increasing by one per cent per year - more than 23,000,000 - and Dr. Barton quoted Julian Huxley, British scientist and recently retired Director-General of UNESCO, as saying that "the world's population increase is a greater threat to our civilization than war".

According to F.A.O. statistics, to provide food sufficient to maintain health standards for the estimated world population in 1960, we will have to increase overall food production by 25 per cent over pre-war levels.

About eight per cent of the world's surface is arable land, but that is now largely in production and there are no other areas of sufficient size to make any appreciable improvement in food production figures possible except forest and other heavily-vegetated land.

Thus, said Dr. Barton, short of scientific miracles, there are only three ways in which we can improve our food supplies position: by paying more attention to soil conservation, by cutting down waste - the world wastes 30,000,000 tons of bread grains a year alone - and by a more intensive and careful use of the fish from the sea and fresh waters.

**"A POLICY FOR PEACE":** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, on January 20, delivered an address over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC, entitled, "A Policy for Peace." He spoke of the "limitations" of the United Nations, caused, he said, by the members of the United Nations having fallen into two conflicting and suspicious groups, one of which was the communist group led by Soviet Russia, which, he added, "does not wish to see the United Nations used in a manner which will promote a peaceful reconstruction of the free world." He then proceeded, in part, as follows:

"We must, however, make the best of this difficult situation. Sooner or later, if not on any basis of genuine friendship, at least on one of mutual toleration, the issues between the Western world and the U.S.S.R. may be reduced to the extent where genuine co-operation is possible. On our part, we must do nothing to hinder the arrival of that day. At the same time, let us not be deceived by those phony olive branches, which now seem to be waving here and there in Europe on orders from Moscow. Communism is never so dangerous as when it begins to appease. Let us not forget that while communists change their tactics, their deadly strategy of revolution is fixed and permanent. Their own leaders have made that clear by their own words, designed to be read not by a gullible public abroad but by their own people at home.

"Our foreign policy, then, must be based on the realities and dangers of the existing situation. One of these is the communist menace. Another is the fact that we cannot now rely on the Security Council of the United Nations to take effective action to deal with serious threats to the peace or major acts of aggression from the only source from which they are likely to come. Without sacrificing our long term objectives, therefore, we must take other means to deal with the immediate position. This is why the Canadian Government has given its full support to the discussions which are now taking place regarding a North Atlantic Security Pact...."

**CANADIAN MILITARY OBSERVERS:** The nomination of four Canadian military observers to the United Nations' Kashmir Commission was announced on January 20 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Claxton said four Canadian Army officers had been selected. They are Brig. A.V. Tremaine, CBE, 52, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. H.H. Angle, DSO, ED, 45, Kelowna, B.C.; Major W.H.L. Sellings, 37, Winnipeg, and Major M.F.P. Vallee, 32, Quebec City.

Eight countries, including Canada, have been invited to send observers and are doing so. Mr. Pearson stated. They are the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America. The requirements were that all such observers should be English-speaking officers and from countries not immediately concerned with the differences between Pakistan and India. Further, they would be selected from countries having no colonial possessions in the Far East.

The principal duty of the observers will be to assist the military adviser to the Commission, Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvoie of Belgium, in the supervision of cease-fire arrangements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.