



CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 4 No. 26

May 6, 1949

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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

MR. HOWE URGES EMPIRE TRADE: The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, delivered an address at the opening of the British Industries Fair in London on May 2, in which he said that he hoped that the United Kingdom drive for exports to Canada and to the dollar area might be matched by other Commonwealth and colonial units. Partial text follows:

"...We know there can be no easy way to resolve the trade problems of today. We understand the basic trade problem of the United Kingdom, the sterling area, and that of European countries, which is, as it relates to the Western Hemisphere, to increase production of those goods which find a market in the dollar area, so that you may buy those goods that you require from that area. We know that this is a difficult, and in some aspects, an unpleasant task, calling as it does for short rations on your part, and adjustment of production on ours. We are more than glad to see the progress that you are making, and have already made, in your drive for exports, and particularly in your drive for exports to Canada--from £47 million in 1947 to £75 million in 1948, and with increased exports forecast for 1949. We share your satisfaction in this increase, if for no other reason that we have had some part in working with you to that end. Our ability to buy more goods from you helps both our trade balance with you and our trade balance with the United States by enabling us to reduce our purchases from the United States....

"Given peace in the world, there is little

doubt that Canadian development in the immediate future will surpass anything that has gone before. Recently discovered sources of oil, natural gas, iron ore, and titanium, to mention only a few items, not only will contribute new supplies for the needs of the world, but will provide the basis for new Canadian industries. The Canadian population is increasing, and, during this year, the people of Canada will invest in buildings, plant and machinery, over one-fifth of our total national production, repeating an equivalent investment of last year.

"Canada, today, is one of the largest import markets in the world, and offers unparalleled opportunity for absorbing exports from this country. In volume of imports, it is exceeded only by your own country and by the United States. Furthermore, Canada is an import market that is growing from day to day. The value of our imports is now about four times that of pre-war days, while the volume of our imports has more than doubled. Your Government has set a target for British exports of 150% of the volume of 1938. I may point out that your exporters have only to recapture their pre-war share of Canadian imports to bring your shipments to Canada up to 200% of the volume of 1938....

"The history of our mutual trade indicates clearly that from the beginning our trade with you has never been in balance. Traditionally,

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLAN BEFORE PARLIAMENT

LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Details of large scale, long range improvements designed to make Ottawa into an attractive and well planned city and a capital which will reflect Canada's status and achievements as a nation and be a source of pride to all Canadians, were revealed when the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, tabled in the House of Commons Jacques Greber's preliminary report on the National Capital Plan, result of three years work by the noted French city planner and a staff of Canadian town planners, architects and engineers.

Endorsed by the National Capital Planning Committee, permanent advisory body on the project to the Federal District Commission, as an exhaustive study of present conditions in the Capital and an imaginative approach to the development of the future, the master plan provides for a maximum population of about half a million people, without crowding or congestion, within a five mile radius of the Parliament Buildings. A "green belt", zoned for agricultural use or as open space, surrounds the planned limits of the ultimate built-up area. The population of Greater Ottawa and Hull is now 250,000 and trends indicate it will reach close to 400,000 by the end of the century.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The preliminary report was presented to the National Capital Planning Committee for study earlier in the year and its recommendations upon it were approved at a meeting on April 13 of the Federal District Commission, the nationally representative organization which is responsible for carrying out the plans. It was forwarded to the Government during the Easter recess for presentation to Parliament. A final report, different only in that it will include many photographs and coloured maps and plans, is now being prepared, and will be available to the public.

The plan proposes extensive development of the 900-square-mile National Capital District which, with its hunting, fishing, summer resort and other recreational facilities potentially is one of the most attractive tourist centres on the continent. Additional roads and scenic parkways to make the area more accessible and zoning legislation to protect the natural beauties of the area and prevent undesirable commercial exploitation are recommended. Gatineau Park of the Federal District Commission, now comprising some 24,000 acres, is to be enlarged. Long known as the summer and winter playground of the Capital, its attendance figures are among the highest of any park in Canada, and it is the home of the Ottawa Ski Club, which has the largest membership of any ski club in the world.

Carrying out of the Capital Plan must be done with the full co-operation of Ottawa,

Hull and the region's 28 other towns, villages and rural municipalities and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for unlike Washington, Canberra and other capitals set in state controlled capital districts, the federal government has no administrative authority over the Capital and its district. Unlike the Holt Report of 1915, the previous large scale capital plan, which was never implemented, the new plan does not propose to interfere with existing municipal and provincial rights.

The plan provides for a national institute of the arts which would re-house the National Gallery of Canada, now inadequately accommodated in a wing of the National Museum, and include space for a national theater. A national library, a new building to house all the activities of the National Film Board; and national zoological and botanical gardens also are proposed. The Capital lacks suitable accommodation for large gatherings and construction is recommended of a large auditorium, suitable for national and international conventions, and capable of seating 10,000 people. Located in the downtown area, it would be surrounded by hotel, restaurant and parking facilities, etc. A site is suggested for a national sports centre on a scale adequate, should the occasion arise, for the Olympic games.

NATIONAL DEFENCE BUILDINGS

A group of buildings for the Department of National Defence located on thinly populated ground at the south west edge of the Capital is proposed in the plans. Ample space is available around it for housing development for the staffs of the armed forces. The Department is now housed in temporary wartime buildings in downtown Cartier Square.

The Capital's basic planning problems, legacy of nearly a century of uncontrolled industrial, commercial, transportation and residential development without regard for economic expansion and future needs, or for its functions as a capital, are to be solved by a series of comprehensive, long range re-planning projects. Largest of these is the plan to remove the present network of railway lines, with their yards and services, from the downtown areas of the city and relocate them in a loop around the south and east edges of Ottawa and north and west edges of Hull. The present locations restrict the free flow of traffic and have hampered the proper expansion of the city and created blighted areas in the residential sections of the Capital. The relocations, which have always been considered the key to any successful plan for the Capital, have been promised the fullest possible co-operation consistent with their requirements of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

MINERAL EXPLORATIONS: A further study of radio-active mineral deposits of vital importance to the Canadian mining industry has been provided for in the field program of the Geological Survey of Canada for this year. Investigation and mapping of the Quebec-Labrador iron ore occurrences and the areas favourable to the accumulation of oil, gas, and coal are among projects receiving special attention, it was announced by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson, on April 28.

Seventy field parties have been assigned to carry out geological mapping, investigations and exploration in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, and the ten provinces. Fourteen parties have been assigned to the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, where gold, base metals, radio-active ores and a wide variety of other mineral occurrences indicate further promising developments.

The program provides for the investigation and mapping of mineral areas in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and elsewhere and includes an extensive program of geological mapping of potential mining areas throughout Canada.

Provision has been made for continuing the air-borne magnetometer survey initiated two seasons ago. The importance of ground water supply surveys is being emphasized, and parties will operate in Ontario and the prairie provinces.

The allocation of the parties is as follows: Northwest Territories 9; Yukon 5; British Columbia 14; Alberta 9; Saskatchewan 2; Manitoba 5; Ontario 6; Quebec 4; New Brunswick 1; Nova Scotia 5; Prince Edward Island 1; Newfoundland 7; Special Projects 2.

RAILWAY REVENUES: Railway revenues and expenses registered all-time record totals in 1948 and were also at new high levels for the month in January this year. Operating expenses in both periods exceeded relative advances in revenues, resulting in decreases in net operating revenues.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, operating revenues in 1948 aggregated \$866,548,950, showing a rise of 11.6 per cent over 1947. Operating expenses jumped to \$798,474,125 from \$683,045,372, or by 16.9 per cent, and net operating revenues declined to \$68,074,825 from \$93,475,012.

Operating revenues in January amounted to \$66,983,683, an increase of \$6,532,981 or 10.8 per cent over the similar period of 1948. Operating expenses rose to \$67,312,776, up \$8,371,760 or 14.2 per cent, and the deficit in operating income was \$2,996,706 compared with \$1,212,804, an increase of nearly \$1,784,000.

For the year freight revenues were \$692,244,920, up 15 per cent or \$90,222,537 from 1947, while tonnage of revenue freight increased only 468,844 tons or 0.3 per cent, and

ton mileage receded 1.8 per cent. Passenger revenues were off 4.9 per cent at \$82,886,394 compared with \$87,128,485 and revenue passengers carried numbered 35,655,239, down 6.5 per cent. A decline of 6.8 per cent was shown in passenger mileage although the average journey was little changed at 96.7 miles against 97.0. Mail revenue was up 5.8 per cent and express improved 7.8 per cent.

Total pay roll was by far the highest on record in 1948 at \$486,732,907, up \$77,488,389 or 18.9 per cent over 1947. Employees increased from 173,078 to 178,349 or by three per cent, and their average earnings were \$2,729 against \$2,364, up 15.4 per cent. A total of \$444,704,773 in pay roll was charged to railway operations against \$383,535,091 in 1947.

In the month increased freight revenues accounted for most of the gain in operating revenues, advancing 13.2 per cent to \$54,266,216, but volume of revenue freight declined 4.9 per cent to 12,489,752 tons. Passenger revenues eased 4.2 per cent to \$6,026,833, while the number of passengers decline 10 per cent to 2,901,118.

EMPLOYMENT DOWN: Industrial employment and weekly salaries and wages at March 1 were at record levels for the time of year, although employment showed a somewhat greater seasonal decline than usual from a month earlier. As compared with February 1 the trend in employment was unfavourable at the first of March in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, while there were increases over March 1 last year in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, but declines in the remaining provinces.

The advance index number of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1926=100, stood at 189.2 at March 1 as compared with 190.5 at February 1 and 188.9 a year ago. Average weekly wage figure was \$43.17 as compared with \$42.92 at February 1 and \$39.50 last year.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS: Sales and purchases of Securities between Canada and other countries in February dropped to the lowest level since mid-1947, the volume of transactions amounting to \$24,000,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics. This year's February figure compares with \$36,400,000 in January and \$28,500,000 in the same month last year, and a monthly average of \$34,800,000 in 1948. During the first two months of this year, sales and purchases totalled \$60,300,000 as against \$64,000,000 in the similar period a year earlier.

Trade with the United States totalled \$22,500,000, a decrease of 36 per cent from the January figure of \$35,100,000. Transactions in bonds and debentures resulted in a small sales balance of \$300,000, while transactions in

stocks and other securities produced a purchase balance of \$1,600,000. As a result, there was a net outward movement of funds amounting to \$1,300,000.

Transactions with the United Kingdom remained unchanged at \$400,000; and sales were approximately equal to purchases. An increase was registered in transactions with other countries, totalling \$1,100,000 as compared with \$800,000 in the preceding month. Net sales amounted to \$100,000.

STORE SALES UP: Sales of department stores in March were valued at \$69,125,000, showing an increase of 7.2 per cent over the \$64,486,000 recorded in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Increases occurred in all provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan showing the largest gains of 19.9 per cent and 14.3 per cent, respectively. The gain in Manitoba was 13.1 per cent, British Columbia 10.6 per cent, Maritime Provinces 6.5 per cent, Ontario 3.9 per cent, and Quebec 0.7 per cent.

Preliminary figures for the week ending April 23 indicate an advance in sales of 10 per cent over the same period of 1948. The rise in Alberta was 25 per cent, Saskatchewan 21 per cent, Manitoba 13 per cent, the Maritimes 10 per cent, Ontario nine per cent, while sales in Quebec were unchanged. Figures for British Columbia are not available for the week.

WHOLESALE PRICES: Continuing the downtrend recorded in January and February, a further slight decline was shown in wholesale prices in Canada during March, according to the general wholesale index released by the Bureau of Statistics. The index was down 0.5 points from February and 2.0 points from the high reached in December, but 10.3 points above the March index last year.

The index for the month, on the base 1926=100, stood at 157.6 as compared with 158.1 in February, 159.6 in December and 147.3 in March last year. As compared with the preceding month, decreases were recorded for all indexes with the exception of wood and iron products. Textile products remained unchanged.

BUILDING MATERIALS: Wholesale price levels for general building materials advanced during March over February and January, while prices of residential building materials -- up in February -- declined to slightly below the January level, according to price indexes released by the Bureau of Statistics.

The index of prices for general building materials, on the base 1926=100, rose 0.9 points during the month to 205.4 from an unchanged 204.3 for January and February. The March standing compares with the high of 205.9

for October last and 186.5 for March last year.

In contrast, the price index of residential building materials, on the base 1935-39=100, dropped to 229.7 in March from 230.4 for February and was 0.3 points below the standing of 230.0 for January. Among the principal components, the index for lumber and its products fell off from 325.1 to 324.2, and for paint and glass from 185.5 to 184.2. Six of the nine indexes were unchanged, that for "other materials" alone showing an increase, from 175.1 to 177.1.

NEWFOUNDLAND HEALTH GRANTS: Entry of Newfoundland into Confederation has increased the value of grants under Canada's National Health Program to more than \$31,000,000 annually, and provision has been made for its share of these grants to be applied to development of health services in the new province.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, announced on April 29 that sums totalling nearly \$1,000,000 annually have been earmarked for Newfoundland under provisions of the various health grants.

Also, as a result of the increase in Canada's area and population, the National Health Program's Public Health Research grant of \$200,000 has been advanced to \$205,148.

Funds which may be granted for general development of public health in Newfoundland under the federal plan are distributed among the various grants as follows: Health Survey, \$19,779; Hospital Construction, \$354,629; General Public Health, \$132,400; Tuberculosis Control, \$176,614; Mental Health, \$122,171; Venereal Disease Control, \$15,944; Professional Training, \$15,944; Crippled Children, \$15,944; Cancer Control, \$90,093.

The federal Government is basing apportionment of the grants on the estimated Newfoundland population of 331,000 as at June 1, 1948, and is applying the same method of calculating the amounts as is used in distributing grants for expansion of health services in the other provinces.

SUMMER TRAINING CAMPS: Approximately 11,000 members of the Canadian Army Reserve Force will attend summer training camps across the country this year, Army authorities have announced. This means that last year's total of 7,092 Reserve soldiers at camp will be exceeded by at least 4,000.

Command camps will be conducted in each of the five army commands but Ontario and Quebec camps will probably be the busiest.

Corps camps, where members of the Royal Canadian Artillery, the Royal Canadian Engineers, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and other corps of the army will be trained, will be opened at Shilo, Man., Wainwright, Alta., Esquimalt, B.C., Chilliwack, B.C., and Petawawa.

125,603 IMMIGRANTS: Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, numbered 125,603, it was announced on May 3 by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson. This total exceeded the 79,194 recorded for the fiscal year 1947-48 by 58.6 per cent.

The 125,603 immigrants included 40,015 from the British Isles, 7,306 from the United States, and 18,450 from northern European races. The latter included 9,866 Dutch, most of whom came to this country under the joint Netherlands-Canada farm settlement plan. Under this program, arranged through the co-operation of the Canadian and Netherlands Governments, more than 7,000 members of Dutch farm families entered Canada in 1948. Skilled agriculturists, the Netherlanders work for Canadian farmers until sufficiently well established to purchase their own farms.

There were also 59,832 immigrants from other races, leading groups including 15,420 Poles and 10,498 Ukrainians.

Included in the immigrants were 50,610 Displaced Persons, of whom 27,894 joined close relatives already living in Canada.

In all, 64,860 Displaced Persons have been admitted to Canada since the first arrivals in April, 1947. Highest numbers of Displaced Persons have been absorbed by agricultural, mining, water power, forest, and clothing industries. Some 8,000 girls came to Canada to work in hospitals and private homes.

June was the busiest immigration month, with 15,323 immigrants passing through Canadian ports of entry.

Destinations by provinces were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ontario | 62,539 |
| Quebec | 23,745 |
| British Columbia | 11,016 |
| Alberta | 10,519 |
| Manitoba | 7,921 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,372 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,773 |
| New Brunswick | 1,362 |
| Prince Edward Island | 282 |
| Yukon Territory | 62 |
| Northwest Territories | 12 |

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY: Canada's Instrument of Ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty, which was executed by the Prime Minister on Saturday, April 30, was deposited with the United States Government in Washington at 12:15 o'clock on May 3 by the Canadian Ambassador. The State Department has confirmed that Canada's Instrument of Ratification was the first to be deposited by the signatories of the Treaty. Under the terms of the Treaty it will come into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including those of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited.

"DEFEND" CHALK RIVER: Army authorities expect an air "attack" on Chalk River, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie this week.

But not a bomb will fall on them and the only shots to be fired during the "battle" will whistle harmlessly over the artillery ranges at Petawawa.

The expected "attack" has been planned as part of a nine-day training exercise to be carried out May 2 to May 10 by personnel of the Royal Canadian School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) at Picton, Ont.

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING: Average weekly wages paid by larger Canadian manufacturers in the last week of November, 1947, amounted to \$37.19, showing an increase of almost 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 1946, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The higher earnings resulted largely from wage increases, or in some instances, from the payment of larger cost-of-living bonuses. Variations in industrial activity and other factors also affected the levels of weekly wages for the different provinces. The working time averaged 43.7 hours, 44.9 hours for men and 39.7 hours for women.

In terms of money, earnings of men showed larger gains than those of women, but in most cases the percentages of increase in the earnings of women were higher. The all-Canada average for men was \$41.35 as compared with \$36.23 a year earlier, and for women, \$23.11 compared with \$20.08.

Average weekly wages were highest in British Columbia at \$41.85 compared with \$36.83 in the corresponding month of the previous year, followed by Ontario at \$38.57 compared with \$33.26, Alberta \$36.81 compared with \$32.40, Saskatchewan \$36.63 (\$32.78); Manitoba, \$35.59 (\$31.16); Quebec, \$34.82 (\$30.51); Nova Scotia \$34.58 (\$31.44); New Brunswick, \$33.55 (\$30.54).

FINLAND JOINS ICAO: Finland on April 29, became the 52nd member nation of the International Civil Aviation Organization, according to an announcement by Dr. Albert Roper, ICAO Secretary General.

The application of Finland was first approved by the Assembly of ICAO, and then by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Finland is the fourth Scandinavian nation to become a member of ICAO; Denmark, Norway and Sweden are already members.

MR. PATTERSON'S APPOINTMENT: Appointment of William John Patterson of Regina, former Premier of Saskatchewan, as Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners, was announced on April 30 by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier. Mr. Patterson replaces Commissioner J.A. Stoneman of Saskatoon, whose term of office expired last month.

MARCH EXPORTS BELOW LAST YEAR'S

BUT ABOVE FEBRUARY'S: Canada's total domestic exports declined in value in March to \$216,800,000 from \$228,400,000 in March last year, but showed the usual increase over the preceding month when the value stood at \$205,000,000. The month's decline, following upon a small increase over a year ago in January and a slightly larger decrease in February, lowered the cumulative value for the first quarter of the year to \$658,800,000 compared with \$672,000,000 in 1948.

Further gains in the value of shipments to the United States over last year were recorded during March, according to returns released by the Bureau of Statistics, and increases in exports to Latin America, and to Commonwealth countries in Africa and Asia. However, these were offset by a marked falling-off in exports to the United Kingdom and Europe as a whole, and smaller losses in shipments to the British West Indies.

Exports of animals and animal products were sharply lower in March than a year ago and there were smaller decreases in the fibres and textiles, wood and paper, non-metallic and miscellaneous groups. The iron and its products group showed a sizeable gain in value, while the agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and chemical groups were moderately higher.

Exports to the United States in the month were valued at \$122,418,000 as compared with \$112,519,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the cumulative figure for the first quarter to \$345,150,000 as against \$312,333,000 a year earlier. The increase in the month was 8.8 per cent, and in the first quarter, 10.5 per cent.

March exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$39,498,000, down a third from last year's corresponding total of \$59,182,000. First-quarter total was \$139,435,000 as compared with \$175,790,000 a year ago.

BERLIN PROPERTY CLAIMS: The Department of External Affairs announced on May 5 that the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin on February 16 issued an Order to the City authorities concerning claims to be made by victims of Nazism who were deprived between January 30, 1933, and May 8, 1945, of identifiable property in Berlin because of their race, religion or political opinions. The Order does not apply to property having a total value of less than RM. 1,000 at the time it was confiscated.

Under this Order all persons who were so deprived of their property may now file their claims for restitution with the Treuhaender der Amerikanischen Britischen und Franzoesischen Militaerregierungen Fuer Zwangsverbertragene, Vermoegen, Berlin W. 30, Nuernberger Strasse 53/55. Claims in respect of property in any

The combined value of exports to India and Pakistan continued to show marked gains, the March total standing at \$6,750,000 compared with \$584,000 a year ago, raising the cumulative figure for the first quarter to \$26,993,000 from \$4,043,000. March total for the Latin American countries as a group was \$9,778,000, up 11.6 per cent over last year, and the three-month cumulative figure rose moderately from \$26,159,000 to \$26,442,000.

There was a general decrease in the value of exports to European countries in March, the aggregate for the area falling off from \$19,949,000 a year ago to \$9,204,000, and in the first quarter from \$72,364,000 to \$43,103,000. Shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg fell from \$3,095,000 in March last year to \$1,609,000, Czechoslovakia from \$1,523,000 to \$73,000, France from \$2,880,000 to \$1,648,000, Italy from \$1,599,000 to \$532,000, Netherlands from \$4,744,000 to \$692,000, Norway from \$1,103,000 to \$803,000, and Switzerland from \$1,499,000 to \$460,000. Exports to Germany rose from \$316,000 to \$1,958,000.

Among the individual commodities there were gains in wheat, alcoholic beverages, seeds and cattle both in the month and quarter, while bacon and hams and shell and processed eggs were down sharply in both comparisons. Planks and boards and wood pulp were lower, while newsprint paper exports continued above last year's level.

Exports of farm implements and machinery were well above 1948 values, while the exports of other types of machinery and automobiles and parts were lower in the month and quarter. Aluminum exports were off in both periods, but copper, nickel and zinc all moved up. Lead exports were lower in the month but higher in the quarter. Asbestos exports were down sharply, while the value of fertilizers was well ahead of last year.

part of Berlin will be accepted by the Claims Registry at the above address, but in present circumstances it will not be possible to take any further action in respect of property in the Eastern Sector of the City.

Any person who has already registered his claim to restitution of property in Berlin with the Central Claims Registry for the British Zone at Bad Nenndorf need not submit to Berlin a fresh claim in respect of the same property.

Present owners of property subject to the Order and persons who have knowledge of such property are required within 6 months of the date of the Order to file at the above address in Berlin, declarations in triplicate of the circumstances leading to its present ownership.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE STATEMENT: The following joint statement was issued on May 3 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell and the Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on the Canadian Seamen's Strike:

The Ministers of Labour and Transport desire to call to the attention of the public and of the seamen concerned the fact that strikes at sea or in ports abroad, in disobedience of the lawful orders of the master, are in violation of the Canada Shipping Act.

For the protection of the seamen themselves, the Act requires that no seaman shall be discharged in a port abroad without the approval of the proper authority and until necessary provision has been made for his repatriation to Canada.

It is a fundamental principle of the law of every seagoing nation which is accepted by every true seaman that strikes at sea or in ports abroad resulting in the refusal of seamen to obey the master's orders must not occur. Such action endangers the lives of the passengers, officers and crew, the safety of the ship and its cargo. Under the Canada Shipping Act seamen must obey the orders of the master until the voyage is completed. Everyone who has knowledge of the ways of the sea accepts and supports this principle. The Canadian Merchant Marine cannot be built up or maintained unless this principle is followed. Accordingly, the law provides that the voyage must be completed and the ship and cargo placed in security at her terminal port in Canada before the members of her crew can engage in a lawful strike.

LAW OF CANADA

The law of Canada is now being violated by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union taking part in strikes aboard Canadian ships in ports abroad.

Public statements have been made by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons and in a press release explaining the facts of the seamen's strike, and stating that the Canadian Seamen's Union had complied with the provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act before calling the strike. However, this does not permit seamen to violate the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act which requires every seaman to obey the lawful orders of the master nor justify the action of leaders of the Union in calling seamen out on strike on ships in ports abroad or in counseling seamen to disobey the lawful orders of the master.

At the present time there are approximately ninety ships which sail out of Atlantic coast ports. Of this number some fifteen are tied up by illegal strikes in ports abroad. The crews, by going on strike, are violating the law of Canada and are subject to the penalties provided by law.

ELECTION BROADCASTING DECISION: Allocation of free network time among national political parties for the federal election campaign has been decided at a meeting of party representatives with CBC officials, it was announced on May 4 by A.D. Dunton, Chairman, Board of Governors, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

On national network facilities, including affiliated private stations, a total of 14½ hours will be provided. The total is divided among the parties as follows: Liberals 5%; Progressive Conservatives 4%; C.C.F. 3%; Social Credit 1½.

The division of time was agreed among the party representatives, with differing opinions recorded regarding the White Paper formula for setting a ratio. The agreed division differed from the ratio which would have resulted from the White Paper formula.

The series of free network time for the election campaign begins on May 9 and ends on June 24.

Party representatives worked for several hours at the meeting on May 3 with CBC officials on the complicated details of election broadcasting. The agreed schedule includes both half-hour and quarter-hour periods, the bulk in the evening with a few in the afternoon. Some periods are scheduled on the Dominion Network apart from those on the Trans-Canada Network, and there are corresponding periods on the French Network to all those on the English Language networks.

SCHOLARSHIP TRUST: Creation of the Royal Canadian Engineers' Memorial Scholarship Trust, open to final year students in 10 Canadian Universities and Royal Military College, has been announced by Col. H.W. Love, OBE, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Army, on behalf of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers. The scholarships are to be awarded in memory of all ranks of the Corps who gave their lives in the Second World War.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING: Aided by federal funds provided under the Federal-Provincial Canadian Vocational Schools Assistance Agreements, opportunities for Canadian youth to obtain vocational training are being greatly increased by the erection of new schools or additions to existing schools throughout Canada, it was reported to educationalists from all parts of Canada attending a two-day meeting of the Canadian Vocational Training Advisory Council which ended in Ottawa on May 4.

Chairman of the meeting was Dr. G. Fred McNally, Chancellor of the University of Alberta.

A total of thirty-five new buildings and forty additions to existing school buildings are now at various stages of completion throughout the country.

(Continued from P.1)

we have shipped to you more goods than we have purchased from you, and, considering the nature of our exports as compared with yours, it is unlikely that a balance could ever be struck. Not that we seek a bilateral balance as such, but, in endeavouring to reduce the gap, it seems to us that we must both think of our mutual trade, not so much in terms of direct trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, but rather as between the Western Hemisphere, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom, your colonial empire, and other Commonwealth countries on the other hand.

"In the period from 1935 to 1939, Canada drew from the sterling area, including the United Kingdom, some 29% of our total import requirements. In 1947, this figure had dropped to 14%, rising in 1948 to 19%. The overall improvement that I have mentioned came about through an increase of 4% in goods from the United Kingdom, and only an increase of 1% in goods from the rest of the sterling area. In other words, the increase in the volume of goods we received from the sterling area, outside the United Kingdom, was disappointingly small.

"Our problem is to narrow the gap of some £75 million to £100 million in our trade with the sterling area; a gap that is today covered by the temporary expedient of special grants and loans. As the great bulk of the world's trade is still in primary foodstuffs and raw materials, and as this class of goods represents the major part of our exports to you, I think you will agree that it is unrealistic to hope that you can make up the difference by the expansion of our sales to us of manufactured goods alone. The Canadian market holds no less potential for primary materials from your colonial areas, than from manufactured products from the United Kingdom itself. I suggest that it can only be by an expansion of such trade with the Western Hemisphere that there can be any real hope of the sterling area being able to balance its accounts with the dollar area, except by continuing a policy of restriction.

"Therefore, I hope that this same drive for exports to Canada, and to the dollar area, from colonial and other Commonwealth areas, will be made comparable with the drive for exports of the United Kingdom itself. I realize that supply shortages, and divergent price levels, are obstacles in this field, but should the Canadian market be left to other suppliers until the period of shortages has passed, present opportunities may be lost for all time....

"At present, we find in every civilized country an endeavour to work out some modification of the free price system by which peaks and valleys may be ironed out--some plan by which level of employment may be maintained, coupled with a measure of stability to the primary producer. This objective is a development in the process of democracy in an increasingly complex world, and as such has much to

commend it. However, great care must be taken in the use of whatever device is employed, be it bulk contract, floor price programs, pool arrangements, protection from outside competition by direct licence, or otherwise, to ensure that there is no undue influence on prices that may prejudice established and sound international trading relationships.

"There is an inevitable tendency, for countries that, through circumstances, cannot for the present permit unlimited imports from dollar countries, to trade among themselves, thereby building up a high cost area with which others can trade only with difficulty, or in the extreme, not at all. It must be acknowledged that there are situations in which goods must be supplied without much regard to what is received in exchange. In these circumstances, anything received in payment is of value, irrespective of the apparent price. The danger is that these justifiable cases may set a pattern of international trade by which little or no consideration is given to the matter of cost, or economic efficiency....

"It is perhaps useful to remind ourselves that the exchange of goods across the Atlantic takes on a new and deeper significance now that the North Atlantic Pact has been signed. In that Pact, we, and the other North Atlantic powers, have given each other a pledge--a pledge in which prosperity and peace are linked together...."

TIGHTEN NARCOTIC CONTROL: Cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited in Canada, and anyone found guilty of an offence of this nature will be subjected to severe penalties.

This warning was issued here on May 4 by officers of the narcotic control division of the Department of National Health and Welfare who said that Canadian-grown opium poppies represent a possible source of supply of this dangerous drug. "The dangers of drug addiction are so great and the results so disastrous that every possible source of illegal supply will be sought out and eliminated," they stated.

Cultivation of the opium poppy is not uncommon in certain parts of southwestern Ontario and on the prairies, it was pointed out, as the poppy seeds are used as a flavoring or spice in certain central European foods.

Cultivation or production of any type of opium poppy has been against the law in Canada since 1938.

Officials of the National Health Department pointed out that the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act provides for the strict control of narcotics of all kinds imported and used in Canada and that Canada has responsibilities under international agreements to curb the illegal production and use of drugs. The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act provides for both prison terms and fines for violations of it, up to a maximum of seven years in prison, \$1,000 in fines and, at the judge's discretion, whipping.