

### PEKING'S SECOND NUCLEAR BLAST

On May 14, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, made the following statement on the explosion of a second nuclear device by Communist China:

This new atmospheric explosion has unfortunately been expected for some time as part of the Chinese nuclear programme, and thus does not come as a surprise. I must, however, stress the regret and concern with which this news is received by the Canadian Government. We in Canada deplore this further contamination of the world's atmosphere, which has taken place in the face of opposition from public opinion and governments in all parts of the world.

### URGENCY OF A UNIVERSAL TREATY

This second explosion adds even greater urgency to the need for universal adherence to the treaty banning nuclear-weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water and for substantial and early progress in the direction of general disarmament. As a treaty of general and complete disarmament must in the end embrace all nations, or at least all major military nations, it is our continuing hope that Peking will eventually support the important efforts being made to work towards such a treaty.

If the authorities in Peking expect, through nuclear testing, to increase their influence on other countries of Asia, I hope they will soon realize that such efforts are subject to the law of diminishing returns and will move to bring their testing policy into line with that favoured by China's great Asian neighbours. Countries like India and Japan will, I know, continue to believe that nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes are of greater value to the economic well-being of their people and of the world as a whole than nuclear programmes directed towards military purposes.

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### FARM CASH RECEIPTS

Total cash receipts from farming operations, excluding supplementary payments, are now estimated at \$3,455.6 million for Canada, excluding Newfoundland. This estimate is a record high and exceeds by 8.5 per cent the previous high of \$3,184.5 million established in 1963. In comparing these estimates with those for earlier years, it should be remembered that the totals for 1962, 1963 and 1964 have been revised to include substantial revisions to receipts from dairy production. Complete revisions for all products will be published some time in 1965.

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The increase in farm cash receipts in 1964 over 1963 can be attributed for the most part to a substantial increase in farmers' marketings of wheat and to much larger participation payments made by the Canadian Wheat Board. Somewhat less important contributions were made by oilseed crops, potatoes, barley, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs and dairy products. Partly offsetting these gains were lower total receipts from poultry products, tobacco and oats, and a substantial repayment of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada.

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### NATIONAL WILDLIFE PROGRAMME

At the close of the fourth plenary session of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers held recently in Victoria, British Columbia, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, made public the outline of a National Wildlife Programme for Canada.

The Programme, which was discussed during the Council session, reflects the need for a more concerted effort to develop Canada's migratory-bird resource, as well as the requirement for greater investment in research activities based on other forms of wildlife. It has three parts: the enactment of a Canada Wildlife Act; an expansion of activity in support of migratory birds, and an expansion, through agreement, of research needed for the better management of wildlife in Canada generally.

Mr. Laing pointed out that the introduction and enactment of a Canada Wildlife Act would stimulate interest in wildlife in all parts of Canada on the part of all Canadians and bring about further public understanding of the problems of wildlife management.

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### THE REALITIES OF INTERDEPENDENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

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in the world. We cannot, of course, expect it to be an effective instrument in circumstances where governments are not prepared to settle their disputes by peaceful means. But if there is such a thing as a collective will to peace in the world, then the United Nations is the best framework we have been able to devise to bring it into focus and to channel it into situations of conflict. Above all, we must continue to make sure that the instrument itself does not become blunt through inaction or indifference.

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