

each side of the other's intentions. Whatever the rights and wrongs of a situation, such mistakes, under modern conditions, could be profoundly dangerous to the entire world. For these reasons, the greatest importance should be attached to measures which can reduce international tensions, lower temperatures and remove the barriers, whether they be psychological or physical, to communication.

"Nothing, in my view, could be more dangerous in this divided world than a final and complete failure of man's ability to communicate with man across whatever differences of regime or race or economic conditions, across whatever curtains of fear, or iron or prejudice may exist. As I see it, one of the most vital of our purposes at the United Nations is to keep open and to develop these channels of communications, so that some day when both sides are willing, they may be used for conciliation and eventual agreement.

"Mankind is only beginning to develop and use the institutions of inter-dependence of which the United Nations is by far the most important. The work will not be completed in a day. But it will not be completed at all unless we keep everlastingly at the job of building: of correcting those tendencies which have already made the work difficult and which may, if we are not careful, stop it altogether.

"One such tendency, as I have already indicated, is overloading our agenda with problems which are beyond the competence of this Assembly, or which can best be dealt with, in the first instance, by other methods of conciliation and settlement. . . ."

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CYPRUS QUESTION: The following is partial text of the statement by Mr. Paul Martin on behalf of Canada before the U.N. General Assembly on September 24 on including the Cyprus question in the Agenda:

"In his statement in the general debate yesterday, Mr. Pearson under-lined once again the necessity for forming a judgment as to priorities so as to avoid overloading our agenda with items which it is either untimely or futile to try to settle here. But I should like to make it quite clear that this is a judgment which, in our view, has to be made on the merits of the case and not, insofar as the Cyprus question is concerned, a judgment on the competence of the United Nations.

"The Canadian Delegation has come to the conclusion, as a matter of practical judgment on the overall situation and not on grounds of competence, that the inclusion of the item is likely to do more harm than good in Cyprus, in the region of Cyprus, and in the United Nations. We shall therefore oppose the inscription of this item at this time.

"We are sustained in our conclusion by the wording of the proposed item and of the supporting memorandum. We are not asked by the

Government of Greece to consider merely the question of Cyprus. We have been asked to apply under United Nations auspices, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of Cyprus. We feel that those who propose the inscription of this item are virtually asking the Assembly not merely to discuss the question of Cyprus but to consider action of a particular kind, nothing less presumably than a UN sponsored plebiscite for Cyprus as requested by the Government of Greece.

"Even if we were prepared to discuss the question of Cyprus, we are certainly not prepared to put a question on the agenda which, by its very wording, prejudices the issue and presupposes intervention contrary to the Charter of the United Nations."

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SECURITIES TRADE: Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in July resulted in a sales balance or capital import of \$6,600,000, down from the exceptional balance of \$20,900,000 in June. Net inflows of \$58,000,000 in the first seven months of 1954 contrast with the net outflow of \$26,000,000 in the same period of 1953.

The change from June was dominated by transactions with the United States, a net import of \$10,400,000 in June. The rising value of the Canadian dollar on the exchange market may have been a factor influencing this development.

While net sales of Canadian stocks rose some \$3,000,000 to a total of \$10,000,000, net repatriation of Canadian bonds increased by \$12,000,000, reflecting a growth in repurchases of government guaranteed and provincial bonds and the absence of large sales of municipal and corporate issues which occurred in June.

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RETURN FROM KOREA: The 2nd Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is to embark for Canada from Korea within the next three weeks, Brig. F. A. Clift, Commander of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade, has announced.

The unit will be the first to sail for home as Canada begins cutting-down by two thirds her force in Korea. Nearly 4,000 officers and men will be involved in the moves.

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More foreign vehicles entered Canada this July than in any other month on record. The 562,012 total was 3% above the previous peak of 546,185 set in August last year.

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Freight cars in service on Canada's steam railways at the end of 1952 numbered 186,557. Average capacity per car was 46,822 tons.