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AN ANNIVERSARY AND A CRISIS

In an address on the anniversary of the Ukrainian settlement in Canada delivered in Winnipeg on July 9, Prime Minister Diefenbaker paid tribute to the Ukrainian element in the population of Canada by calling on his audience "to imagine the garden of Canadianism without its rich under-tones and brilliant overtones of the Ukraine that are to be seen in every part of the garden in each of our ten provinces." Elaborating this image, Mr. Diefenbaker said that he had likened Canada to a garden "because it fits the picture as I see it so much better than most other metaphors." "A mosaic," he went on, "is a static thing with each element separate and divided from the others. Canada is not that kind of country. Neither is it a 'melting pot' in which the individuality of each element is destroyed in order to produce a new and totally different element."

The speaker concluded his tribute to Canadians of Ukrainian extraction by declaring that it was to their "great credit" that one of the tasks they had set themselves was "to keep sirens sounding to warn the nations of the dangers of appeasement, complacency or false security in the face of the monster menace of International Communism." Mr. Diefenbaker then proceeded to discuss the situation created in the world by the Communist threat:

"...The meeting in Vienna early in June of President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchov showed that the Soviet attitude on all the major international problems is unbending.

"No one expected a reversal of Soviet policy. The free nations have learned from long experience to be realistic in dealing with the Communists. But there was a widespread hope that Mr. Khrushchov, who has talked so much about peace, might at least on this occasion show a willingness to compromise.

"Let us look at the record:

- (1) In Laos the Communists profess to be supporting neutrality and independence but in fact are making it difficult for the International Supervisory Commission to secure those objectives.
- (2) Three years of work on a treaty designed to end the testing of nuclear weapons has apparently come to nothing because the Soviet Union refuses to allow an effective system for inspecting possible violations.
- (3) The Soviet leaders have recently adopted a new principle of a three-headed administration which they are seeking to establish in all international bodies in which they are participating. This principle is put forward in the form of a demand that the three main groups of nations in the world -- Western, Communist bloc and neutral countries -- should have equal representation and that they should agree on all courses of action.

"Consider what this means. It means that the Soviet Union cannot tolerate the idea of an impartial international civil service. It means that there is a Soviet threat to the effective existence of the

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