

EXPORTS AT NEW PEAK

Canada's domestic exports reached an all-time peak total in the first three-quarters of this year, rising 1.5 per cent to \$3,570,100,000 from \$3,518,100,000 a year earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its regular monthly summary. September's value was 3 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year, advancing to \$416,200,000 from \$403,600,000. Apart from September, there were increased values posted for January, March, May, July and August, but decreases for the other three months.

Among chief commodities there were increases in the nine-month period in the exports of iron ore, nickel, uranium ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, aluminum and products, asbestos and products, industrial machinery, newsprint paper, fish and fishery products, and seeds, but decreases for wheat and other grains, wheat flour, planks and boards, wood pulp, farm machinery and implements, copper and products, and zinc and products. Area totals were larger this year for the United States, Latin American countries and "other" foreign countries, but smaller for the United Kingdom, the rest of the Commonwealth, and Europe.

Nine-month exports to the United States were up 2.5 per cent to \$2,123,174,000 from \$2,071,018,000 a year earlier, increases being registered for six of the nine main commodity groups. Main gains were in non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals and products. September's exports were up to \$249,843,000 from \$230,971,000 a year earlier, with increases in all main groups except iron and its products, and chemicals and products.

Exports to the United Kingdom fell 7 per cent in the nine-month period to \$544,608,000 from \$587,974,000 in the like 1956 period, agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and non-metallic

minerals and products, accounting for the decline. September's exports fell about 10 per cent to \$67,837,000 from \$75,246,000, with chief declines in agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals and products.

Shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth dropped in the January-September period to \$165,489,000 from \$185,406,000 in the like 1956 period, and in September to \$17,328,000 from \$19,058,000. Among individual markets, nine-month shipments were larger to Jamaica and Australia but smaller to Trinidad and Tobago, Union of South Africa, India and New Zealand.

Owing mainly to larger shipments to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, exports to countries of the Latin American group rose in the January-September period to \$168,898,000 from \$123,707,000 a year earlier. September's shipments to the area were also higher than a year earlier at \$15,901,000 versus \$14,566,000.

Exports to European countries in the three-quarter period this year were moderately smaller at \$396,669,000 versus \$401,258,000 in the like 1956 period. Last year's nine-month value was augmented by large exports of grains to the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Poland. This year the totals were negligible for the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia and sharply reduced for Poland. Exports were larger to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Area total for September was larger at \$44,953,000 versus \$42,184,000.

Reflecting in large measure to increased shipments to Japan, domestic exports to all other foreign countries in the January-September period rose to \$156,485,000 from \$135,187,000 a year earlier. September's area total was slightly smaller at \$19,161,000 versus \$20,101,000.

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ASPECTS OF CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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selves and, no less important, of our genuine and sustained interests in finding ultimate peaceful solutions to the issues that divide us from the communist world.

"I have endeavoured to put before this House a diagram of Canada's relations with other nations. Nothing that I have said should obscure our intense resolution to reduce tensions between the West and the U.S.S.R. No sane person could run the risk of shutting any promising door on the possibility of co-existence. Yet--and this is not double talk--

we should not fall into a propaganda plot; we should not be lulled into complacency by empty or hollow professions such as happened after the Geneva meeting. We must keep up our defences pending the arrival of the day for which we have hoped, the arrival of the day of substantial mutual trust between the West and the East. And I should add this: we must have convincing proof that the U.S.S.R. has abandoned its policies of domination. Co-existence cannot be used as a cover for subversion on the part of the U.S.S.R. in free countries. What I have been trying to say, Sir, is that we must keep our powder dry and put the hand out."