

Norton Anderson thought "Canada Has 'Hysteria' Over Cuban Situation". In his Financial Post article he said the decision to continue trade with Cuba had been carried out of all proportion to the existing facts. The facts, as he saw them were, that Canada had relatively little trade with Cuba and that it might go only from \$15 million to \$18 million. He also felt that reports of Cuba's nationalization of Canadian firms was poorly explained.<sup>11</sup>

The whole issue flared up in the press in the first week of January, 1961, with comments for and against Canadian policy toward Cuba. Those opposed to it did so on the grounds that it might hurt our relations with the U.S.; those supporting it did so with exuberance because Canada was taking an independent stand. The Globe & Mail thought that Canada had a right to differ with the U.S. and "...Canada is better off to pursue a pragmatic course, dealing civilly with Cuba just so long as Cuba deals civilly with us." The Telegram believed Canada should keep her lines of communication open with Cuba, but should not try to profit "from the misfortunes of others." The Ottawa Citizen cautioned Canada to go slow and not try to take advantage of the U.S. break with Cuba. The Star suggested that Canadians should not worry too much about the U.S. It felt that Americans would still do all right in Cuban trade.<sup>12</sup> Kenneth McNaught regarded the Government's steps as a measure of independence.<sup>13</sup>

The Bay of Pigs in April, 1961, did excite some response in the press. Le Soleil regarded the Caribbean as the powder-keg of the Americans. Le Devoir said Mr. Diefenbaker has had hard words for Castro since he had established a Communist bridgehead in Latin America, but that the Prime Minister has also said that he believes Castro ought to be allowed to prosper in peace. The editor would like to have communism removed but does not want to see Cuba return to economic domination by the U.S..<sup>14</sup>