

During the previous year, the Minister said, the reorganization of his Department had progressed, new offices had been opened in Bordeaux and Marseilles, and the facilities of the Canadian immigration office in Milan had been extended. A study of the possibility of opening full immigration facilities in several other countries was continuing, he added, and Canada's immigration authorities were looking at ways in which they might encourage more immigration from the United States and induce Canadians who had moved south to return home.

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### COPPER SCRAP EXPORTS SUSPENDED

*The following statement was made recently in the House of Commons by Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce:*

I wish to inform the House of a change in the arrangements for control of exports to off-shore destinations of copper scrap, copper-alloy scrap and copper-bearing scrap. It has become necessary to suspend export quotas and withhold further export permits in the interest of orderly marketing and Canadian supply.

In recent weeks, the price for primary copper on the London Metal Exchange has reached all-time high levels. The daily "spot" quotation on the Exchange for January 26 was the equivalent of 89.54 cents, Canadian funds. This compares with the Canadian producers' price to domestic consumers at 45 cents, Canadian funds.

### EFFECT OF HIGH PRICES ABROAD

Export prices for copper scrap tend to follow movements of the London market price for primary copper. In Canada the influence of these high and rising prices has been reflected in a steadily widening spread between the value of scrap for export and for the domestic market. This spread reached the point where the market became disorganized. Consumers in Canada were unable to obtain their normal requirements of brass-mill and refinery grades of scrap copper, even though the actual movement of off-shore exports under quota restriction has been small in relation to the rate of generation of scrap in Canada.

### COMPETITIVE DOMESTIC PRICES SOUGHT

In suspending quotas and the issuance of export permits in the interest of stabilizing the market at North American levels, I have been concerned to avoid undue hardship for those who have been trading in the expectation of being permitted to export scrap. In this connection, I have received the assurance of major copper-scrap consumers that they will offer to purchase, for prompt delivery, at price levels which would prevent such hardship, inventories of copper scrap acquired in the expectation of exporting under the quotas. I have also their assurances that, thereafter, once the market is

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stabilized, they will continue to take refinery and brass-mill grades of scrap copper at prices which are competitive with those offered by U.S. consumers.

There may be limited quantities of scrap materials of a type not normally consumed by Canadian industry for which export permits will be considered. Exports to the United States of all forms of copper scrap remain free of control.

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### THE DEVELOPING COMMONWEALTH

*(Continued from P. 2)*

world. They do not form an alliance or a tightly-knit regional group. They are unlikely to arrive at similar viewpoints on many matters of world affairs. Nevertheless, by means of their unique connections they are able to do many good things — good for themselves and good for the world.

This broadening of the racial basis of the Commonwealth has not ended the natural adherence of those of British descent to certain traditions. It has opened to them and to others wider ideas of political and cultural growth. This is particularly important for Canada. The chief external associations of the country must be meaningful to all the main groups in our population. I am glad that French-speaking Canadians and others not of British descent can benefit from scholarships that could take them to almost any part of the world-wide association of nations — or that students from elsewhere in the Commonwealth can come here to benefit from our French-language as well as from our English-language culture. It is significant in this connection that, at the Third Commonwealth Education Conference held in Ottawa in 1964, the Conference Chairman was the Minister of Education of the Province of Quebec, Honourable Paul Gérin-Lajoie.

It is also significant that, in recent years, as we have helped in the development of the Commonwealth, we have also extended and deepened our relations with France and other French-speaking nations. Many of the conditions of our closer relations with these nations are different from those on which our Commonwealth connections are based. Nevertheless, some basic objectives are the same. We seek to preserve, deepen and apply to the broad purposes of our external policy traditional associations which are particularly meaningful to Canadians....

We have every reason in Canada to support relationships born out of political sanity and common sense. That is why we are developing relations with West Indian neighbours. That is why the Prime Minister went to Lagos to help achieve fruitful results in consultation, results in which his own efforts played an important part. That is why we are co-operating with others to bring to an end a situation in Rhodesia which threatens racial understanding in this great association of nations....

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