

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Canadian commodity imports in June are estimated at \$899,200,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent over the \$794,700,000 recorded in the corresponding month last year. Exports for the month were worth \$856 million, up 16.1 per cent from \$737,200,000 a year earlier. The resulting import balance was \$43,200,000 compared to \$57,500,000 a year earlier. In the first half of this year imports rose 16.9 per cent to \$4,759,800,000 from \$4,070,200,000 a year ago, and exports 19.1 per cent to \$4,786,600,000 from \$4,018,600,000. The export balance for the period was \$26,800,000, in contrast to an import balance of \$51,600,000 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES

Imports from the United States in June increased 17.7 per cent to \$658,800,000 from \$559,800,000 in the corresponding month last year, while exports to that country advanced 22.4 per cent to \$548,300,000 from \$448,000,000. In the January-June period imports from the U.S. rose 20.1 per cent to \$3,503,800,000 from \$2,916,400,000, and exports 25.2 per cent to \$2,952,600,000 from \$2,358,600,000. The import balance was little changed in the month at \$110,600,000 versus \$111,800,000, and also in the six months at \$551,200,000 versus \$557,800,000.

BRITAIN

Purchases from Britain in June totalled \$49 million, an increase of 1.7 per cent from \$48,200,000 in the same month last year, while the month's exports declined 10.5 per cent to \$88,900,000 from \$99,300,000. In the January-June period imports from Britain increased 9.0 per cent to \$316,900,000 from \$290,600,000, while exports declined 2.9 per cent to \$554,400,000 from \$571,200,000. The resulting export balance was smaller this year, standing at \$39,900,000 in June versus \$51,100,000, and at \$237,600,000 in the half-year period versus \$280,600,000.

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Commodity purchases from other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries in June were worth \$41,500,000, up 11.6 per cent from \$37,100,000 a year ago, bringing the six-month total to \$169,600,000, larger by 7.3 per cent than last year's \$158,100,000. Exports to the group in June were valued at \$33,900,000 down 25.4 per cent from \$45,400,000, while the half-year value fell 9.4 per cent to \$230,600,000 from \$254,600,000. There was an import balance of \$7,600,000 in June in contrast to an export balance of \$8,300,000 a year earlier, while the half-year trade yielded an export balance of \$61 million this year against \$96,600,000 last year.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Imports from all other countries together were up slightly in the month to \$150 million from \$149,500,000 in the same month last year, while the half-year value rose 9.1 per cent to \$769,500,000 from \$705,100,000. The month's exports to the group increased 28.0 per cent to \$185 million from

\$144,500,000, placing the half-year value at \$1,049,000,000, up 25.7 per cent from \$834,200,000. There was an export balance of \$35,100,000 in June versus an import balance of \$5,100,000 in the same month last year, while the six-month trade resulted in an export balance of \$279,400,000 against \$129,100,000 a year ago.

FOREST FIRES

Department of Forestry estimates indicate that fire damage to Canada's forests during June was nearly three times as high as in the same month of 1965. Some 215,000 acres were hit in June by 1,275 fires, compared to 75,000 acres damaged by 1,457 fires in the same month in 1965.

The June 1966 estimates include 158 fires in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, involving some 73,000 acres. During the same month last year, the amount was much lower in this area with only 19 fires damaging 107 acres.

The seasonal estimated total across Canada to the end of June now stands at 244,000 acres damaged by 2,962 fires. This is a marked increase over last year's acreage figures for the same period when 132,000 acres were damaged by 3,490 fires.

Up to the end of May this year, 1,687 fires have swept 29,000 acres.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLITICS

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trouble. But we will not be able to make these adjustments successfully if we assume that they will be easy, automatic or self-controlling....

The tendency is increasing to place the achievement of a desirable political goal - civil rights, fundamental freedoms, social justice - above the processes of the law as an essential instrument to its achievement; to insist that if the law appears to be lagging behind social need, then militant power can be used outside the law. This is a form of subversion far more dangerous than that spawned by any ideology. It can destroy all hope of ordered progress. Moreover, its demoralizing process is greatly assisted by the fact that today the media of communication and propaganda and incitement can be used by the fanatic and the demagogue with infinitely greater and quicker effect than ever before in history.

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FIRST

The effect of all this extends beyond national boundaries. If we cannot ensure that the law remains a steadying and cohesive force in our own society, how can we possibly expect to bring about a situation between states which will enable us to find that moral and political and economic equivalent for war which is now essential for survival?