

THREEFOLD APPROACH TO CANADIAN POLICY

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only too obvious. Is there hope of achieving some amelioration of conditions which could be significant in the terms of the convictions which you and other Canadians share?

The firm insistence on maintaining our own defensive capacity is part of the relation between ourselves and the Communist countries, but we cannot sit back behind our lines and neglect opportunities to lessen tension and change some political realities. Nor can we, unfortunately, count on common membership in the United Nations to achieve a better understanding without a considerable supplementary effort in bilateral relations.

In this area we cannot, of course, allow ourselves to lose sight of the stubborn issues still at stake between us and the Communist world: fundamental issues such as German reunification, European security and general and controlled disarmament. There is little visible evidence that the Communist world will be ready to co-operate in resolving these issues in the near future....

EASING OF TENSION

But it is equally a fact that, since the Cuban crisis of 1962, there has been a tendency, at least on the part of the Soviet Union and the other Communist countries of Eastern Europe, to work towards a certain easing of tension....

The Soviet Union clearly expects favourable results for itself from this development, since we can be sure that its leaders are acting from a shrewd calculation of self-interest. We, too, intend to be hard-headed in dealing with the opportunities and risks involved. If we are cool-headed as well in assessing the realities that lie behind propaganda and ideological language, there can grow up a recognition on both sides of common interests on which further agreements could eventually be based.

We can see this happening in the growing willingness of Communist countries to expand trade, contacts and exchanges with the rest of the world....

DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNIST SOCIETY

In considering the value to us in the long term of contacts with the Communist countries, we must take into account some developments within Communist society, particularly within the Soviet Union. It seems obvious that the Soviet Government has become sensitive, not only about some questions of individual rights or about real economic incentives or more relaxed conditions for artistic expression, but also about the position of various racial groups within the country....

In ending my remarks on some of the main aspects of Canadian external policy, I return to the question which must be in the minds of all of us in thinking back over the past 25 years. Have we applied the lessons of our experience in the formulation of policy and are we in a better position than we were in the years immediately preceding and following the Second World War? The answer is an unequivocal yes.

I do not want to underestimate the dangers and disappointments of the contemporary world or the magnitude of unsolved problems. I do say, however, that the response of the Canadian people and of successive Governments to the challenge of world affairs has been the right one.

We have recognized common dangers in the world, admitted our dependence on others in meeting those dangers and thus developed our real strength in collective action. We have made a contribution to world affairs arising less from traditional attributes of power than from a desire to achieve a world community in which all nations could find a secure and prosperous place. We have met dangers and serious problems with a vigorous but controlled response. We can all take some pride in this....

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

There were 15,591 Canadian children under 16 years of age adjudged delinquent by the courts in 1963 for breaches of the Criminal Code, federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws, compared to 14,519 the previous year. This represented a 7.4 per cent increase, which followed an 8.7 per cent increase the previous year; but allowances must be made for improved coverage and population growth.

Of the 15,591 children found delinquent, 14,087 appeared once in court, 1,178 appeared twice and 326 appeared three times or more. Total appearances resulting in a conviction numbered 17,556, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the previous year. Of the total number of delinquent children, 12,770, or 81 per cent, had no delinquent appearances before the court in previous years and 2,821, or 19 per cent, had one or more delinquent appearances in previous years. Total court appearances rose 6.3 per cent.

The number of boys placed on probation decreased from 8,242 in 1962 to 7,852 in 1963. The number of girls placed on probation decreased from 954 in 1962 to 902 in 1963.

TYPES OF OFFENCE

Some of the delinquencies under the Criminal Code included 5,375 thefts (5,472 in 1962); 1,079 auto thefts (905); 47 robberies (136); 3,817 breaking and entering (3,427); and 348 disorderly conduct (670).

The police brought 83.7 per cent of the cases before the courts, parents or relatives 3.2 per cent, and the remaining 13.1 per cent were brought by probation officers, schools, social agencies and other sources.

Final dispositions resulting from the 19,886 appearances showed 776 cases, or 3.9 per cent, were dismissed; 1,554, or 7.8 per cent, were adjourned *sine die*; and 17,556, or 88.3 per cent, resulted in a finding of delinquency.

Of the 17,556 delinquents, 47.2 per cent were released on probation to the courts and 2.6 per cent to the parents, 14.0 per cent were fined, 11.6 per cent were sent to training schools, 23.7 per cent were reprimanded or had the final disposition suspended, 0.6 per cent were detained and 0.3 per cent were sent to mental hospitals.