

conformity with Canadian laws and Canadian commercial policy. United States representatives emphasized that their Government's policy is based upon the enforcement of United States law upon companies doing business in the United States and that their Government has no intention of infringing upon the sovereignty of the Canadian Government with respect to companies engaged in business in Canada.

"It was agreed that the general questions involved would be the subject of further discussions between the two Governments at the Ministerial level, and arrangements are being put in hand accordingly for a meeting.

"The United States representatives reviewed with the Canadian Ministers the proposal for a new International Development Association to be affiliated with the International Bank, and the Canadian Ministers agreed to study it.

"The members of the Committee expressed their renewed realization of the value of their meetings, which afford opportunities for intimate consultation on matters of common interest to the two countries in their trade and economic relations."

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GRATIFYING RECOVERY IN ECONOMY (Continued from Page 2)

to all sections of the Canadian people in appealing to all, whether employers, employees or self-employed, to have regard for the general interest in the returns they seek for their services and products. In a free society, there is no omnipotent arbitrator who can set prices and wages at stable levels. One must depend upon the sense of responsibility of free men and women not to demand more than their fair share of the national income. As I have said on other occasions, increases in incomes can be justified by increased productivity, and by increased productivity alone....

"The policy of the Canadian Government is quite clear. It was stated by the Prime Minister and myself on July 14 when launching the Conversion Loan campaign. On that occasion he said:

'One of the primary advantages which will, I am sure, commend itself to all of you, is that it, (the Conversion Loan) is in every sense anti-inflationary. It is, even more definitely, a sound money policy. I want to emphasize again at this time that the preservation of a sound currency and the maintenance of stability in the value of the dollar are matters to which the Government attaches the greatest importance....

"This remains, let it be said, the policy of the Government....

"The prospects before this country are dazzlingly bright. There never was a time when Canadians had more reason for confidence in their country and her future. Canadians are not a mercurial people. At their best they are steady, stable and self-reliant. The Canadian economy has its problems, but it is sound and strong. Canada remains the best investment in the world."

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NEW CUBAN GOVT. RECOGNIZED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced that the Canadian Government has recognized the new Cuban Government formed by President Manuel Urrutia Lleó.

On January 6, the Cuban Foreign Office sent a note to the Canadian Embassy in Havana listing the members of the new Government and stating that it would respect all its international obligations and existing treaties. The Secretary of State for External Affairs directed the Canadian Ambassador in Havana, Mr. Hector Allard, to acknowledge receipt of the Cuban note and to confirm the desire of the Canadian Government to have friendly relations with the Government of Cuba.

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CANADA'S POPULATION UP

Canada's population increased 354,000 in the first 11 months of 1958, rising to 17,241,000 at December 1 from 16,887,000 at the start of the year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics quarterly estimate. This compared with a record January-November increase of 516,000 in 1957, 389,000 in 1956, and 358,000 in 1955. The slowing in the numerical growth in the nation's population in 1958 was chiefly due to a drop in immigration.

Over the 12 months (December 1, 1957 to December 1, 1958), Canada's estimated population growth was 381,000 (2.3 per cent), comparing with 552,000 (3.4 per cent) in 1956-57, 415,000 (2.6 per cent) in 1955-56, 386,000 (2.5 per cent) in 1954-55, 433,000 (2.9 per cent) in 1953-54, 417,000 (2.8 per cent) in 1952-53, and 415,000 (2.9 per cent) in 1951-52. The population growth was 1,160,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000 and 3,232,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

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