

military capability, and effectively controlled through an international disarmament organization. It envisages too the establishment in stages of international machinery for keeping the peace and for enforcing a rule of law. Appropriate links with the United Nations are contemplated and, in the view of the Canadian Government, this is of great importance.

DISARMAMENT AND POLITICS

"It would be neither profitable nor desirable to enter upon the ten-power negotiations, which will be exclusively concerned with disarmament, in the belief that no significant progress can be made until political issues have been resolved. On the contrary, we believe that agreement on disarmament measures can and will help to improve the chances for political agreements. Accordingly, it is our intention to pursue vigorously the objectives of disarmament as such, and to work assiduously for the early implementation of agreements in as broad an area as may be possible.

"I believe that it is incumbent on all concerned to view the forthcoming negotiations with hope and optimism. For years the people of the world have been yearning for peace with security and for freedom from anxiety about war. During the past decade and a half, we have seen an unprecedented preparation for defence, in a period of great scientific advance, but there has been no increase in security and no decrease in anxiety. If anything, international insecurity has grown and with it an appalling risk of war through mistake or miscalculation. Moreover, nations everywhere have had to bear the crushing burdens of defence with no prospect of relief in sight and with a depressing effect on many economies.

"The time has come to concentrate on steps to be taken towards meaningful disarmament. The political atmosphere of today is as favourable to such action as at any time since the Second World War. Canada is participating in the disarmament negotiations believing there is hope for success. We are encouraged by the degree of harmony within the Western team and by their serious approach to the subject. They have a determination to achieve results and we hope that this will find response from the Soviet side. We will do all we can to assist in this most important endeavour."

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SEAWAY OPENING DATES

The Department of Transport has issued a Notice to Mariners setting forth the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority's announcement of spring opening dates on the Seaway canals.

Unless, in the opinion of the Authority, weather and ice conditions do not allow, navigation on the canals will open on the following dates: Welland Canal and Third Wel-

land Canal, April 1; Sault Ste. Marie Canal, April 4; South Shore, Beauharnois and Iroquois Canals, April 15; Lachine and Cornwall Canals, April 15.

The Department has been advised that the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (U.S.A.) proposes to open the Wiley-Dondero Canal and ancillary locks on April 15.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES 1959:

Transactions in stocks and bonds between Canada and other countries in 1959 gave rise to a net capital inflow of \$627 million, up \$17 million over 1958 but considerably below the amounts of \$727 million and \$763 million recorded for 1956 and 1957. The total volume of transactions leading to the capital inflow in 1959 was \$2,957 million.

Portfolio security transactions were the largest medium of capital inflow for the settlement of Canada's deficit from current transactions in goods and services, and the inflows added further to the growing total of Canada's external indebtedness. The foreign savings made available to Canada through sale of Canadian stocks and bonds in 1959 were equivalent to about 40 per cent of the net new supply of such securities.

Canada received \$662 million in 1959 from the sale to non-residents of new issues of Canadian securities, \$15 million less than in 1958. Gross new corporate issues of stocks and bonds worth \$132 million in 1959 dropped to less than half the total of \$285 million in 1958, when there was a significant volume of deliveries of pipe-line bonds sold earlier. On the other hand, sales to non-residents of new issues of governments rose to a new high level of \$530 million in 1959, an increase of a third over the previous year's total of \$392 million. Retirements of foreign-held Canadian securities (including significant amounts of Government of Canada issues) totalled \$222 million in 1959 as compared with \$158 million in 1958.

CAPITAL INFLOW

The net inflow from trading in outstanding Canadian securities in 1959 amounted to \$208 million, against \$88 million in the preceding year - the largest capital inflow from this source since 1950. The net movement covered \$96 million in Canadian bonds and debentures and \$112 million in Canadian common and preference stocks. There were net sales of \$119 million in Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, which were offset to the extent of \$23 million by net repurchases of issues of other Canadian debtors. All transactions in foreign securities led to a net capital outflow of \$21 million.

About 75 per cent of the overall movement of portfolio security capital originated in 1959 in the United States, against 87 per cent in 1958, 6 per cent in the United Kingdom