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WESTERN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The following is a partial text of an address by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker on September 1 to the Canadian Bar Association in Winnipeg:

"World attention is now focused on the situation in West Berlin and on the sudden decision of the Soviet Union to resume nuclear tests.

"The serious and disturbing nature of that announcement cannot be exaggerated. It was made completely without warning while nuclear test talks were still in progress at Geneva. It came as a cynical response to new Western proposals offering further concessions in the interests of concluding a test ban treaty. It came as discussion of the whole issue was shortly to take place at the Assembly of the United Nations. It showed clearly the contempt in which the Soviet Union holds international opinion.

"This action by the Soviet Union has grave implications for the question of general disarmament. If we cannot achieve agreement in the limited field of nuclear-weapons testing, how much more difficult it will be to make progress in the even more complicated area of disarmament. Whatever the difficulties, however, it is essential not to be diverted by the U.S.S.R. from our efforts to achieve constructive settlements.

"Without serious international negotiations, humanity will be faced with an ever-widening breach between East and West and even more dangerous and powerful weapons. Mr. Khrushchov's references to nuclear bombs of a force of 100 million tons of TNT leave no margin for doubt about the devastation which could be wreaked on mankind either by intent or by miscalculation.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

"It is of paramount importance in these circumstances to avoid hysteria and hasty, ill-considered action. It is necessary to take a calm and hard look at the situation created by Soviet moves both in Berlin and now with respect to nuclear weapons testing. We must endeavour to fathom the relationship existing between these two problems.

VIEWS OF AVERAGE CANADIANS

"Canadians, in common with people everywhere, are asking whether the crisis will continue to mount and how it will end. Some Canadians with the memory of two world wars are asking whether the Western nations should risk war over West Berlin, a war which in its frightfulness would dwarf all the wars in history. The question is asked as to whether the Western nations are courting war over a rubber-stamp by their refusal to accept at check-points *en route* to West Berlin passes signed by East Germans instead of by Russians.

"The average Canadian sees Soviet threats followed by Western counter-measures. He fears that some new incident in Berlin might eventually lead to the nuclear devastation of the world. He wants Canada to be heard speaking words of counsel with firmness but with calm moderation. He asks Canada to exert its influence to ensure that every possibility of finding a peaceful and honourable way out of this crisis is fully and patiently explored.

"Canada earned the right to express its views by service and sacrifice voluntarily accepted in August 1914 and in September 1939 and continued

since then in Korea and in the United Nations Forces in the Middle East, and Congo and elsewhere.

"Canada, as a member of NATO and NORAD, has a special right to speak and be heard concerning the rights and responsibilities which the three principal Western Powers - Great Britain, the United States and France - possess and discharge in Berlin.

"Canada in NATO is responsible for its share of European defence, to which we contribute an army brigade and an air division. Under NATO we have undertaken to regard an armed attack against Berlin as if it were an attack on Canada. We have further responsibilities under NORAD for our share of North American defence.

LEGALITY OF WESTERN STAND

"What are the unchallengeable facts regarding West Berlin? The Western world is confronted with a crisis over international agreements which have been repudiated by the U.S.S.R., which it endeavours to justify by specious and trumped-up allegations.

"The agreements are clear as to the rights of the signatories. The pertinent documents include the Protocol on the Zones of Co-operation dated September 12, 1944, and confirmed on June 5th, 1945, in which three zones, not only in the territory of Germany but also in Berlin, were set up for occupation by the forces of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States respectively. Subsequently a French zone was introduced.

"The first attempt at repudiation of these agreements was made by the U.S.S.R. in June 1948, when a blockade was imposed. Had that blockade been successful, it would have strangled Berlin. Berlin was saved by an airlift unique in history. Finally, in May 1949, by agreement between the Western powers and the U.S.S.R., provision was made that all restrictions imposed before the blockade by the U.S.S.R. on communications, transportation and trade would be removed and ended. This was followed by a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers which on June 30th, 1949, issued a communiqué containing, *inter alia*, the following provisions:

"...The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States agree that the New York agreement of May 1949 shall be maintained. Moreover, in order to promote further the aims set forth in the preceding paragraphs and in order to improve and supplement this and other arrangements and arrangements as regards the movement of persons and goods and communications between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zones and between the Zones and Berlin and also in regard to transit, the occupation authorities, each in his own Zone, will have an obligation to take the measures necessary to ensure the normal functioning and utilization of rail, water, and road transport for such movement of persons and goods and such communication by post, telephone and telegraph..."

"These arrangements were arrived at in the mistaken belief and assumption by the Western allies that wartime co-operation with the Soviet Union would continue and that the occupation of Germany would not be indefinite.

"These agreements are still in effect and the Western rights of occupation and access are beyond question. Yet Mr. Khrushchov has declared his intention to terminate these agreements unilaterally and to transfer Soviet responsibility under the Four Power Agreement to the East German regime, professing that Soviet withdrawal is not intended to interfere with Western rights in West Berlin.

FIRMNESS IN BERLIN ESSENTIAL

"His action in practice would mean that in the future the Western powers would be obliged to apply to the East German regime for rights of access to West Berlin. For the West to be compelled to deal with the East German regime without guarantees would be to place Western rights of access in jeopardy. To agree to the Soviet demands would be to consign the West Berliners to the mercy of their Communist compatriots.

"Western rights have given rise to responsibilities for the future of two and a half million people living in West Berlin who are entirely dependent for their freedom on the continuance of access to and with the West. There are those who would have us believe that freedom for West Berlin would not be threatened if the West yielded to pressures to withdraw. How can such an argument be accepted against the background of the blockade of 1949, and the Communist pressure which has been steadily mounting to the point of danger in recent weeks?

"Retreat in Berlin, by the sacrifice of the pledged word, would mean that the pledged word of the West would be called in question everywhere in the world with consequences impossible to calculate for the future of freedom....

A SEDUCTIVE FALLACY

"I have heard it contended that we should not take a firm stand on West Berlin because (to put it bluntly) Canada's sacrifice in two world wars against Germany should deny any attitude but one of indifference to the people of that city.

"That argument, with its understandable appeal to those who served and sacrificed, fails to recognize that Western eviction from West Berlin would have repercussions through Germany and Europe. It would find freedom in Canada and everywhere in the world wounded dangerously if not beyond recovery. In any event it would mean that the Communist world would be strengthened physically and psychologically and would encourage new and further crises elsewhere in the world wherever it suited the Kremlin's purpose to create them.

"The U.S.S.R. contends that German militarism is not dead, that West Germany has aggressive designs and that the NATO alliance may be drawn into military action to recover former German territory. The answer of the West is that West Germany is solemnly pledged to seek reunification by peaceful means only, and that German forces are fully integrated within NATO - an alliance dedicated wholly to the defence of freedom.

"Moreover, as with all NATO governments, the West German Government has made it clear that it is prepared to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. and to consider all reasonable proposals. Within and not

FIRST ECUADOR ENVOY

On August 23, His Excellency Alberto Coloma Silva presented his Letter of Credence as first Ambassador of Ecuador to Canada. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court, Ottawa. The Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, Mr. Henry F. Davis, presented the Ambassador to the Administrator, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada. Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Colonel A.G. Cherrier, Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, were in attendance on the Administrator on this occasion.

Mr. Coloma has served in Paris, London, Madrid, Rome, Geneva and Genoa. In 1960 he was appointed Secretary-General for the XI Inter-American Conference of the Organization of American States.

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CANADIAN ARTS CONFERENCE

A forum for the discussion of many of the problems agitating Canadian cultural circles was provided in Toronto recently at the first Canadian Conference of the Arts. The three-day palaver was organized by a committee under the direction of Alan Jarvis and included speeches, informal gatherings, panel discussions on the various arts and exhibitions of painting, sculpture, graphics and books. More than 6,000 artists, patrons, journalists and "interested persons" gathered at the O'Keefe Centre to listen to such guests as Sir Julian Huxley, Japanese sculptor Isamu Noguchi, Broadway producer Robert Whitehead, West Indian novelist George Lamming, British architect Jane Drew, Russel Lynes, editor of Harper's Magazine and others.

Because of the important role the Canada Council has come to play in the national cultural life, some time was devoted to a consideration of its policies. In the keynote address, Dr. Claude Bissell, the Council's Chairman, touched on some of the problems facing the Council. Speaking of the difficulty of making objective judgments in the arts, he said: "In our society, where the pressures are so numerous, subtle and pervasive, and where commercialism has blurred the difference between folk art and popular taste, it is increasingly urgent to turn for assistance to those who have devoted their lives to the study and comparison of art through the ages, and who try to distinguish between the permanent and the ephemeral. It is inevitable that the judgment of the expert will meet with strong and even bitter opposition, for there has always been a gap between the popular taste of the day and the preferences that survive. The difficult and esoteric art of today becomes the popular art of tomorrow.... The pictures of Van Gogh, ridiculed in their time, become, as we have recently seen, the treasured possessions of mankind.... The Canada Council, then, is concerned with seeking out the best in art, and in our search we ask the advice of those who are honoured among their peers. We are not trying to summon into existence something which hitherto has shown few signs of life."

CATALYTIC ACTION

The Council had been, therefore, the speaker went on, more of a catalyst than an element in the artistic chemical reaction. It was "designed to provide some of the conditions by which good art, and occasionally great art, can flourish in this country." Dr. Bissell added, however, that the time had perhaps come for the Council to adopt a more active policy in identifying young artists worthy of support. It had been said that the Canada Council, particularly in the field of the visual arts, had handed itself over to the *avant-garde* group. On the contrary, Dr. Bissell said, his chief concern was that the Council hadn't been *avant-garde* enough, that it hadn't assisted the artist working outside the formal schools. It was a mistake to think of Canadian art as backward and primitive; from its earliest beginnings it had been receptive to cosmopolitan influences, perhaps over-eager to be in the height of fashion, with the result that it had often been characterized by a sort of respectable Bohemianism. The Council should, therefore, be on the lookout for artists whose work was not tailored to the current demands of either popular or refined taste.

SOCIETY AND BEAUTY

It was not the Council's function, however, but the role of society at large, that received the most searching analysis at the conference. The need for protest groups and individual action at the local and national level was enunciated by several speakers. They stressed the need to marshal public opinion to insure that the various agencies responsible for Canada's public buildings, town development etc. should consider the aesthetic as well as the commercial aspects of their programmes. This theme received its most forthright statement in the panel on the "Arts in Society" and later in the address of Sir Julian Huxley. "People have a right," Sir Julian said, "to grow up and live in an emotionally and aesthetically satisfying environment instead of a depressing and stultifying one." He urged the formation of national pressure groups similar to the "anti-ugly" societies in Britain to promote such things as better design, urban renewal and the use of the arts to make our surroundings more beautiful. René Lévesque, Minister of Natural Resources in Quebec, agreed and referred to some of the ways his government was helping to strengthen the place of the arts in French Canada. A Department of Cultural Affairs, the first in Canada, had been formed in his province and the government had recently passed an Order-in-Council stipulating that 1.5 per cent of the cost of provincial buildings must be devoted to works of sculpture or other decorative arts. Possibly the most forceful expression of the importance of the arts in society, however, was made by Professor Northrop Frye on the opening afternoon of the conference: "The arts can teach a way of seeing and hearing that nothing else can give. They can teach a way of living in society where the imagination can take its proper central place."

RED CHORUS AT STRATFORD

The Red Army singers, dancers and musicians, touring Canada during their first North American appearance, visited the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Theatre on Sunday evening, August 27. Before an invited audience, the visiting chorus presented a portion of its programme, which lasted about half the evening. The other half was filled by the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Company, which performed the second act of "Love's Labour's Lost," one of the three Shakespearean plays of the 1961 season.

The Red Army Chorus, which numbers 180 men, travelled to Stratford by chartered bus after playing a matinee in Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, and returned to Toronto the same night.

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NEW NCC CHAIRMAN

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General S.F. Clark, CBE, CD, as Chairman of the National Capital Commission in Ottawa. General Clark, Chief of the General Staff for the Canadian Army, will be seconded from the Department of National Defence on October 1.

General Clark has been a professional soldier since 1933. Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, he holds degrees in both electrical and mechanical engineering from the Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. During the peacetime development of the Canadian Army over the past 10 years, General Clark has served as both Quartermaster-General and Chief of the General Staff. These appointments have given him a wide range of administrative experience which is essential for the tasks he will face as Capital Commission Chairman.

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AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION

The world's first isotope-powered automatic weather station had been installed ahead of schedule at Sherwood Head on Axel Heiberg Island in the Canadian high Arctic, the Canadian Department of Transport and the U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau announced on August 21. Ice and shoals prevented the landing of the apparatus on Graham Island, the site originally picked for the station. Sherwood Head some 60 miles further north, was the first pre-chosen alternative selected.

A radio message from the Canadian icebreaker CMS "John A. Macdonald" said that the first automatic transmission took place on August 17 at 1500 hours GMT, and that temperature, barometric pressure and wind-speed data had been transmitted every three hours subsequently. The signals are received at Resolute and remain loud and clear.

The radio message said the "John A." remained anchored half a mile off shore during the entire installation, which took less than 40 hours. The com-

plete resources of the huge icebreaker, including both helicopters and the ship's radio communication facilities, were put at the disposal of the work parties. Hot meals were made available on a 24-hour basis.

The message said careful and detailed planning by the U.S. Weather Bureau and both the Meteorological Branch and the Marine Services of the Transport Department, as well as information supplied by the Canadian Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, greatly expedited the installation.

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BLINDNESS TREATMENT PROGRAMME

A total of 105 blind persons received treatment during 1960-61 under a federal-provincial programme, it was announced recently by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The treatment was successful in 80 cases and many of the remaining 25 persons benefited by some sight improvement.

The treatment plan, originated in 1948, is administered by the Blindness Control Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Department reimburses the participating provinces for 75 per cent of the cost of treatment.

The programme, for 1948 to the end of the 1960-61 fiscal year, has provided treatment for 731 persons receiving Blindness Allowances. Treatment was successful in 562 cases, which is roughly 77 per cent of those treated. While cataract extractions represent the bulk of treatments carried out, corneal transplants are being done more frequently than in preceding years.

"Blindness is, fortunately, often curable and we in this Division are heartened by the steadily increasing use of the treatment programme by the provincial authorities", says Dr. Hoffman, Chief of the Blindness Control Division.

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NEW GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY SITE

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced recently that tenders would be called for the construction of a wartime emergency site for government at Regina, Saskatchewan. This announcement supplemented those made by the Prime Minister on April 19 and June 21. The location is the ninth to be designated as the site of such a headquarters.

Plans regarding an emergency site in Newfoundland are being developed and will be announced eventually.

These emergency headquarters would provide protection from radioactive fallout for a small group of federal, provincial and army personnel who would direct emergency measures within the provinces. They would provide for the necessary communications by which information and instructions to local communities and the general population could be given. They would not provide protection against the blast or heat of a nuclear explosion. They will be part of the system originally announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on May 31, 1960. A further statement on them was made in Parliament on January 20 last.

ARCTIC CHAR FOR MONTREAL

Eskimo fishermen have found out what ranks a fish at the top in competition with long-established favourites. It has come as a surprise to them to have lived long beside a fish other Canadians are now so glad to buy. Arctic char is the first table delicacy to come out of the far north, and its success has not surprised biologists, who rank it with Canada's best.

Chefs, discriminating judges of fine fish in another field, have given a warm welcome to the Arctic newcomer. Adventurous sports fishermen who are discovering the Arctic find the char a fast fish and full of fight on the end of tackle.

AN ESKIMO ENTERPRISE

This summer two Eskimo fishermen's co-operatives at George River and Port Burwell are shipping out 50,000 pounds of Arctic char, about 10,000 pounds more than in 1960. The first 25,000 pounds arrived in Montreal aboard the Hudson's Bay Company's new ship "Radisson" on August 30.

This year, too, char is being sold in Western Canada from a new Eskimo fishery at Cambridge Bay in the central Arctic, about 1200 miles north of Edmonton. The first 10,000 pounds of char from Canada's most northern commercial-fishing operation arrived in Edmonton several weeks ago.

"As a Westerner, I am particularly glad that the supply of Arctic char is now Canada-wide", Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale said. "Establishment of the Cambridge Bay fishery should help to meet a demand that has always been ahead of the supply. Here in Eastern Canada I was interested to learn that this summer an Eskimo family from Baker Lake made the long journey of almost 1000 miles to work with the Port Burwell fishermen so that they could take back reports of the fishing operation for

neighbours interested in the prospects of a move to coastal areas."

GROWTH OF ARCTIC CO-OPERATIVES

The new Cambridge Bay char fishery, and a salmon fishery started this year on Ungava Bay (most northern range in Canada of the Atlantic salmon), bring to five the number of Eskimo fishermen's co-operatives. Each has the aid of an experienced commercial fisherman during the early stages to introduce them to methods of preparing fish for southern markets and setting up a co-operative. The Frobisher Bay char fishery, a pilot project since 1958, became a co-operative this year under all-Eskimo management. Frobisher Bay had no char to ship out this year; the 10,000-pound catch was sold locally. All the fisheries operate on quotas, to protect the waters from becoming fished out.

Eskimo fishermen who, in the days when they fished alone with makeshift tackle, were often on relief, have good reason to call the char by a name it often goes by in southern Canada, "Ilkalupik". "Ilkalu" in Eskimo means fish, all fish. "Pik" on the end means that it is something special.

Char can be cooked most ways that taste good for trout and salmon, but its flavour is distinctive and it turns up on some interesting menus. Featured under its Eskimo name, it was served at the state dinner for President and Mrs. Kennedy in Ottawa.

Cooking fish well is one of the finer arts and some of Canada's leading chefs were not long in creating their favourite char recipes. A small choice collection, contributed to the Department of Northern Affairs, has been published in a folder with Eskimo decorations and is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, (35 cents).

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JULY

Although there was a slight increase in the number of work stoppages in Canada during July compared with the previous month, there was a substantial decrease in both the number of workers involved and the man-days lost, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts just released by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Michael Starr.

During July there were 41 work stoppages involving 8,826 workers and a total duration of 94,560 man-days. In the previous month there were 38 work stoppages involving 12,323 workers for a total duration of 128,020 man-days.

Thirty-nine of the July work stoppages were in industries under provincial jurisdiction. Of these, 22 were in Ontario, six in British Columbia, five in Quebec, two each in Newfoundland and Alberta and one each in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Two work stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction.

Eight of the July work stoppages, four of which were terminated by the end of the month, involved 100 or more workers.

Two stoppages alone accounted for more than 67 per cent of the month's time loss. These were among building-trades workers in Toronto and among hotel employees in the same city.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 14 in construction, 12 in manufacturing, eight in trade, four in transportation, two in service and one in logging.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in July represented 0.09 of the estimated working time. In June the percentage was 0.12. The corresponding figure for July 1960 was 0.03.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production for June registered an increase of 1.9 per cent to 172.5, reflecting a 2.8 per cent advance in manufacturing, which was partially offset by declines of about 1 per cent in both mining and electric power and gas utilities. The June increase brings the index to its previous peak 18 months ago in January 1960.

Within manufacturing, the non-durables group advanced by 2.9 per cent in June, with the gains widespread among major groups. The 6 per cent increase in foods and beverages output brought that index slightly above its levels of a few months ago. Elsewhere, the increases ranged up to 7 per cent in leather products and 10 per cent in tobacco products. Textiles were up 2 per cent, paper products 3 per cent, chemicals 4 per cent, and rubber products 5 per cent. On the other hand, petroleum-refining output and printing and publishing each declined 3 per cent in June.

A 2.5 per cent advance in manufacturing durables was based on significant increases in all but two major groups. Wood products recovered the ground lost by the decline in May, advancing 4 per cent in June. Iron and steel products were up 3 per cent in the month, reflecting significantly higher iron-castings output and continued high primary-steel production. Motor-vehicles output continued to advance, resulting in a 5 per cent increase in transportation equipment. A 2 per cent increase was recorded in electrical apparatus and supplies. Neither non-ferrous metal products nor non-metallic mineral products showed much change over the month.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

The National Energy Board's authorization in 1960 of large-scale exports of natural gas to the United States brought a renewal of activity in the natural-gas industry. Permission was granted to five pipeline companies to export a maximum of 1,071 million cubic feet a day. This resulted, during the latter half of the year, in the initiation of new gas-pipeline construction programmes and an increase in the development of field facilities. The largest construction project begun was that of the Alberta-California pipeline, scheduled for completion in 1962. This line will carry more than 400 million cubic feet a day. In August, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited began to export gas through Emerson, Manitoba, to the United States.

In 1960, Alberta produced nearly 73.8 per cent of Canada's net output of natural gas. British Columbia accounted for 16.5 per cent, Saskatchewan for 6.4 per cent, and Ontario for 3.3 per cent. The small remainder was from New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. Manitoba, although it produced crude oil, produced no commercial quantities of natural gas.

In 1960 the net output of natural gas, exclusive of flared gas and waste, was nearly 25 per cent greater than in 1959. Net production increased 29 per cent in Alberta, 24 per cent in British Columbia, and 2 per cent in Ontario. Production declined slightly in Saskatchewan and 16 and 40 per cent respectively in New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories.

BROADCAST GOVERNORS IN ACTION

An application received by the Minister of Transport from the licensee of the Toronto private television station CFTO-TV for the transfer of shares to an American corporation was recently passed to the Board of Broadcast Governors for an opinion. The Board commended CFTO-TV for a "performance that compares well with other television stations recently licensed" and for having "fully lived up to the commitments made to the Board in the provision of facilities and employment" and sent the application back to the Minister of Transport with the following comments:

"The Board recommends that approval of this application be deferred to provide the applicant an opportunity to receive offers from experienced Canadian broadcasting interests on terms and conditions substantially as favourable to the station as the offer which the applicant has received from the American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres Incorporated. The Board should be advised by noon on September 25 of all offers made. If, in the opinion of the Board, no acceptable offer as defined above has been received by noon on Monday, September 25, the Board will at that time recommend the approval of the present application for the transfer of shares. If, in the opinion of the Board, an acceptable offer has been received, the Board will not recommend the present application and will advise the applicant to submit a new application if he so desires."

COMMODITY IMPORTS IN APRIL

Canada's commodity imports from all countries in April were valued at \$438,729,000, a decline of 8.0 per cent from last year's corresponding total of \$476,910,000. The main totals for April were published in a preliminary statement on June 12. Decreases were also posted in February and March. Imports in the January-April period declined 4.3 per cent to \$1,725,600,000 from \$1,803,100,000 a year earlier.

Among the principal sources of supply in April there were smaller values posted for the United States, United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Australia, and larger values for Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan and The West Indies.

Among major commodities, values were smaller in April than a year earlier for non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, automobiles, rolling-mill products and cotton products, and larger for aircraft and parts, automobile parts, crude petroleum, farm implements and machinery, engines and boilers, fruits, and books and printed matter.

WESTERN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Continued from P. 2)

beyond these limits, members of NATO are bound by treaty obligations.

"The North Atlantic Treaty re-affirmed the solemn pledge which binds all members of the United Nations -- the most solemn of all pledges in the Charter of the United Nations. That pledge is:

'to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.'

"We must seek to find a basis for settlement. President Kennedy on July 25 wisely called for 'a search for peace...in quiet exploratory talks, in formal or informal meetings', and a willingness 'to discuss international problems with any and all nations that are willing to talk -- and listen -- with reason'.

BERLIN FREEDOM NOT NEGOTIABLE

"The freedom of West Berlin, and the right of the West to uphold that freedom, are not negotiable, but there are things that are. I would like to be free to tell you what is negotiable, but particulars cannot be discussed before negotiations begin. There are views which can be exchanged in private from government to government which, if revealed, would tend either to raise tensions or freeze negotiating positions.

"Canada has made known her general view, but there are certain additional observations that can be made.

"*First*, it is most important to maintain informal diplomatic contact with the U.S.S.R. We must be ready to define more precisely Western objectives. We cannot overlook that the Soviet Union has its vital interests and its objectives, and we must seek to understand them even though sometimes Soviet policies (as in their decision to resume nuclear tests) defy the laws of reason.

Second, the West must work out an agreed and flexible negotiation position. An attitude of realism demands that government may gradually disengage from unnecessarily rigid positions. We must guard against the peril and danger of too much rigidity and in needlessly taking up dangerous and perhaps impossible positions when what is at stake may be the survival of mankind.

"I welcome the news announced on August 30 by President Kennedy that the foreign ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, France and West Germany are to meet on September 14 in Washington to hold consultations on the Berlin crisis in this connection.

"*Third*, the NATO governments should not only exchange tentative ideas with each other but they should also discuss the problem of Berlin with other friendly governments, including those of the uncommitted countries.

"*Fourth*, the Charter of the United Nations declares that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to be the maintenance of international peace and security. We must be ready to make use of the United Nations.

"*Fifth*, our preparations to uphold vital interests in Berlin should not divert attention from the supreme task of responsible statesmanship, which is to reach agreement for an acceptable and just settlement with the Soviet Union. We should not expect to gain all our ends. Any final solution is bound to contain elements distasteful to the West as well as features unpalatable to the U.S.S.R. The nations of the West, sustained by the justice of their cause, are called upon to fashion stability out of turmoil and peace out of negotiation.

"*Sixth*, we must not exclude the perilous possibility that negotiations can fail, and we must prepare accordingly to maintain strong defences.

"*Seventh*, the U.S.S.R. is putting pressure on the neuralgic point of Berlin and probing Allied steadiness. At this crucial time there is need for solidarity, adherence to principle, courage and calmness of spirit.

"The crisis demands calm resolution without provocative hysteria. No leader in the West advocates a head-on collision. To do so would be insane and suicidal. In the Berlin situation lie the ingredients of mortal danger unless strength is joined with sanity and good will to preserve the peace and the right.

"'The secret of freedom is a brave heart.' It was true when Pericles uttered these words. It is true today.

"The Western nations must stand ready to negotiate, but if an atmosphere of threats and tensions prevails, negotiations will not be profitable. There would be a peaceful solution if the U.S.S.R. has no intention to change the social order in West Berlin; if it does not intend to cut the links between West Berlin and West Germany, or to attempt to impose a settlement in violation of fundamental democratic principles. The Soviet leaders say they have no such intention.

DEMILITARIZATION OF OUTER SPACE

"Urgency for international action on the use of outer space has been intensified by the decision of the U.S.S.R. of two days ago to resume tests of nuclear weapons. The U.S.S.R. has boasted that new bombs may be produced with a yield equivalent of 100 million tons of TNT, and that rockets similar to those used in orbital space flights by Russian astronauts can be used to deliver nuclear bombs to any point on the globe. These terror-laden declarations coupled with the earlier threats that platforms in space could be set up from which missiles could be launched emphasize the urgency of international agreement by the United Nations without delay.

"Outer space should be available for peaceful purposes for all nations great and small, and outlawed for military uses; an international ban should be placed on the mounting of armaments on orbital

(Over)

satellites, and no planet or other body in space should be appropriated by any nation.

"Without such a law, outer space may well be exploited by the U.S.S.R. for aggressive purposes.

"Lawyers, by reason of their training and traditions, must give leadership in striving to bring about the Rule of Law internationally.

"The Rule of Law is always on the side of Freedom. Its absence is a prelude to tyranny.

"Ovid used these words:

'Inde datae leges ne firmior omnia posset...

Laws are made that the stronger may not at all times prevail.'

"Edmund Burke, the fearless exponent of the principles of democratic government, echoed similar sentiments centuries later in his famous speech impeaching Warren Hastings:

'Law and arbitrary power are in eternal enmity.'

"While cynics agree with Alfred Zimmern's dictum that International Law is the diplomatic cloak to be worn or discarded at will, lawyers realize from history that the true expression of legal experience is that the framework of freedom and security is firmly laid nationally when law operates to tame power and maintain justice. It could be equally true internationally if nations could agree to settle disputes by the arbitrament of law.

"But, of course, we all realize that much of what I have said need not have been said had the Rule of Law been applied internationally and had the Berlin problem been submitted to the International Court of Justice.

"I believe the case of the West would be unanswerable and that view was expressed by President Kennedy in these words:

'If anyone doubts the legality of our rights in Berlin, we are ready to have it submitted to international adjudication.'

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN APRIL

Featured by large-scale shipments of wheat, Canada's total domestic exports to all countries rose 21.7 per cent in value in April to \$436,100,000, from \$358,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. The main totals were released on July 4 in a preliminary statement. April's increase more than offset an overall decline of 2.5 per cent in the first quarter and January-April exports were 2.8 per cent ahead of last year's at \$1,664,600,000 as against \$1,618,600,000.

Besides the sharp rise in wheat exports in April, there were substantial gains in seeds, lumber and timber, wood-pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum and products, and industrial machinery and lesser increases in fish and fishery products, asbestos and products and crude petroleum. Decreases were posted for farm implements and machinery, copper and products, and uranium ores and concentrates.

Exports were higher in value in April than in the corresponding month last year to the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Communist China, Japan and Australia, and lower to the Union of South Africa and India, some of Canada's principal markets.

...the West must work out an agreed...
...flexible negotiati...
...demands that government...
...from unnecessarily rigid...
...against the peril and danger...
...in needlessly taking up...
...stable positions when what is at stake may be the survival of mankind.
...President Kennedy...
...United States, United Kingdom, France and West Germany...
...to meet on September 14 in Washington...
...both consultations on the Berlin crisis in this...
...action.
...NATO governments should not only...
...exchange tentative ideas with each other but they...
...should also discuss the problem of Berlin with other...
...friendly governments, including those of the uncom...
...mited countries.
...Point, the Charter of the United Nations...
...states that the primary purpose of the United Nations...
...is to be the maintenance of international peace and...
...security. We must be ready to make use of the United Nations