

# Ottawa Rejects Yanks' Anti-Dumping Protests

By HAROLD MORRISON  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
OTTAWA (CP) — The United States has warned that certain features of Canada's tough new anti-dumping legislation threaten the huge flow of trade between the two countries and could force American retaliation against Canadian exports.

The warning was implicit in an official U.S. protest dated Sept. 23, sent after complaint that an earlier note was ignored.

The Canadian government replied Oct. 24, defending the Canadian action, rejecting most of the American protest but expressing willingness to discuss one point raised—the impact of the legislation on imports of American fresh fruits and vegetables.

The exchange of notes, between U.S. ambassador Livingston T. Merchant and External Affairs Minister Smith, was made public by the external affairs department Friday after a round of newspaper speculation on the sharp cleavage between the two countries on the vital trade front.

The notes disclosed Canada is seeking to boost seasonal tariffs on some two dozen fresh fruits and vegetables and that the U.S. is hinting at a desire to have the Canadian legislation modified as part of bilateral concessions in connection with these new tariff negotiations.

Canada was charged generally with taking retrograde steps impeding Canada-U.S. trade and violating the provisions of the multi-country General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Canadian government rejected this view.

Basically, the legislation passed at the last session of Parliament empowers the government to impose dumping duties on certain imports if it finds prices of these imports do not include a "reasonable" amount for gross profit and that they injure Canadian industry.

"This in effect reverses the action taken by the Canadian government in 1948 when the use of cost of production as the basis for valuation in the Customs Act was changed to conform with the GATT," Mr. Merchant said.

Mr. Smith's note said the new Canadian action was not as powerful as that which existed prior to 1948 and would be applied only where "there is material injury to Canadian industry."

Mr. Merchant maintained the new feature could "seriously impede trade between Canada and the U.S. because it would threaten the safeguard" of value-for-duty provisions in other parts of the Canadian Customs Act.

"On imports of fresh fruits and vegetables, the legislation empowers the government to fix import duties on the basis of average import prices in the three previous years.

Mr. Merchant said: "Unless such three-year comparison is restricted to the comparable month or week of shipment in each year, it would establish an abnormally high value and would irrationally rule out variations in prices of perishable produce which by their seasonal nature are more plentiful and cheaper at the peak of harvest."

The legislation dealing with fruits and vegetables represented a "dangerous extension of administrative latitude" contrary to GATT, Mr. Merchant said. It was an impediment to trade and a "derogation of the principle" implicit in Canada's proposed renegotiation of fruit and vegetable tariff concessions to the U.S.

**HINTS AT RETALIATION**

If Canada persisted in her action, "it would create a damaging precedent for international trade in agricultural products and seriously weaken the ability of the U.S. government to withstand strong pressures from domestic growers for measures of similarly restrictive intent."

Increases and extensions in Canadian seasonal tariffs on imports should be sufficient to protect Canadian growers, Mr. Merchant added.

Mr. Smith replied that the Canadian government "appreciated the concern of the U.S. administration on this point and expressed willingness to hold further discussions during renegotiation of fruit and vegetable tariffs."

While the notes gave no details of these negotiations, officials here said that preliminary talks on some two dozen products, ranging from apricots to potatoes, have already taken place at Washington and that further talks will be held either at Washington or here.

Canada, they said, is seeking to boost duties on some products and extend the seasonal limits of tariffs on others.

So far the legislation has not been applied in a practical way. Curbs can be allowed only with cabinet approval and, so far, the cabinet has approved of no curbs on any particular item.

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**Rockslide Blocks Line**

VANCOUVER (CP) — A 30-ton rockslide crashed down on Canadian National Railway tracks in remote east-central British Columbia Sunday, causing the derailment of two diesel engines and six freight cars and the death of a fireman.

CNR officials here said the slide occurred one mile east of Messtier, or about 220 miles north-east of Kamloops.

Fireman W. A. Preece of Kamloops was believed to have been killed as he jumped from one of the diesel engines.

**ASK FIRE PROBE**

WINGHAM, Ont. (CP)—The Ontario fire marshal's office in Toronto was asked Monday to investigate a fire which destroyed the 25-room Brunswick Hotel here Sunday. Loss was estimated at more than \$100,000. No one was injured during the five-hour blaze.

## Give Views On Joan Of Arc

LONDON (AP) — A prominent British physician speculates that Joan of Arc, the 15th century French heroine made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church, heard voices and saw visions—because she had a brain abscess.

In an article published Thursday, Prof. John Butterfield and his wife said they have extracted medical evidence from documents on Joan's life and her trial for heresy.

Their verdict: Joan was suffering from an abscess caused by tuberculosis of the brain.

Writing in the magazine *History Today*, the Butterfields give four reasons for their conclusion:

1. Her accounts of hearing voices, seeing visions and bright lights are typical of the symptoms of tubercular brain abscess.
2. There is evidence, they claim, that Joan was suffering from a kidney infection during her trial, a common complication of tuberculosis.
3. The executioner reported part of Joan's body would not burn. The Butterfields say that in cases of tuberculosis acquired from drinking cow's milk there are numerous chalk deposits in the abdomen and these would not burn.
4. Finally, the Butterfields note that during her trial, Joan believed she was going to die shortly anyway. They surmised:

"Had she not been burned, might have died in prison some months later in prison."

SENTENCE 2 U.S. M.D.

PRAGUE (Reuters) — United States soldiers have been sentenced to prison for a year for violating the Czech frontier. American soldiers said Saturday. The men were identified as special st John P. Kepply and Pte. Cole Younger. Kepply received 14 months and Younger 10 months.

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## YOUNGSTERS VISIT SEA MONSTER

Two little visitors, Louis Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Marshall, Stanhope, and Cheryl Kielly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Kielly, Covehead, stare in wonderment at the huge carcass of this 56-foot blue whale cast up on Stanhope Beach Saturday night during the height of a strong nor'east gale. An attempt to burn the dead sea monster was begun yesterday following a conference between National Park and Department of Fisheries officials as to the best method of dealing with this most unwelcome post-season guest.

## RELIGION AND LIFE

BY VERY REV. GEORGE C. PIDGEON, D.D., LL.D.  
First Moderator of the United Church of Canada

**OFTEN A SYNONYM FOR FOOLISH TRUST**

We hear a good deal these days about the need of compromise if certain necessary measures are to be carried through. On the other hand, there was a note to the effect that in the far-eastern crisis, President Eisenhower was afraid lest such compromise became appeasement.

This is an issue of considerable importance in everyday affairs—at what point does legitimate compromise become appeasement?

Immediately we think of Munich and Neville Chamberlain and Hitler.

The British prime minister thought he could secure "peace in our time" by personal dealings with Hitler. He offered concessions to Hitler in return for what he thought would be a peace of peace.

Soon afterward he was to learn that Hitler had no intention of making good on his promises.

ment: "I thought he would keep an agreement he himself made even though he repudiated covenants made by others."

But he was dealing with a man who knew no faith. Hitler took every concession offered and broke every pledge that he gave in his way.

**FOOLISH TRUST**

Since then, appeasement is a synonym for foolish trust in men to whom truth has no meaning and principle no reality.

In considering the Christian man's attitude toward the moral and social issues of our time, what is legitimate compromise and what is appeasement? At what point does compromise become appeasement? Is he not constrained to answer in some such form as the following?

In all practical affairs there must be a measure of compromise if men of good-will are to work together. But to people of strong moral convictions the point at which moral principle enters is the point at which compromise must stop.

In every social and political issue that citizens must settle there is some vital principle at stake.

They can, and ought to meet the views of others about policies means and methods, but they cannot surrender on matters of truth and right.

Sooner or later in actual life the Christian man reaches the point where there is only one thing for him to say: "Here I stand, I can do no other. So help me God."

Here is a question which no one can answer for his brother. Each person's own conscience must pronounce on the issue for himself. When anyone is inclined to be censorious, Jesus' word applies: "Judge not that you be not judged."

**TO HIMSELF**

Nevertheless, here we reach a point where one cannot keep his convictions to himself.

Some years ago, a conflict arose in a new settlement in the Canadian west and a leader from the city was sent to look into it. He found a minister of his own church in the centre of the strife whose denunciations were upsetting the people generally.

This man was brave as a lion, completely given over to the maintenance of the right as he saw it.

It never entered into his head to take into consideration the possible effect on his own interests of his condemnation of conditions supported by influential citizens; he would do his duty—regardless of cost.

But his pronouncements were from the outside; he had no personal contact with the men who would have to do the things he demanded; he knew nothing about their difficulties; he had not a word to say about the steps he would have to take toward the goal he was setting before them.

Needless to say, his protests were unheeded.

Changes such as are needed in social conditions anywhere must come from the inside.

Prophets like Elijah and Amos may awaken a people to their peril by breaking into a

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