

Automotive Co. Plans Brighten Business Scene

By FORBES RHUDE
Canadian Press Business Editor
Go-ahead news from the automotive industry continues to give a flourish to business news.

Most notably, last week Volvo (Canada) Ltd., a subsidiary of Volvo of Sweden, announced that it will produce cars in a plant on the Dartmouth side of Halifax harbor.

All-year access to the parent plant in Sweden and availability of a work force were factors in the decision to locate in the Halifax area. The choice, however, also supports the claims of Atlantic provinces spokesmen that in today's trading world they occupy a central position in industry has been slow to recognize.

Volvo expects to employ about 200 people initially, to start turning out cars in April and to produce about 5,000 cars in the first year.

In another announcement last week, American Motors Canada Ltd. said it will export Canadian-made Rambler parts to its parent company in the United States. It expects a volume of about \$4,000,000 in the first year.

MEANS MORE BUSINESS

The announcements mean a more business for parts manufacturers in various centres, and one group of Ontario companies last week announced a \$2,000,000 contract with American Motors. The Volvo development presumably will encourage component industries in the Atlantic area.

Another European automotive company, Renault of France, is also reported to be considering production in Canada.

In a further automotive announcement, General Motors of Canada says its sales of convertibles in the first four months of the 1968 model year are running 54 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago. This, it adds, is in line with a five-year trend during which its convertible sales have increased from 3,500 units in 1963 to 13,100 in 1967.

Five convertible models formerly imported from the U.S.

have been added to General Motors' Oshawa production lines in the last three months. A two-door hardtop model has also been added. Canadian production, the company states, has meant reductions in general retail prices of from \$399 to \$928.

GENERAL BUSINESS SLOWER

The buoyant news from the automotive industry is better than that from business generally.

The current review of the Bank of Nova Scotia says the uptrend in Canadian business has become distinctly slower. It has not by now actually come to a stop, but it emphasized that the trend is one of leveling and not of decline. The bank, like several other recent commentators, notes growing evidence of an improved competitive position in a wide range of Canadian industry.

A number of announcements from other industries, even if less eye-catching than the automotive news, is also on the go-ahead side.

The flight propulsion division of the General Electric Company of the United States has established a purchasing coordinator in Toronto to look for Canadian suppliers of aircraft engine components. Current open orders with Canadian firms of about \$1,800,000 are expected to be "greatly increased over the next few years," the company states.

Among other interesting announcements of the week, Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd., Hamilton, is considering processing its blast furnace dust into iron-ore briquettes.

Guinea Looks To West Despite Russian Aid

By ANDREW BORDWICH
CONAKRY, GUINEA (AP)—The republic of Guinea, not long ago Russia's main hope for a foothold in Africa, today is seeking Western help and ties with conservative African countries.

Shortcomings in Soviet aid and Soviet-inspired reforms have prompted President Sekou Toure to revise his attitude.

Long-term economic commitments and pressure of some elements within the ruling party's 17-man political bureau probably will force Guinea to maintain ties with the Communist world. But the government is becoming more and more accessible to Western—and particularly United States—influence.

"We have made a mistake . . . We realize now where our interests lie," said one high government official.

WANTS FOREIGN CAPITAL

The Toure government—strengthened and shaken during a series of recent purges—is seeking to attract foreign capital to the country which four years ago pledged to spearhead socialism in Africa.

The U.S.-led international corporation Fria, mining Guinea's bauxite deposits, is the country's main foreign currency supplier—some \$100,000,000 a year.

The Guineans would like to see other firms come and work in Guinea. They are asking for more U.S. aid. This aid has a successful pilot plant test and has a considerable stockpile of the fine dust on hand.

Last June's surcharges on imports were reduced on a further wide range of goods last week and about half of the emergency levies now have been wiped out.

totalled \$30,000,000 since 1960, most of it in food. However, the Soviet Union has put in the equivalent of \$100,000,000—a lot of money in a country of 2,800,000.

The Guineans were angered by propaganda methods of some Communist countries' representative in Guinea, particularly China and North Vietnam. The violence of their propaganda program appears to be one of the reasons for the closing of all foreign cultural centres in Guinea.

In African politics, Toure appears to be weary of the progressive Casablanca Bloc grouping Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Algeria and the United Arab Republic. There are indications he is leaning toward the conservative, French-backed African and Malagasy Union.

CURRENCY PROBLEM

Western diplomats believe Guinea would like to re-enter the franc zone because of mounting difficulties with her own currency which has no exchange value. However, negotiations with France appear to have bogged down.

Ever since independence, Toure and the ruling Guinea Democratic party have had to cope with innumerable difficulties. When Guinea defied France and voted for outright independence in September, 1958, France cut off all trade and assistance.

Although some observers describe Guinea independence as a failure, others point to achievements. The number of children going to school has tripled, to nearly 20 per cent. Tribal influences have been reduced by an interchange of area administrators and officials.

Above all, large numbers of Guineans have been trained to perform tasks which are still

Home, School Hears Debate

A debate staged by grade nine and 10 pupils highlighted a recent meeting of Tracadie Cross Home and School Association.

Winners of the debate, which was on the topic "Resolved that Confederation days were more conducive to the development of the whole man than the present days," were members of the negative side, Phyllis Smith, Francis McNally, Kaye McQuillan and Gerard Long.

Upholding the positive viewpoint were Walter Evans, Marian Coffin, Theresa Dugan and Cecilia Dougan. Judges were Rev. K.C. MacMillan, Mrs. Plus Steele and Mrs. Leo Mulren.

Mrs. W.F. Power thanked the debaters for their contribution to the meeting.

Members decided to send the \$8 membership fee in the dance festival.

A lottery was planned as a fund-raising project to aid the junior hockey league.



FAMILY'S EYES WILLED TO BLIND

Mr. and Mrs. William Cole of Toronto have willed their eyes and the eyes of their four children to the eye bank of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Mr. Cole, a freelance photographer, hopes the eyes may be used after death to give a blind person "one of the most fabulous gifts in the world." Their children are (left to right): Kathy, Karen, Brian and Billy. (CP Wirephoto)

Stevenson Outlines Views On Cuban Crisis Aftermath

In the following question-and-answer story Adlai Stevenson, former governor of Illinois, twice unsuccessful presidential candidate and now U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, outlines his views on the aftermath of the Cuban crisis and on the future of the U.N.

By SAUL PETT
NEW YORK (AP)—Q. Governor, in the two years in which you've been United Nations ambassador, have any of your constituents about the Russians been changed?

A. Yes, I've found a number of occasions in which the Soviet Union will take and support a position with adamant stubbornness for a long time, and then when it finally concludes that it's not going to win on this, or that it's suffering from an imbalance on a position that's unpopular, it will reverse itself. I don't mean to say that one can't be sure that they've abandoned the position for keeps. Whether it's the selection of the secretary-general or the bank or whatever, it may be that they have a certain amount of gramicine flexibility about their behavior. They will abandon the situation when they find that it's unproductive or unproductive and have to give it up. . . .

We've had many areas of agreement with the Soviet Union on the peaceful uses of outer space, on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, perhaps in an accommodation, perhaps it's expedient, but Russia does alter its position from time to time.

Q. Governor, I'd like an insight into your philosophy of the value of negotiation in the cold war, especially since there seems to be an increasing pessimism in this country about the value of negotiation.

A. I don't think it's a matter of philosophy. I think it's a matter of simple necessity, that the alternative to negotiation is, of course, ultimatum; we have to our way or else, or they have

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And we can't be wholly selfish about it. If we're concerned with the threat to our security because of the indivisibility of the world, we have to be concerned with the threat to the other man's security, and little by little we become preoccupied with the security of all.

Q. Do you feel you as an individual can effect the transition from the old western imperialism to the new multi-national world without a period of extreme violence, without the Communist imperialism flowing into the vacuum, this will be a removable thing. This is one of the roles the United States has to perform, to offer a bridgehead, a transition from the old western imperialism to the new world without violence.

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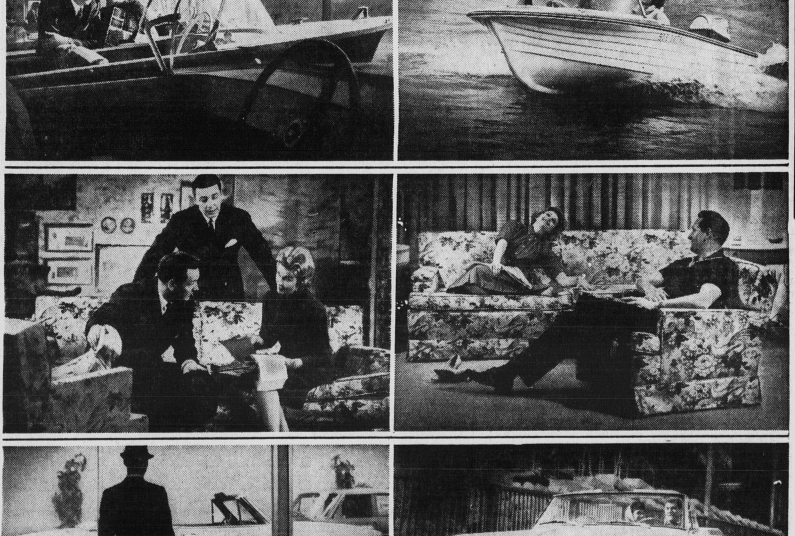
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