

NEW MARKET FOR CANADIAN WOOD?

A rationalization of building regulations now under way in Japan could make possible the early approval of Canadian timber-frame construction methods and provide a major breakthrough for Canadian lumber and soft-wood construction-grade plywood, according to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

At a press conference with a four-man team of Japanese housing experts who were beginning a two-day visit to Ottawa, an ITC spokesman said mission members were impressed by the high degree of standardization achieved in Canadian wood-construction materials and the fact that only four basic lumber sizes were normally used in house framing. This was in marked contrast to the Japanese practice of using a multitude of sawn-lumber sizes in the building industry.

Last year Canada exported some \$39-million worth of lumber to Japan, which is currently Canada's second-largest lumber market. The acceptance of Canadian timber-frame methods, building codes and standards could substantially change the pattern of Japanese lumber imports, particularly with the concurrent emergence of very large industrialized building firms.

PRESIDENT NIXON IN CANADA

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Nixon spoke of the U.S. and Canada as neighbours that could settle their problems peacefully. "The world will not be saved," he stated, "by a single nation, but Canada and the United States, by example, can contribute enormously to a new world in which nations can live together in peace, friendship and understanding, maintaining dignity and maintaining their individuality."

On Friday morning, April 14, the President conferred with Mr. Trudeau for some 90 minutes in the Prime Minister's office, after which they joined in the Cabinet room the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Edgar Benson, the Minister of Environment, Mr. Jack Davis, the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. William Rogers, and officials of the White House.

During a full day for the visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon participated in a tree-planting ceremony in the grounds of Government House, a tradition followed by all visiting heads of state (the late President Kennedy had planted a tree in the same area 11 years ago during his visit to Ottawa in 1961.) In the evening the United States party attended a concert by the National Arts Centre Orchestra and the Festival Singers of Toronto at the National Arts Centre, where, as they entered the auditorium, they were greeted by a fanfare

by trumpeters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and by more than 2,000 special guests.

In the afternoon, President Nixon addressed a joint session of both Houses of Parliament — the fifth United States president to do so.

On Saturday morning, April 15, having signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, President Nixon and his party departed from Uplands after a brief farewell ceremony attended by the Governor General and Mrs. Michener and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau.

ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

President Nixon's address to Parliament follows:

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"...I feel very much at home in this chamber. I am grateful for the high privilege which your invitation represents.

"I am grateful, too, for this chance to return to Canada and for the opportunity of signing here an historic agreement to restore and protect forever the quality of the Great Lakes we share together. That agreement testifies to the continuing vitality of our unique relation, which has been described so eloquently by the Prime Minister. In discussing that relation today, I wish to do so in a way that has not always been customary when leaders of our countries meet.

"Through the years, our speeches on such occasions have often centred on the decades of unbroken friendship we have enjoyed, and our 4,000 miles of unfortified frontier. In focusing on our peaceful history, they have tended to gloss over the fact that there are real problems between us. They have tended to create the false impression that our countries are essentially alike.

"It is time for Canadians and Americans to move beyond the sentimental rhetoric of the past. It is time for us to recognize:

- that we have very separate identities;
- that we have significant differences; and
- that nobody's interests are furthered when these realities are obscured.

"Our peaceful borders and our peaceful history are important symbols, to be sure. What they symbolize, however, is the spirit of respect and restraint which allows us to co-operate despite our differences, in ways which help us both.

THE 'NIXON DOCTRINE'

"American policy toward Canada is rooted in that spirit. Our policy toward Canada reflects the new approach we are taking in all of our foreign relations — an approach which has been called the 'Nixon Doctrine'. That doctrine rests on the premise that mature partners must have autonomous, independent policies:

- each nation must define the nature of its own interests;