

NEW CAR SALES

One out of every five passenger cars sold in Canada in June was manufactured outside North America. Purchasers paid an average of \$2,518 for cars from overseas; and \$3,629 for North American products.

June sales of overseas cars increased 14.8 per cent in units and 16.5 per cent in value over the June 1969 figure, while sales of North American cars decreased by 9.1 per cent and 8.1 per cent.

In the first 6 months of 1970, 20.7 per cent more passenger cars from overseas were sold in Canada than in the first half of 1969 – a dollar-volume increase of 23.8 per cent. Corresponding figures for North American cars show a drop of 22.2 per cent in units and 21.9 per cent in value.

TOTAL SALES DOWN

June was the seventh consecutive month in which total new motor vehicle sales were below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. The 83,172 new vehicles sold were 5.6 percent fewer than in June 1969, and their value (\$305.7 million) was 4.3 percent lower. Passenger cars sales declined 5.1 per cent in units and 5.2 per cent in value from the June 1969 level, while commercial vehicle sales decreased 8.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent.

January-to-June total vehicle sales of 413,397 units were down 16.3 per cent; the value was down 15.3 per cent to \$1,521.8 million from the corresponding period of 1969.

The average price paid in Canada for Canadian and U.S. passenger cars from January to June was \$3,632, an increase of 4 per cent from the first half of 1969, while that for overseas cars rose 2.6 per cent to \$2,493.

CANADA AND THE WORLD FEDERALISTS (Continued from P. 2)

an example of how problems that have been with us for years can be faced by co-operative action. A declaration of principles of co-operation and friendly relations among states, is likely to be proclaimed as part of the anniversary celebrations in October after seven years of study and debate by a special UN Committee. This declaration could have great influence as an authoritative interpretation of the basic Charter principles regulating the relations between states.

LAW OF THE SEA

Of special interest to Canada, with a coastline said to be the longest on earth, is the Law of the Sea. The United Nations is on the verge of reaching agreement on a set of principles to govern the exploration and exploitation of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Canada has long been an innovator in this field, and our new Act of Parliament establishing a pollution zone in the Arctic, not for our benefit only, but for the sake of all mankind is an example of state practice that will lead, we are

confident, to international agreement and new international law.

The threat to the Arctic ecology posed by the possibility of oil spillage in the frigid Arctic waters is only one in a long list of threats posed to our new physical environment by our uncontrolled exploitation of the world's resources. It is hard to believe that our search for the economic betterment of our peoples has, as a by-product, opened the possibility and the very real threat of the destruction of our environment. We find ourselves in a rapidly-accelerating situation, faced with a threat that is increasing in a geometrical rather than an arithmetical progression. In the technologically-advanced nations we have to find, as a matter of the utmost urgency, means to recapture the purity of the atmosphere, the waters and the earth. In the developing countries ways must be found to achieve the benefits of technological advance without paying the price of a polluted environment. The world community, and individual nations, have very hard choices to face. I pray that we will face them and meet in a straightforward way the challenges they pose. It is in this framework of urgency, if not crisis, that the United Nations Conference on the environment will meet in Stockholm....

Canada, is a peace-loving and a peace-seeking nation. Canada is not founded in the blood of revolution, but upon agreement reached after years of discussion and compromise. It lives by discussion and compromise. We hold passionately that the world's problems are not to be solved by armed conflict or sterile confrontation, but by quiet, steady, peaceful negotiation. This is a belief we share with you and your organization, Mr. Chairman. And we have faith. There are signs that the Seventies may be the decade of negotiation, as the Sixties, tragically, was the decade of confrontation and conflict. I have already mentioned the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks: in recent weeks we have seen a treaty signed by the Federal German Republic and the Soviet Union that is a most hopeful augury of *détente* between the East and West. For the first time in many years we can see the beginnings of progress toward peace talks in the Middle East. The signs that China is coming out of a long period of isolation, while presenting a challenge, must be welcomed since it is totally unrealistic to contemplate world order and world security without the full participation of that ancient culture and powerful modern state.

MUTUAL AIM

If the coming years see the relaxation of tension the world needs so desperately they will also see the freeing of vast resources now locked up in sterile confrontation, resources that should be put to work to recapture and safeguard our threatened environment, to meet the urgent needs of the developing nations, to offer to the peoples of the world the possibility of a life not only richer but fuller and more rewarding.

This, in the end, Mr. Chairman, is surely the aim of your Association. It is Canada's aim, too.