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REFERENCE

- Dr. Kissinger affirms U.S. ties with Canada closer than with any other country, 1
- Quebec revisited for U.S. centennial, 3
- Oyster knowledge sought in France, 4
- Canadian shooters do well, 4
- Natural gas pipeline would cut oil-import deficit, 4
- Economic co-operation with Portugal, 4
- Chemical control of petrol pollution, 4
- Visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Poland, 5
- Home-owner grants, 6
- Theatre history on computer, 6
- International poetry festival, 6
- Concern over Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 7
- Extended car warranties - information for owners, 7
- Children design Christmas stamps, 7
- Rental housing - proposals sought, 7

## Dr. Kissinger affirms U.S. ties with Canada closer than with any other country

At a news conference in Ottawa on October 15, United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stated that there was no country with which the U.S. had closer ties and better communication than Canada.

Dr. Kissinger, who was in Ottawa for 24 hours, accompanied by his wife and a few officials, met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen and other senior ministers. It was his first official visit to Canada since his appointment in 1973.

Among topics discussed were defence, Canadian cable television policies, energy and pollution of the Great Lakes. The talks, said Dr. Kissinger, had been "very friendly, very warm".

Following are passages from the joint news conference with Mr. MacEachen and Dr. Kissinger, and from toast speeches by Mr. MacEachen and Dr. Kissinger at a dinner given in his honour on October 14:

\* \* \* \*

### News conference

The Secretary: "There is no country with which we have closer ties and



Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen (left) and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on arrival in Ottawa, October 14.

better communication than Canada. We reviewed the whole range of world problems, as well as bilateral issues between the United States and Canada, of which there are several, but none of them insoluble. The atmosphere was very friendly, very warm...."

### Cable television policies

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, as you well know, there is legislation coming up in Parliament here affecting American publishing and television interests. We have heard that, particularly, American television interests have impressed on you the necessity of bringing their views before the Canadian Government. Have you discussed this issue in Ottawa and do you have a position yourself on it at the moment?"

**A.** The Secretary: "Feelings on the issue of deletion of television commercials on Canadian cable television are rather intense in the United States. I receive a large volume of mail from influential senators on that subject. I have brought that fact to the attention of the Canadian Government and I am told that this issue is before the courts in Canada at this moment, so we have to wait for the court decision...."

\* \* \* \*

### Canada's links with Europe

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, Canadian policy in the past few years has been one of attempted detachment, or dissimilation from the United States, something called here the "Third Option". This has been particularly manifest in an attempt to get something we call a contractual link with Europe. I wonder what is the American response to this policy?"

**A.** The Secretary: "As I pointed out yesterday evening in my toast, we judge our relationship with Canada not by the other links that Canada may have, nor by whether the motives are those of independence or so-called special relationship, but by whether on the fundamental issues we can achieve a certain parallelism of action. We believe that the international system will be most stable if the key

### Postal strike

The Canadian Union of Postal Workers, which was negotiating a new contract for employees who work inside the Post Office, called a nationwide strike on October 21.

The Government (the employer) offered \$1.70 an hour increase for a 30-month contract. The union, which lowered its original demand from \$3.26 an hour for one year to \$2.73 over 27 months, refused to discuss wages until other problems - the use of casual labour, annual leave and length of contract - were settled.



countries in it, among which we count Canada, feel that it is in part their own. Therefore, we see no incongruity between an independent stance and close association with the United States. In fact, we would make the argument that a sense of independence makes the closer ties more meaningful. Therefore, we do not object to a contractual relationship between Canada and Europe, or to any other options that Canada chooses to develop, as long as opposition to the United States does not become a cardinal principle for its own sake, which we do not believe is the case. I have found in practice that we can deal with Canada on the basis of equality on the specific issues that concern us and achieve a substantial area of agreement. Therefore, I consider our relationships to be very healthy."

\* \* \* \*

#### Pipeline treaty

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, for some time now we have been led to believe that the Canada/U.S. pipeline treaty is ready to be signed. Is there any reason for the delay? Also, I would like to ask you whether in your personal view you favour a trans-Alaska or a trans-Canadian route for Alaskan gas?"

**A.** The Secretary: "No, I have no personal view on that subject. I consider that a technical matter to be discussed. As to whether the treaty is about ready to be signed, I think we are making some progress."

#### Special relation

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, Mr. MacEachen has spoken of the end of the special relationship between Canada and the United States; yet you said today that there is no country with which you have closer ties and better communication. You have also spoken of negotiating on the basis of equality. I wonder how these things can be reconciled in view of the fact that United States investment in this country is greater than that of any country in any other country in the world? How can we talk about equality and how can we talk about the end of the special relationship in the light of that?"

\* \* \* \*

**A.** The Secretary: "...I would make a distinction between a claim to a spe-

cial relationship and the realities within which foreign policy has to be conducted. Inevitably, any Canadian Government and any United States Government will come up against the realities that you have described. But, we make no claim to special treatment and we do not interpret what I have said as a claim to a preferential treatment. We do believe that there is, for reasons of history and for reasons of close economic relationship, a natural affinity between our long-range national purposes that makes communication easy and the solution of fundamental problems in a common framework substantially necessary. But, if that turns out to be wrong, then each country must go its own way according to its own convictions."

The Minister: "I agreed with what you said last night. I agree with what you say today. I think what I have been saying about the "special relationship", at least as I interpreted it, is that when we do discuss issues, that normally we discuss them in the light of our own national interests. Where these conflict, we attempt to harmonize the differences, or reduce the element of conflict, and where we reach an impasse, we recognize it as such and act accordingly in dealing with issues which, from my point of view, can only lead to an even healthier relationship between our two countries.

However, in defining it in that particular way, a limited definition, I certainly agree with what Dr. Kissinger has described with respect to the kind of relationship that we do have with the United States, which I described last night as "unique"; and which someone told me today in the Webster dictionary was a synonym for "special"; so I don't know where that leaves us. The relationship is satisfactory, in any event."

#### Defence

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, are you satisfied with the scale of Canadian contribution to collective Western defence? Would you like to see Canada do more?"

**A.** The Secretary: "...Our view is that as strategic weapons become more complicated, and as the defence of the North Atlantic area takes on a more differentiated character, that the role of conventional weapons and, at any rate, of sub-strategic options, becomes more

and more crucial; and that means that all of the members of NATO, and particularly those whose contributions primarily in the conventional field, have to look again at the assumptions that were formed in a period when American strategic predominance was the principal field of NATO. So, it is in this sense and in this framework that our discussions have been conducted."

#### Pollution of Great Lakes

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, the United States and Canada signed an agreement in 1972 to clean up the Great Lakes, but the United States has been dragging its feet ever since and most of the American projects are far behind schedule. What is the United States going to do to live up to its part of the agreement?"

**A.** The Secretary: "We agreed that we have an obligation under this agreement and, regrettably, we are behind schedule. The Administration will make a major effort with the Congress to encourage it to allocate the funds that are needed and to prevent the diversion of funds that have already been appropriated that might cause further delays. We agree with the objectives. We recognize we have an obligation, and the Administration will do its utmost to live up to these obligations."

\* \* \* \*

#### Energy

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, earlier this year both you and the President indicated that the United States may use military force in the oil-producing countries in the Middle East. In light of that, what would be the United States reaction to cutbacks of energy exports from Canada to the United States?"

**A.** The Secretary: "...I would think that we will settle our energy problems between ourselves without recourse to force, and while we would not object to Canada increasing its defence expenditures, I don't think we would go to this extreme to get you to increase them." [Laughter.]

\* \* \* \*

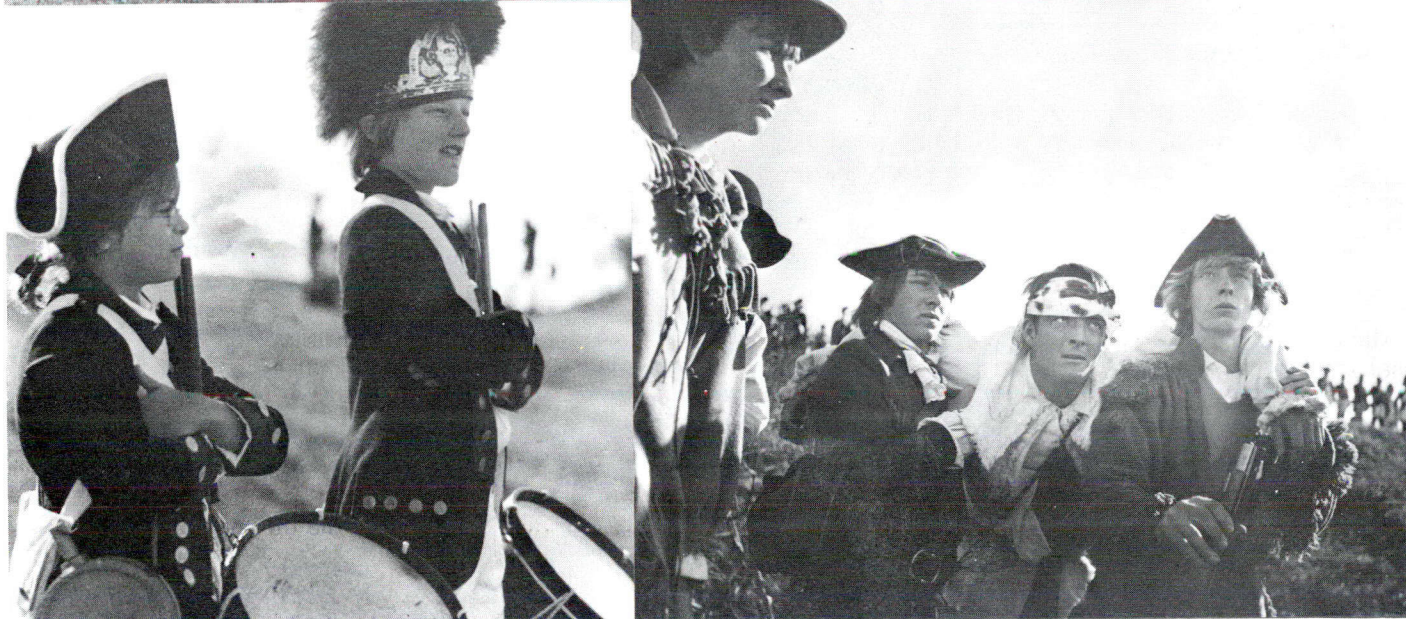
#### 200-mile fishing zone

**Q.** "Mr. Secretary, I wonder if you could tell me whether or not the questions of both coasts were discussed this morning in your talks with either Mr. MacEachen or the Prime Minister — the stands on the possible 200-mile





*Fire! Fire! Fire! Despite blank cartridges, both Canadians and Americans took the historic replay of the 1775 Plains of Abraham skirmish seriously. Drummer boys and wounded soldiers all played their parts.*



**Quebec revisited for U.S. centennial**

American troops in the colourful uniforms of the Revolutionary War closed in against the defenders of Quebec on the historic Plains of Abraham on October 5, 1975. The smoke and cries of battle had all the earmarks of the serious encounter that took place there some 200 years ago – but the 1975 clash was all nostalgia and fun.

The replay of hostilities that both commemorated an actual event and helped launch international celebrations of the bicentennial of the American Revolution, was the result of two years of planning by the United States Arnold Expedition Historical Society

of Gardiner, Maine and Canada's Department of National Defence.

This time, instead of the original 100 men from Maine and 1,000 from Massachusetts in the invading forces of Colonel Benedict Arnold and General Richard Montgomery, some 700 Americans represented the two armies, while another 60 Americans joined 140 Canadians to portray the British force in a replay that ended much more amicably than the historic encounter.

The Arnold Society organized American participation in three separate armies for the mock skirmish – "Colonel Arnold's army" which marched through New York State to Quebec; "General Montgomery's", which marched through New York State

to Montreal (held in the original battle by the Americans) and on to Quebec City; as well as arranging for the participation of the 60 Americans that helped make up the "British defence".

In the enactment, Colonel Thornton McGlamery, a retired U.S. army commander, led the expedition through Maine, while Tom Nolan, a sales manager, led the Montgomery force. The "British force" was led by Vic Suthren, art curator at the Canadian War Museum, complete with white wig and walking stick.

**Original route followed**

The trek, which began September 20 in Cambridge, Mass., followed the



original march route as closely as possible, aided by vehicles to get from one historical site to another. It all ended up in smoke (500 pounds of black powder, in fact), on the Plains at Quebec City in a one-hour battle, to the delight of some 25,000 Canadian and visiting U.S. spectators.

At the end of the battle in 1775, the American leader, refusing to hand over his sword to the British because of their "unfair fighting", presented it to a French priest who was on hand. In the 1975 version, true to history, Abbé Prévost of Quebec City accepted it.

Once more, bodies strewed the Plains, muskets crashed and many casualties occurred — remarkably, however, 100 per cent of them had recovered in time for the international banquet that evening.

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### Oyster knowledge sought in France

An eight-man delegation from the New Brunswick oyster culture industry were in France recently to update their knowledge and test their experience by visiting seven centres in western France, where oyster culture is an old and well established industry.

The group comprised four fishermen from the Oyster Culturers' Association of Kent, three fishermen from the northeast area and Marcel Albert of the province's Fisheries department.

Visits were made to Brest, Nantes, Oléron, Bourcefranc, La Tremblade, Arachen and Marennes.

A report on their findings will be submitted to the Minister of Fisheries for possible adaptation to the oyster-culture industry in New Brunswick.

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### Canadian shooters do well

Canadian marksmen captured five of seven gold medals awarded in the three-nation Montreal International Shooting Competition 1975.

Competing against 32 shooters from Mexico and 42 Americans, the 50 Canadians earned 13 of the 21 medals offered.

Jules Sobrian led the way with two gold medals, one each in the rapid-fire pistol and free pistol events, while Pierre Nadeau (running game), John Primrose (Olympic trap) and Kurt

Mitchell (rifle prone) were the other Canadian gold medalists.

Canada almost had a sixth gold in the rifle three-position category as Hans Adloch tied with Rana Vasquez with 2,275 points. The judges awarded first place to the Mexican on his performance over the last ten shots.

Another Mexican, Juan Bueno, captured the skeet-shooting title with a score of 287, defeating Don Burgy of the U.S. by four pigeons.

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### Natural gas pipeline would cut oil-import deficit

A natural gas pipeline from the North could reduce Canada's oil-import deficit by as much as \$2 billion a year, a Commons committee was told on October 3.

Vern Horte, president of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd, said that shipment of 2.5 billion cubic feet of northern natural gas a day would displace 400,000 barrels of oil as the prime heating agent in the South. This would reduce the import deficit about \$1.6 billion a year.

He estimated that Canada's oil-import deficit would reach \$4.5 billion annually by 1985.

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### Economic co-operation with Portugal

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, announced on October 6 that, following a Cabinet decision, the Canadian Government had renewed its offer of economic assistance to Portugal. The following personal message had been sent by Mr. MacEachen to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernesto Melo Antunes, informing him of this offer:

"...I wish to congratulate you upon your recent reappointment as Foreign Minister of Portugal. Although these heavy responsibilities are not new to you, you undertake them at a crucial and decisive time of history. I wish you every success. As you know, Canada attaches great importance to the democratic principles supported by all NATO members in the Ottawa declaration of 1974 and to our common dedication to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress. I draw great satisfac-

tion from your Government's dedication to these aims.

I remember vividly my visit to your country last April, the warm hospitality you offered me on that occasion and the fruitful exchange of views which we had. You will remember that during those conversations I expressed to you the desire of Canada to do whatever it could to assist Portugal. I suggested that joint examination of means of improving economic co-operation between our countries in various fields might be undertaken. I wish today, Mr. Minister, on behalf of the Government of Canada, officially to renew this offer of economic co-operation with your country. I hope that we will soon be able to take practical steps to give effect to this offer of increased economic co-operation. Specifically, we would be pleased to receive an economic mission in the event that you wished to use this means of exploring further how our co-operation might be developed...."

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### Chemical control of petrol pollution

A chemistry professor at Nova Scotia's St. Francis Xavier's University, Antigonish, has received a grant from Shell Oil of Canada Ltd for research that may have direct application in the automotive and petroleum industries by providing an alternative means of controlling the nitrogen oxides in car exhaust fumes. Dr. E.A. Secco has been awarded a \$13,000-grant to investigate a class of chemical compounds which could be used in an exhaust converter to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide.

Recognition of Dr. Secco's research work has also come in the form of a grant from the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs for a lecture tour of universities in Japan. The tour, which is scheduled for next spring, will include lectures by Dr. Secco at the Universities of Osaka and Niigata.

He has also been invited to deliver a paper at the first chemical congress of North America in Mexico City early in December. Participating scientific societies in that conference include the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Institute of Canada, the Mexican Chemical Society, the Mexican Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Pharmaceutical Association of Mexico.



## Visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs to Poland

*At the close of External Affairs Minister Allan J. MacEachen's visit to Poland September 29 to October 4, on the invitation of Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski, the Governments of Canada and the Polish People's Republic issued a joint communiqué. The passages relating to bilateral relations between the two countries are reprinted below:*

\* \* \* \*

Both Ministers made a comprehensive review of bilateral relations between the two countries and expressed satisfaction over their steady development in recent years. They agreed that there existed possibilities for further substantial growth of Canadian-Polish co-operation and reaffirmed their determination to work toward achieving this objective. The two sides further expressed their determination to promote long-term and mutually beneficial co-operation between their states on the basis of full equality and mutual respect.

The two Ministers noted that any questions which might arise in bilateral relations between Canada and Poland could be solved in the interests of both countries through their joint efforts. Traditional ties of friendship between the two nations are reinforced by the existence of Canadians of Polish origin who create a bridge that has great importance for mutual relations.

Both Ministers noted the important role which visits, contacts and consultations held at various levels have played in the development of friendly relations and co-operation between Canada and Poland. They agreed that consultations between them or their representatives should be held regularly at an appropriate level.

The two Ministers also confirmed their support for efforts aimed at developing mutually beneficial co-operation in the economic field, in science, technology, culture and other spheres, and noted with satisfaction the ongoing co-operation in many areas, and agreed to consider further ways to foster such co-operation.

### Expansion of trade

The Ministers were pleased to note the increasing frequency in trade exchanges between the two countries. They noted the fourfold increase in over-all trade in the last four years, and agreed

that further efforts should be made to take advantage of all existing possibilities to augment the volume of trade and to diversify its structure.

They stressed that the periodic consultations between the foreign trade ministries of the two countries contributed considerably to the development of trade and economic co-operation between Canada and Poland.

Guided by their desire for broadening and accelerating trade relations between the two countries, the two Ministers agreed that the establishment of a Joint Canadian-Polish Commission on Trade will be considered.

Emphasizing the role of industrial co-operation for the economic collaboration between Canada and Poland, both Ministers agreed to lend their support to efforts aimed at the further expansion of contacts and co-operation between firms and enterprises of the two countries. They noted that the provision of favourable financing would facilitate bilateral trade exchanges and industrial co-operation.

### Air routes and fisheries

Both Ministers agreed that the establishment of regular air connections between Canada and Poland would be desirable. The Ministers expressed the hope that talks starting December 1 would result in the signing of an inter-governmental agreement and in the early establishment of regular air services between the two countries.

The two Ministers attached great importance to future co-operation in the field of fisheries. They expressed their satisfaction over the fact that officials of their two countries would meet at an early date in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries co-operation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Polish fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, in accordance with the joint *communiqué* issued in Ottawa on September 19, 1975.

### Cultural co-operation

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the development of cultural co-operation. They considered possibilities for its further expansion, by promoting mutual access to science, literature, music and other fields of arts. They agreed that cultural co-operation and dissemination of information play an important part in promoting understanding and friendship among nations.

In order to strengthen further contacts between the people of Canada and the people of Poland, both sides agreed to encourage development of tourism, contacts and co-operation between civic, scientific, sports and youth organizations, to facilitate wider travel by their citizens for personal and professional reasons and to support the extension of exchanges and co-operation between the mass media of the two countries.

Both Ministers pointed to the role played by scientific and technical co-operation in the development of relations between Canada and Poland; they expressed gratification at the existing level of contacts, and they agreed to explore specific proposals which might arise in this area. They agreed to encourage and promote further co-operation and contacts between scientific institutions, universities, and research institutes as well as between individual scientists.

The two Ministers agreed, that the development of relations between Canada and Poland in all fields, followed by growing movement of people between both countries, would be greatly facilitated by the conclusion of a consular convention. Discussions to this end have been initiated and detailed negotiations will begin at the end of this year.

The two Ministers recognized the importance of solving humanitarian problems affecting citizens of the two countries.

They agreed to consider what further facilities in visa procedures would be desirable.

\* \* \* \*

The Ministers expressed their conviction that the participation of the Polish and Canadian units in the United Nations Emergency Forces in the Middle East is an important contribution of both countries to the implemen-



tation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the Middle East. The close and friendly co-operation of the Canadian and Polish contingents in the United Nations Emergency Forces was noted.

\* \* \* \*

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality he had enjoyed during his visit to Poland, and his satisfaction with his many productive contacts with Polish leaders. Mr. MacEachen extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, Mr. Stefan Olszowski, to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

#### Home-owner grants

More than 4,500 Canadians received \$2,292,000 in grants from the Federal Government to first-time buyers of new homes during the first six weeks of 1975.

The legislation, passed last December, provides that the housing must be new, not previously occupied, and must be the owner's principal residence; also the buyer must move into the house between November 1, 1974 and October 31, 1975; the house must meet provincial and municipal building standards; and the total purchase price or the cost price of someone building his or her own home, must not exceed the limit established by CMHC for the area in which the house is located.

#### Theatre history on computer

An interest in the staging of Shakespeare's works in early Canada lured an English professor at the University of Alberta into the labyrinth of Canadian theatre three years ago.

He has now emerged with strained eyesight, a wealth of anecdotes and a strong desire to record that history on computer.

During a sabbatical in 1972-73 in Montreal, Professor Gerald McCaughey studied stacks of withered newspapers, theatre playbills, letters to the editor and assorted documents to construct the foundation of theatre in Canada.

Professor McCaughey began the study with a \$4,800-grant from the Canada Council. He transferred the project to the University of Alberta last autumn and is now involved in storing the accumulated knowledge in a computer bank, the first undertaking of its kind in Canada.

Five undergraduate students assisted him during the summer by gleaning additional material from microfilm files.

Timing and flexibility are the reasons he chose the electronic medium over the print medium. "The computer provides fast, concise information and it's easy to adapt any subsequent findings. It scans and it doesn't make mistakes," he said emphatically. "Also, a book becomes fixed in time and amendments become meaningless."

The material includes titles of the plays, the site, the day, month and year that they were performed, the principal actors and the source of information.

"We're led to all sorts of speculation. What, for example, was the average cost of a theatre ticket in, say 1786 (the year of the first recorded play in Canada)? What about price trends? Were plays performed regularly on Sundays?"

Professor McCaughey thinks that the information will be useful to social historians as well as theatre historians. Theatre historians in the United States and Britain can also relate to the data because acting ensembles from those countries frequently toured eastern Canada.

The professor recently founded the Institute of Canadian Theatre History, an organization that will sell informa-

tion to the devotee and the casual observer at cost. Its members will ultimately contribute information to the data bank.

#### International poetry festival

Poets from many areas of the world will read their works at Canada's first International Festival of Poetry to be held at the University of Toronto from October 26 to November 1. Discussions, noon-hour readings by local poets, and a marathon poetry-reading, will be included in the event.

The Festival is presented by Hart House in collaboration with the University's Students' Administrative Council.

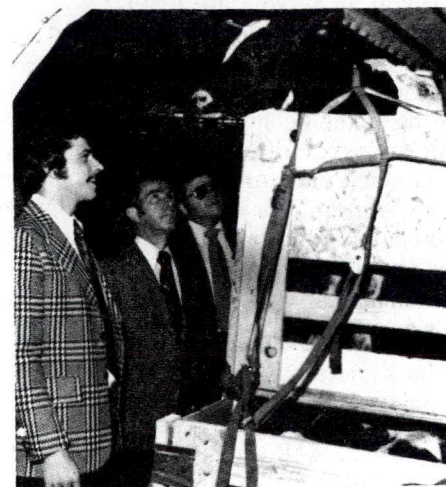
Participants will be some of the contemporary poets from a dozen countries: from Canada – Margaret Atwood, Earle Birney, Bill Bissett, Nicole Brossard, Cecile Cloutier, Raoul Duguay, Anne Hebert, Paulette Jiles, Irving Layton, Dennis Lee, Michael Ondaatje, Al Purdy, and Tom Wayman; the United States – Robert Creeley, Anthony Hecht, and Diane Wakoski; Britain – D.J. Enright and Thom Gunn; Ireland – Seamus Heaney; Australia – Alec Hope and Peter Porter; France – Michel Deguy and Eugene Guillevic; Belgium – Liliane Wouters; Mexico – Octavio Paz; Israel – Yehuda Amichai.

Canadian poetry in the non-official languages in the original (and in translation by poet John Robert Colombo) is to be given by Walter Bauer (German); George Faludy (Hungarian) and Waclaw Iwaniuk (Polish).

#### Israel imports Canadian Holsteins

*Israel imported 2,000 Canadian Holstein calves, in September, to establish dairy herds in new settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Negev desert. The Israelis said they chose Canadian cattle because they were prolific producers, stood up well to hot, dry climates and came from disease-free herds.*

*Supervising the loading of 300 crated calves aboard an aircraft is Dr. Paul-Emile Gauthier (centre), Agriculture Canada's veterinarian at Montreal International Airport, Guy Bélanger (left), and Roméo Cormier (right) Air Canada cargo supervisors.*





### Concern over Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Since the signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement by the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States in 1972, the two countries have been developing and implementing programs and other measures to meet the specific aims in the Agreement. A major program has been the construction of adequate municipal sewage-treatment facilities throughout the Great Lakes area in both countries. In 1971, an estimated 80 per cent of the population in the Canadian section of the Great Lakes Basin, and an estimated 5 per cent in the U.S. portion (excluding Chicago), was served by adequate treatment facilities. By the end of 1975, this percentage will be 60 per cent in the U.S. By the end of 1976, it will increase to 9 per cent in Canada.

The Canadian Government learned with great concern that an amendment had been proposed in the U.S. Senate to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act aimed at altering the formula for distributing \$9 billion of the funds, earmarked for construction of municipal sewage-treatment plants in the United States. It is the Canadian understanding that the effect of this amendment would be to divert significant water clean-up funds from the Great Lakes States to other areas, which could further delay U.S. construction programs under the Agreement, and thus affect the early achievement of the water-quality objectives for the Great Lakes Program agreed to in 1972.

The Canadian Government has made these concerns known to the U.S. authorities through a letter from its Embassy in Washington to the U.S. State Department. As requested in the letter, the State Department has transmitted the text to the Congress in the hope that Canadian concerns will be taken into consideration when the amendment is examined in the Congress.

### Extended car warranties — information for owners

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister André Ouellet announced this month that a special unit had been set up in his Department's Consumer Ser-

vices Branch to deal with problems relating to automobiles.

The owners will be given information about special "goodwill" adjustments provided by some automobile manufacturers and distributors.

Goodwill adjustments or "extended warranties", as they are sometimes referred to, have been allowed to car owners only on an individual basis.

During the past two months, the Minister has asked senior officials of all companies manufacturing or distributing cars in Canada to provide documents describing such policies.

"I have been assured of their desire to co-operate," the Minister said, "and I count on their co-operation to help alleviate the concern of car owners who feel that present secret adjustment programs are unfair."

Information regarding extended car warranties had been brought to the attention of the Department by L.P. Edmunston, president of the Automobile Protection Association, an independent consumer group in Montreal.

### Children design Christmas stamps

Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey has announced the issue on October 22 of six Christmas stamps designed by school children under the age of 13. The designs were chosen from more than 80,000 entries in a project sponsored by the Canada Post Office, based on the theme "what Christmas means to me".

"With so many excellent designs, it was a difficult task to choose only six," said Mr. Mackasey.



### Rental housing — proposals sought

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is ready to invest up to \$200 million in the construction of moderately-priced rental accommodation.

Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson said that the Corporation would seek proposals from builders and developers for the construction and operation of rental developments. Preference will be given to projects in municipalities where rental vacancy rates are particularly low.

The program is expected to provide accommodation for more than 8,000 Canadian families.

Selected proposals will be financed by loans under the National Housing Act, which enables CMHC to provide financing up to 95 per cent of costs at an 8 per cent rate of interest.

Rents for the housing produced will be set between CMHC and the owner of a project and will be based on the size of the units, the extent of services provided and the advantageous financing terms offered.

The intent is for the rentals to be below market rates or, in the case of high cost areas, for rents to be at market rates for comparable new housing.

### Kissinger visit

(Continued from P. 2)

jurisdiction zone for fisheries and resources and also whether or not the issue of tankers in the Puget Sound was discussed and Head Harbour Passage on the other coast?"

A. The Secretary: "Yes, both of these problems were discussed at great length, and our views on the subject of the law of the sea, as I understand our views, are very similar. We would prefer that the legislation, that the regime for the economic zones, be established by international treaty and not by unilateral legislation. We appreciate the fact that Canada up to now has resisted the temptation for unilateral legislation. We, of course, have our own domestic pressures in favour of unilateral legislation.

"With respect to the tankers in the Puget Sound, that was discussed, but no final conclusion was reached."

Q. "And, Mr. Secretary, Head Harbour Passage?"



A. The Secretary: "That, too, was raised, and again no conclusion was reached."

\* \* \* \*

#### Toast speech – Mr. MacEachen

"...There is no doubt in my mind that the current evolution of United States foreign policy allows Canada to implement its own policy of diversification – what we call the "Third Option". That is, an attempt to develop further and deepen our relationships with other countries of the world while moving on with our very close and valued links with your country, the first and the most important among all our partners.

\* \* \* \*

"Our shared heritage of North American development, our joint achievement of the largest bilateral trading relationship in the world, and similarities in our basic values, have all contributed to our healthy and mutually beneficial relationship. That each Government responds from different perspectives to different imperatives only serves to underscore the significance, and the soundness, of maintaining good relations, and of our mutual accomplishment in the maintenance of continued good relations. Indeed the mutual respect, enormous goodwill and undeniable benefits accruing to both countries as a result of the successful co-operation of our societies, points up the unique importance of our relationship, no matter from whose perspective it is viewed.

"As a Canadian, I have become increasingly conscious of Canada's distinctiveness, as well as of her capacity and determination to chart and control her chosen course.

"As a Member of Parliament and Minister of the Crown, I am particularly aware of the interests and priorities of the Government of Canada. I refer parti-

cularly to: assuring stable economic growth and thus jobs for Canadians and adequate incomes for their efforts; combating inflation, so that these are not dissipated; stimulating the development of our manufacturing sector, especially of those industries which have a high technological base; assuring a rational development of our own energy resources, so that long-term domestic needs can be met; deriving significant benefit from foreign investments in Canada; strengthening the economic base for developing cultural expression; and diversifying and expanding our foreign trade and other economic relations.

"But as Foreign Minister, I am struck by the interdependence of the world's political and economic entities, by the need for nations to take reasonable account of each other's legitimate interests, and by the heavy burden upon us all to work unrelentingly for the elusive balance between safeguarding the vital interests of one's own nation and avoiding injustice and prejudice to the proper interests of other nations.

"Canada and the United States, because of our complex and varied interrelations, inevitably and frequently make decisions which affect the interests of the other. Perhaps now more than ever before.

"The challenge we face, constantly, is to keep abreast conceptually of the changes that have taken place or will take place in our relationship, so that mutual understanding is based on reality rather than fiction or emotion – past or present – so that this understanding effectively bears upon the resolution of bilateral issues.

"With these thoughts in mind, and in the spirit that has stimulated these thoughts, it is now my great privilege and distinct honour to propose a toast to the enduring friendship between Canada and the United States of America...."

#### Toast speech – Dr. Kissinger

"...We used to speak of a 'special relationship' [between Canada and the United States] and I agree that that no longer exists, if it ever did. On the other hand, we have a very close and very intimate relationship, and one that is peculiarly important...because if we have to found a new international system that is built on justice and

equality in which all nations participate because they feel it is partly their own, then the relationship of a rather powerful country with perhaps what is too modestly called a middle power in such close proximity becomes of crucial importance. We can deal with each other without complexes; we can found our relationship on the consciousness of interdependence; we can live with disagreements, recognizing the different origins, the different background, and the different domestic necessities. We also know that disagreement is not pursued as an end in itself and that when we do agree – which we do, after all, on the vast majority of fundamental issues – that disagreement is all the more meaningful for having been freely achieved.

"In this sense, in striking the balance between national consciousness and international responsibility, between self-confidence and the necessities of interdependence, our two countries can set an example to many other parts of the world.

"In no place in the world today is it possible for any one nation, no matter how powerful, to achieve its security or its prosperity by its own efforts. A few years ago, the United States proposed the economic co-ordination of the policies of the major industrial countries. That was considered then a daring idea; it is today commonplace. When in a few weeks the economic summit meets, that will be one of its principal objectives. As I stated on my arrival this afternoon, the United States considers it essential that Canada participate in such an effort, because it is only through the free co-operation of friendly nations that the interdependence of the world can be vindicated.

"This is why I was very glad to be invited to come here – to continue conversations that have been going on informally, and easily, over the months and years of our joint service, and conversations that will continue over the years to come.

"I told the Minister [Mr. MacEachen] when I arrived that I don't really know how to handle the situation in which we would both have to try very hard to make the talks fail. It is in this spirit that I look forward to our talks tomorrow.

"I should like to propose a toast to the friendship between the Canadian and the American peoples...."

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