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A sense of direction for Canadian foreign policy

"Canada can seek to maintain more or less its present relationship with the United States with a minimum of policy adjustments; Canada can move deliberately toward closer integration with the United States; Canada can pursue a comprehensive long-term strategy to develop and strengthen the Canadian economy and other aspects of its national life and in the process to reduce the present Canadian vulnerability" — these were the three options referred to by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp in a speech to the Canadian Press on May 2. The choices available in Canada's relations with the United States had been the subject of a study in a special autumn issue of *International Perspectives*, a bimonthly publication of the Department of the External Affairs.

Passages from Mr. Sharp's address follow:

...I cannot say that the appearance of that long-awaited, loudly demanded and — if you will permit me — lucid study of Canada-U.S. relations produced a sensation.... In fact the study was barely noticed when it appeared in October of last year....

But it has by no means been ignored and I venture to predict that to an increasing extent the debate about Canada-U.S. relations will revolve around the three options discussed in that paper. It is even beginning to have some effect upon the direction of Canadian Government policy! Just the other day for the first time a report to Cabinet passed under my eye which referred to the Third Option in support of its recommendations.

At any rate I make this submission to you: far from reluctantly meeting the demands of public opinion in the area of foreign relations, the Government has actually stimulated demand, invited criticism, acknowledged it when it came, and even, if you can believe it, applied these public expressions of view to the conduct of our foreign operations....

In the paper on Canada-U.S. relations published last October in *International Perspectives*, for example, the Government came out in favour of what has been termed the Third Option. I confess that there were some misgivings in government circles about opting for

any particular direction in our relations with the United States. Why take a public position? Why not play it by ear? Why not leave all options open? Why give the Opposition something else to criticize? After all, it was argued, we have got along for years without any such statement of policy. Remember what that durable practitioner of the political art, Mackenzie King once said: "I made only one memorable speech in my career and I always regretted it."

It was tempting politically to follow this cautious advice but we finally came to the conclusion that a sense of direction had to be given to our relations with the United States. Economic integration with the United States as a direction policy we ruled out as unacceptable to the Canadian people. The choice was then between continuing on a more or less *ad hoc* course, reacting to events in our great neighbour to the South, as we have been doing with some success, or — and this is the third option — pursuing a comprehensive long-term strategy to develop and strengthen the Canadian economy and other aspects of our national life and in the process to reduce the present Canadian vulnerability....

Surely there is fundamentally the same rationale for giving a sense of direction to foreign policy, particularly in relation to a great friendly giant like the United States beside whom we want to live distinct from but in harmony.

NATO discussions welcomed

In the address to the Associated Press last week Dr. Kissinger – inadvertently – underlined the very real significance of this third policy option to Canadians. First let me say that because of our close ties with the United States and the members of the European Economic Community, Canada welcomes wholeheartedly what appears to be a serious and constructive effort by the United States Government to open consultations designed to redefine and revitalize the Atlantic relationship. There are inevitably questions about interpretation and implementation which remain to be answered – but the approach recalls responses to earlier international crossroads: the Atlantic Charter, the Marshall Plan and the Canadian efforts when NATO was born to give the Alliance political and economic as well as military significance. The Canadian Government has underlined on several occasions the inevitable interaction between developments on the economic and political fronts. While we continue to believe that consultations and negotiations on economic issues should take place in the appropriate multilateral bodies, we would agree with Dr. Kissinger that the broader association we have as members of the NATO alliance provides a convenient forum for developing a measure of political understanding on the broader perspectives of our individual national policies. I have myself used the NATO forum on several occasions to make this point. The importance of the trading relations between Europe, Japan, Canada and the U.S.A. as well as the needs of the developing countries, will all be prime issues at the negotiations in the new GATT round starting this year. They will also receive attention in the continuing discussions in the OECD in Paris where the countries mentioned by Dr. Kissinger are well represented. Canada's participation in support for these efforts to liberalize trade has been steadfast and unreserved. We agree that NATO should continue to function as an instrument of collective defence. Like the United States, we see NATO's collective strength and the present situation of strategic parity as opportunities for developing a basis for political *détente* with Eastern Europe.

Thus I can assure our friends to the South that the Canadian Government views Dr. Kissinger's speech in its broad outline as a welcome reaffirmation and redefinition of an outward-looking and responsible American foreign policy.

Where does Canada fit in?

But looking at it from a Canadian perspective, as I must do, there is a potentially disturbing feature, and this may be as much a feature of our polarizing world as of Dr. Kissinger's address. And that is: Where do Canadians fit into the developing pattern? Dr. Kissinger has identified three main power centres in the non-Communist world – the United States, Europe and Japan. While we have no illusions about being declared a fourth power centre we think we have a distinctive contribution to make and we don't want to be polarized around any of the main power centres.

We can take some comfort from the fact that in his speech, Dr. Kissinger called on Canada along with Europe and, ultimately, Japan to join the United States in working out a new Atlantic Charter. To that call I have no hesitation in saying we will respond most willingly, the more so because it is within such a framework that Canada will have the best chance of avoiding polarization and of achieving the diversity in our economic, cultural and political relations that is fundamental to the strengthening of the Canadian identity....

Daily issues

Even with these issues properly identified and policy direction given, decisions have still to be made on the individual questions that present themselves almost daily in relations between Canada and the United States, questions about trade, about exchanges of energy, about cross-border investment, about industrial policy, about broadcasting policy. And as our study of Canada-United States relations points out, that pursuit of the Third Option "does not seek to distort the realities of the Canada-United States relationship of the fundamental community of interest that lies at the root of it...."

Canada-U.S. oil-spill surveillance on the Great Lakes

Aircraft from the Canadian and United States Coast Guards will share oil-surveillance patrols on the Great Lakes this season.

Under the terms of a recent agreement, Canadian aircraft will patrol the shipping-lanes and shorelines of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, while American aircraft will make regular patrols of the upper Great Lakes. All spills in Canadian waters will be reported to Central Region Marine Services Headquarters of the Ministry of Transport in Toronto.

All spills thought to be caused by ships will be investigated by officials from the Ministry of Transport's Oil Pollution Control centres, while those thought to originate on land will be reported to the proper provincial and municipal authorities.

The United States Coast Guard will report all spills in Canadian waters in the Upper Great Lakes to Canadian authorities.

National Arts Centre subject of Belgian TV film

The National Arts Centre for the first time, is the subject of a documentary filmed by a television network from another country.

Radio-Television of Belgium, taking advantage of the visit to Ottawa of the Théâtre national de Belgique, is making a documentary on the NAC under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs.

Mme Jeanine Modave, Chief of the Literary Division of Belgian TV, who is in charge of the program, while in Canada, studied the present situation with regard to cultural activities and bilingualism, concentrating particularly on the national capital region. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation offered the Belgian group technical assistance (technicians, equipment, and the like), and arranged for meetings and interviews with people and organizations outside the National Arts Centre.

The documentary was filmed in the first week of May, when the Théâtre national de Belgique was playing *Vendredi* by Hugo Claus, the outstanding modern Flemish playwright.

Portrait of Dr. Brock Chisholm to World Health Organization

An oil-painting of the late Dr. Brock Chisholm, the Canadian founder and first Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), will hang in WHO headquarters in Geneva.

The gift, commemorating the Organization's twenty-fifth anniversary, was presented at a headquarters ceremony on May 8 by last year's WHO President, Dr. B.D.B. Layton, former Principal Medical Officer of Canada's Department of National Health and Welfare, in the presence of Dr. Chisholm's widow and the Toronto artist A.E.C. Horne who painted the portrait.

Passages from Dr. Layton's address follow:

...George Brock Chisholm was born in Canada at the close of the nineteenth century. Following four years' service, at a very youthful age, in a line regiment during the First World War, he studied medicine at the University of Toronto and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1924. This was to initiate a distinguished career, both nationally and internationally, in the pursuit of health for mankind....

In early 1946 he served as the Canadian nominee on the Technical Preparatory Committee established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to prepare "a draft annotated agenda and proposals" for consideration by an international conference which would itself "consider the scope of, and appropriate machinery for, international action in the field of public health and proposals for the establishment of a single international health organization of the United Nations"....

At the first meeting of the Interim Commission, established by the Conference pending ratification by governments of the newly drafted and approved Constitution of the World Health Organization, Brock Chisholm was elected Executive Secretary. He served in this capacity until 1948 when the

First World Health Assembly, under the Presidency of Dr. Andrija Stampar, elected him Director-General of the World Health Organization. In 1953, he relinquished this office to be succeeded by our present distinguished leader, Dr. M.G. Candau.

Throughout his nearly seven years of service with the Interim Commission and WHO Brock Chisholm nurtured and shaped the measured growth of the varied program to provide a number of services to member states as a whole or adapted to individual needs....

The initial step toward the preparation of a general program for a specific period was taken at the Board's second session in late 1948. With his proposals for the 1950 program and budget estimated, Chisholm, as Director-General, devised a plan whereby a program of work should be drawn up which the Organization could carry out over a period of several years in the light of current medical knowledge, and whereby within this context there should also be developed annually a plan for that part of the period. Thus, under the general direction of Dr. Chisholm, were established sound specific procedures and general principles for WHO's program which persist, to a large degree, to this day....

Exhibition of contemporary Canadian art in Paris

The Canada Council and the Department of External Affairs announced this month that the cultural exchanges between Canada and France would during the summer of 1973 include two exhibitions of Canadian art in Paris. *Canada - Trajectoires 73*, a major exhibition of contemporary Canadian art, will be held in the Musée d'art moderne de la ville de Paris from

June 14 to August 19, and on June 19 a second exhibition of Canadian painting and graphic art from the Canada Council Art Bank will open at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris.

Canada - Trajectoires 73 will present the most recent trends in Canadian painting, sculpture, ceramics, collective activities, video and film.

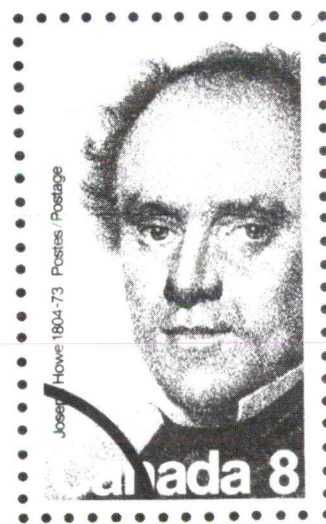
Highlights of the exhibition will be

several videotape showings. A production centre organized as part of the exhibition by Société nouvelle will enable French and European producers to make 15 videotapes throughout the summer, using Canadian equipment and technical assistance. In addition, there will be screenings of videotapes produced by Canadian groups from Western Canada, Ontario and Quebec, and the National Film Board.

Canada - Trajectoires 73 was conceived by the ARC (animation, recherche, confrontation) section of the Musée d'art moderne de la ville de Paris and organized in collaboration with the Canada Council. The exhibition has been made possible through the efforts of the Canadian Department of External Affairs and the French Foreign Ministry, and with the co-operation of the Association française d'action artistique and the Direction de l'Action culturelle de la ville de Paris.

Stamp commemorates Joseph Howe

The Canada Post Office issued on May 16 an eight-cent stamp commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Joseph Howe, former Premier and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.



"Joseph Howe was a man of many talents - poet, journalist, orator and politician," stated Postmaster General André Ouellet. "The dedication with which he applied these talents to the cause of government reform made him equally one of the most controversial and most influential Nova Scotians during the critical years prior to Confederation."

It was as a journalist that Howe first became involved in politics. Two years after his purchase of the newspaper the *Novascotian* in 1827, Howe began his "Legislative Reviews", in which he discussed local and international public affairs with his readers, developing their awareness of and participation in the reform movements of the period. He also gave written and vocal support to the Reform Party during and after the election of 1830.

Having been a most eloquent spokesman for government reform as a journalist, Howe sought a more active role in which to implement his views. He entered provincial politics in 1836. His platform was that Nova Scotians should have a system of government responsible to the people.

Howe's election to the provincial assembly began a political career spanning 37 years during which he served as Speaker of the Assembly and member of the executive council (1841), Provincial Secretary (1848-1854) and (1860), and Premier (1860-1863). In 1867 he entered the Federal Government, accepting a Cabinet seat as Secretary of State for the Provinces. He continued in this office until his appointment in May 1873, as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Three weeks later, on June 1, 1873 Howe died suddenly at Government House in Halifax. The feelings of Nova Scotians were well summed up in the words of the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, which said: "From 1827 until the day of his untimely death, 'Joe Howe' has been at the head and front of all great political changes in Nova Scotia."

Geological exploration maps available

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) released recently at its offices in Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver geochemical maps showing the distribution of copper, lead, zinc, nickel, uranium, iron, manganese and potassium in lake sediment over a 36,000-square-mile area of the Northwest Territories south and east of Port Radium. These maps will also be for sale in Whitehorse and Yellowknife. The release of this information, one of the largest collections of exploration data ever made public in Canada, coincides with the start of the field season.

At the same time, GSC, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, released a publication that explains to industry and government agencies how the data were acquired and can be used. The information has many potential applications, ranging from mineral-resource estimation to prospecting, and to determining nature's own pollution levels.

Simultaneously with the results of the lake-sediment survey, the GSC is releasing on open file the results of an airborne high-sensitivity gamma-ray spectrometer survey. These relate to an area of 25,000 square miles, of which 18,000 overlap the area of the lake sediment work. The airborne measurements map the distribution of uranium, potassium and thorium. From a uranium exploration viewpoint, the ratio of uranium to thorium is particularly important. Experimental colour air photography is also now available

for 5,000 square miles adjoining Port Radium.

The lake-sediment analyses relate to material that has been carried into lakes from the surrounding country; the airborne survey measures what is in the surface of the ground beneath the aircraft. Presentation of results obtained by two substantially different methods enables exploration managers in industry to judge their relative merits.

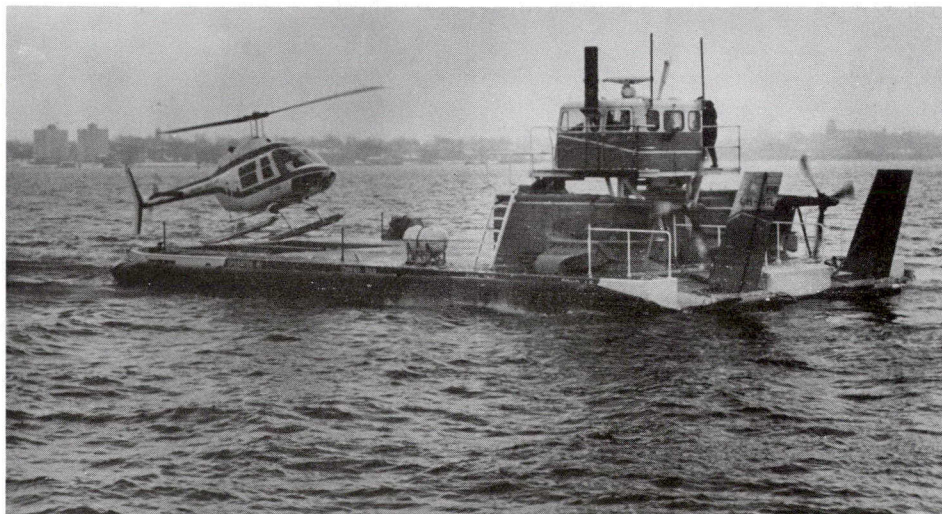
Power development in the Yukon

Minister of Northern Development Jean Chrétien has confirmed a recommendation of the Yukon Territory Water Board to build a \$15-million hydroelectric power plant in the Aishihik drainage basin about 100 miles northwest of Whitehorse.

The project, proposed by the Northern Canada Power Commission, will use the waters of the basin to generate up to 30 megawatts of power. This increased capacity will meet the expected demands for power in the southern Yukon.

"This decision has been taken without prejudice to Indian land claims," said Mr. Chrétien...I am satisfied that we have protected both the fish and the wildlife habitat of the region.

The Yukon Territory Water Board, established under the authority of the Northern Inland Waters Act, includes representation from six federal departments with interest in northern waters and three representatives nominated by the Commissioner-in-Council of the Yukon.



A Canadian Coast Guard helicopter lands on the deck of the heavy haul air-cushion vehicle Voyageur — a "first" for the Ministry of Transport. The Voyageur, a self-propelled cargo-deck that rides on a cushion of air, can travel across water, land, snow, ice and marshy areas. The craft, which measures, 65 feet by 36, has a maximum over-water speed of 50 mph, with a nominal payload capacity of 20 tons, plus five tons of fuel with a "trade-off" potential between the two. Voyageur is used to maintain aids to navigation, logistical resupply in the Arctic, for search and rescue, to carry freight in special areas and for various tasks for other government departments.

Ottawa-Montreal STOL service

A STOL (short-take-off-and-landing service) is expected to be in operation between Ottawa and Montreal next summer for the purpose of demonstrating certain characteristics of this type of aircraft.

Minister of Transport Jean Marchand announced recently that a new subsidiary of Air Canada would use Rockcliffe Airport near Ottawa and the Montreal (Victoria) Expo 67 parking lot to run the service, said to be the first of its type in the world, for two years.

Reasons for project

The objects of the "demonstration service" were outlined by Mr. Marchand as follows:

- To define and develop the technical, operational, and regulatory components of the STOL air-transport system;

- To test the operational feasibility of STOL inter-city passenger systems;

- To test passenger-acceptance of the STOL inter-city passenger transportation conception;

- To test community reaction prior to, and during, implementation of a new transportation system and to determine public acceptance of future permanent STOL facilities;

- To test the economic viability of the STOL inter-city passenger transportation conception;

- To stimulate domestic and international STOL markets and to determine how STOL services should be presented and sold to the public in Canada and abroad."

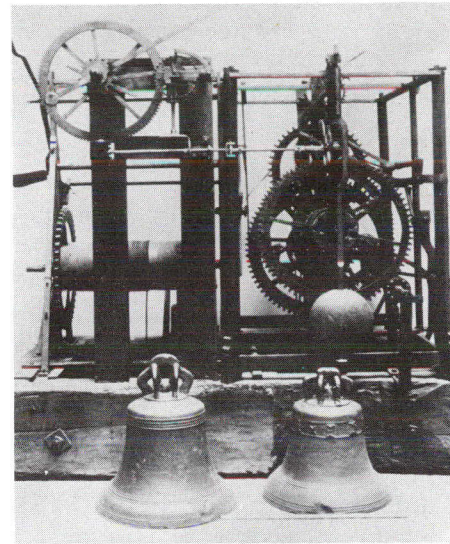
The six aircraft to be used are a variation of the quiet DHC-6 *Twin Otter* which, compared to conventional planes, will land and take-off at steep angles. Tentative approach patterns have been determined for Montreal, while some 600 STOL take-offs and landings have been carried out at the Rockcliffe Airport during the past 18 months.

Including ground transportation, the cost from one city centre to the other is expected to be lower than the cost of the journey by conventional aircraft, owing to shorter distances to and from airports.

The total travelling time is expected to be lessened by over half an hour — a 30 percent reduction.



The "Hour Glass" clock (above) was made by University of Toronto glass-blower Jack Legge for "It's About Time", a show at the McLaughlin Planetarium, Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, which began last month and ends June 24.



Royal Ontario Museum photos

Today's wristwatches, less than an inch-and-a-half in diameter, can measure time more accurately than the large array of gears, weights and escapement seen in this picture of an early timepiece from Wells Cathedral in Somerset, England.

Petroleum mission to China

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald, who recently led a petroleum mission to China, spoke with Premier Chou En-Lai on a variety of topics for 45 minutes in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. It was the second meeting for the Premier and Mr. Macdonald; the day before they met briefly during the May Day celebrations.

International boundaries, the development of the Continental Shelf and the 1974 Law of the Sea Conference were among the subjects they discussed. Premier Chou asked Mr. Macdonald to inform Prime Minister Trudeau that he would be "glad to see" any draft document that Canada prepared for the conference.

At the Great Hall meeting, which was also attended by Pai Hsiang-Kuo, Minister of Foreign Trade, Tang Ke, Minister of Fuels and Chemical Industries, Chang Wen-Chin, Assistant Foreign Minister, as well as members of the 34-man Canadian delegation, Chou En-Lai commented on the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference in Ottawa and sent greetings to Mr. Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, whom he had met last year during the Can-

adian Trade Fair in Peking.

The mission, which wound up its two-week visit to China in the capital, travelled more than 3,000 miles and visited several main Chinese oil fields, refineries and petrochemical plants. The visit to the Taching Oil Field and Refinery in northeast China was the first by any Western delegation since the giant field was discovered in the late 1950s. Delegation members, representing members of the oil industry, held the first individual discussions with Chinese experts.

The Chinese, who sent an oil mission to Canada for a six-week visit in 1972, showed a close interest in Canadian technology, experience and oil industry equipment.

Diplomatic relations established with Saudi Arabia

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp announced this month the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at ambassador level.

Mr. J. Gignac, Canadian Ambassador in Beirut, has been appointed Ambassador in Saudi Arabia on a non-resident basis.

Food again pushes up consumer prices

Canada's consumer price index (1961=100) rose 1.1 per cent to 147.3 in April from 145.7 in March. Food prices, which increased 2.6 per cent, were again the major contributor to the latest advance. The level of prices for all-items other than food rose 0.5 per cent as the clothing index increased 1.4 per cent, and that for health and personal care moved up 0.9 per cent. Both the housing and the recreation-and-reading components rose 0.4 per cent, while the indexes for transportation and for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged. From April 1972 to April 1973, the all-items index advanced 6.6 per cent.

The food index rose 2.6 per cent to 156.2 in April from 152.2 in March, in contrast with an average increase of 0.8 per cent between the same two months the preceding five years. In the latest month, restaurant meal prices rose 1.4 per cent, reflecting increases in many cities across the country, while the price level of food consumed at home moved up 2.8 per cent. Higher quotations for meat, milk and fresh produce were important contributors to the latest month's advance in the price of food for home consumption. The index for meat, fish and poultry rose 3.0 per cent, with beef advancing 2.3 per cent, pork 2.1 per cent, and poultry 6.6 per cent. In the 12 months since April 1972, the price of beef has risen on average, more than 16 per cent, pork prices nearly 30 per cent, and poultry over 26 per cent. Egg prices, which normally rise at this time of year, increased 8.5 per cent in the latest month to a level 43 percent above that of a year earlier. Between March and April, when the fruit prices usually increase, the fruit index rose 11.3 per cent. The index for vegetables also moved up, despite lower quotations for tomatoes and celery, because of price rises for other produce items, notably onions. In the latest 12 months, the vegetable index advanced over 22 per cent and

fruit 13 per cent. During March and April, the price of fresh milk rose 4.4 per cent as higher retail quotations were registered in the Atlantic Provinces as well as in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Among the other dairy products, butter registered higher prices mainly in cities east of Winnipeg. On the other hand, the bakery and cereal products index fell 0.2 per cent largely as a result of lower bread prices featured in some Western cities. Price decreases were also recorded for some other items, including soft drinks, sugar and chocolate bars, all of which were retailing at price levels slightly below those of a year earlier. In the 12 months since April 1972, the food index advanced 12.9 per cent, with the price of food consumed at home rising 13.3 per cent and that for restaurant meals 10.7 per cent.

Housing and clothing

The housing index rose 0.4 per cent to 150.1 in April from 149.5 in March as a result of increases of 0.5 per cent in the shelter and 0.2 per cent in the household-operation components. From April 1972 to April 1973, the housing index advanced 6.0 per cent.

The clothing index advanced 1.4 per cent to 136.4 in April from 134.5 in March, which compares with an average March-to-April increase for the preceding five years of 0.6 per cent. In the 12 months to April 1973 the clothing index advanced 4.0 per cent.

Novel sport among those receiving federal grants

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently announced federal grants totalling \$36,414 for recreation projects.

A grant of \$1,000 was awarded to the Canadian Orienteering Federation to help defray the administrative overhead of the national office in Toronto. (Orienteering, a novel sport that combines the skills of map and compass reading with jogging, is becoming popular in Canada among people of all ages.)

The Rideau Trail Association will receive a \$1,750-grant to assist in the printing of books of maps and trail descriptions for the 180 miles of hiking trail between Ottawa and Kingston. The Rideau Trail is linked to the

Rideau Waterway, recently declared a national historical site by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Another \$9,000 will cover part of the cost of the 1973 National Conference of Recreation Students, which is to be held in Ottawa. The purpose of the meeting is to promote "academic orientation" services to students and develop insight into career opportunities.

The Canadian Council for Co-operation in Aquatics will apply its \$2,000-grant to extra expenses incurred by printing the conference materials and proceedings of the International Aquatic Conference held in Quebec City in November 1972.

The Boy Scouts of Canada will receive \$19,840 to assist in the implementation of Beavers, a new experimental community program in Canada that seeks to provide a growth experience for boys from five to eight years of age.

Building dedicated to working people of Canada

Donald MacDonald, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, dedicated the newly-completed CLC headquarters building in Ottawa to the "working people of Canada" during an official opening ceremony on May 15.

The modern five-storey brick and glass structure overlooks Mooney's Bay Park and the Rideau River. It has been in operation since mid-March, when the CLC executive officers and the Ottawa staff of 70 moved there from the old building.

The CLC occupies the ground floor and two top floors. The Newspaper Guild and Letter Carriers' Union of Canada have also established their headquarters in the building, which is expected to house labour organizations exclusively.

The building's architects, Schoeler, Heaton, Harvor and Menendez, also designed the Canadian pavilion at Expo 67 and the Ottawa headquarters of the Public Service Alliance of Canada.

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