



# Bulletin

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## THE CHANGING INTERNATIONAL SCENE

*The following is a partial text of an address by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the Order of the Sons of Italy in Toronto on November 6:*

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Things have been happening quickly here at home in Canada, and in the world as a whole, and it is this rapid rate of change that contributes much to current unrest. Many of the assumptions we made in the past have to be re-examined. The accepted patterns have been broken. Canada recognizes the People's Republic of China. Other nations, some of them among our oldest friends like Italy, follow. Peking takes the China seat at the United Nations. President Nixon announces a new economic policy and shock waves are felt around the world, nowhere more than in Canada, the United States' best customer and closest friend and ally.

Within six months, the Prime Ministers of the Soviet Union and Canada pay extended visits to each other's countries, a Protocol on Consultations is signed in Moscow and a General Exchanges Agree-

ment in Ottawa. Britain moves towards the European Common Market. The whole pattern of world trade, so essential to Canadian prosperity, seems to be changing. Signs of hope for an end to hostilities in Indochina are offset by a growing confrontation between India and Pakistan.

All of this and much more within the space of a relatively few months.

Small wonder that there are uncertainties as to the future and the course that Canada should follow both at home and abroad.

First and foremost, I am sure you will agree, is the question of how to protect and strengthen the Canadian economy in this complex situation and on that point, I shall say only two simple things.

### CANADIAN POLICY NOT ANTI-U.S.

First, we are not going to strengthen our economy by anti-American policies. It is our destiny and our good fortune to share the North American continent with the richest nation on the earth's surface. It makes good sense to exploit that advantage for all it is worth. It makes good sense to work with the United States for our mutual benefit.

The second point is that in our economic policies we should strive to avoid unnecessary dependence upon the United States by promoting trade and financial links with the rest of the world. This is not anti-American in any sense. It is traditional Canadian policy, which is becoming more and more relevant as Europe and Japan, for example, challenge the predominant position of the United States as an economic power and the Soviet Union looks outward for trade with the non-Communist world.

The effort to diversify lies behind the Prime Minister's visits to the nations of Asia and the Pacific – and our trans-Pacific trade is multiplying apace – behind the constant consultations my colleagues and I are having with European governments

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and the European Economic Commission, behind the exchange of visits between our Prime Minister and Mr. Kosygin. None of these activities is anti-American in intention or effect. They are in pursuit of Canada's best interests. The economies of Canada and the United States are interdependent to an extent unequalled and unprecedented. It would be to the interest of neither nation were Canada to become an economic satellite of the United States.

I have dealt with Canada's economic interests first, since they represent solid realities that touch us all, that we can identify and measure in dollars and percentages. But Canada would be a poor country and I certainly would not be the Canadian Foreign Minister if we saw ourselves as no more than a business enterprise.

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North of the Rio Grande, this continent is shared by the people of Canada and the people of the United States. Canadians and Americans are proud peoples. They cherish their independence of each other, and the particular traditions and differing institutions that give independence meaning.

As we cherish our differences, even more we cherish the shared ideas and goals that unite us. This simple but profound fact overshadows the constant conflicts of interest that arise between us. Conflict is a function of contact. Canada has very little in the way of conflict with Mongolia: our relations with that country might be regarded as a model for all nations if we were to overlook the fact that our contact with the people of Mongolia is almost non-existent. Should changing circumstances bring us into close contact with Mongolia, I can guarantee you some pretty good conflicts of interest within a very short time. No two nations in the world have so many contacts at so many levels, official and unofficial, as Canada and the United States. Essentially, these contacts serve the common interest but no matter how busy Secretary Rogers and I are with the oilcan, constant contact leads to constant friction and the generation of frequent heated exchanges.

In a recent far-reaching statement on Canadian foreign policy, the Government had two things to say about our relations with the United States. That the United States is our closest friend and ally and will remain so. This I have discussed with you. And that the central problem for Canada is how to live in harmony with, but distinct from, the most powerful and dynamic society on earth.

For a generation, and until very recently, the world was locked in a sterile East-West confrontation, with China obsessed with its own internal difficulties and playing little part on the world stage, the nations of the Third World engaged in a life-and-death struggle for survival.

Suddenly, Peking sits on the Security Council.

President Nixon prepares to visit the two great Communist capitals, Moscow and Peking. The Soviet Union accepts a better arrangement between the two Germanies, responds after years of inaction to NATO urging for balanced force reductions in Central Europe, promotes a European Security Conference, engages in strategic arms-limitations talks with the United States, calls for a world conference on disarmament.

I cannot discuss all of these developments with you tonight, nor can anyone, I believe, be sure what they all mean for the peace of the world and the well-being of all men.

What is clear is that power relationships, frozen for a quarter of a century, are in the process of change and that trading patterns and monetary arrangements, laboriously established, are in flux. In these new and perhaps unsettling but at least hopeful circumstances, Canada is determined to preserve its sovereignty and its independence while, at the same time, refusing to remain locked in cold-war attitudes that have lost at least a part of their meaning and their importance. Canada welcomes the human face being shown by nations like the Soviet Union and China. Past history should not be forgotten but it should not be allowed to impede careful, prudent movement toward a saner and safer world equilibrium.

One thing seems to be clear, that the emergence of China on the world scene and the presence of China in the Security Council will make it more difficult for the United States and the Soviet Union to settle matters between themselves. Only time will tell whether this is a healthy development in international relations. Although it will certainly have the effect of making the settlement of issues more difficult to achieve, settlements once reached may well prove to be more effective and more enduring.

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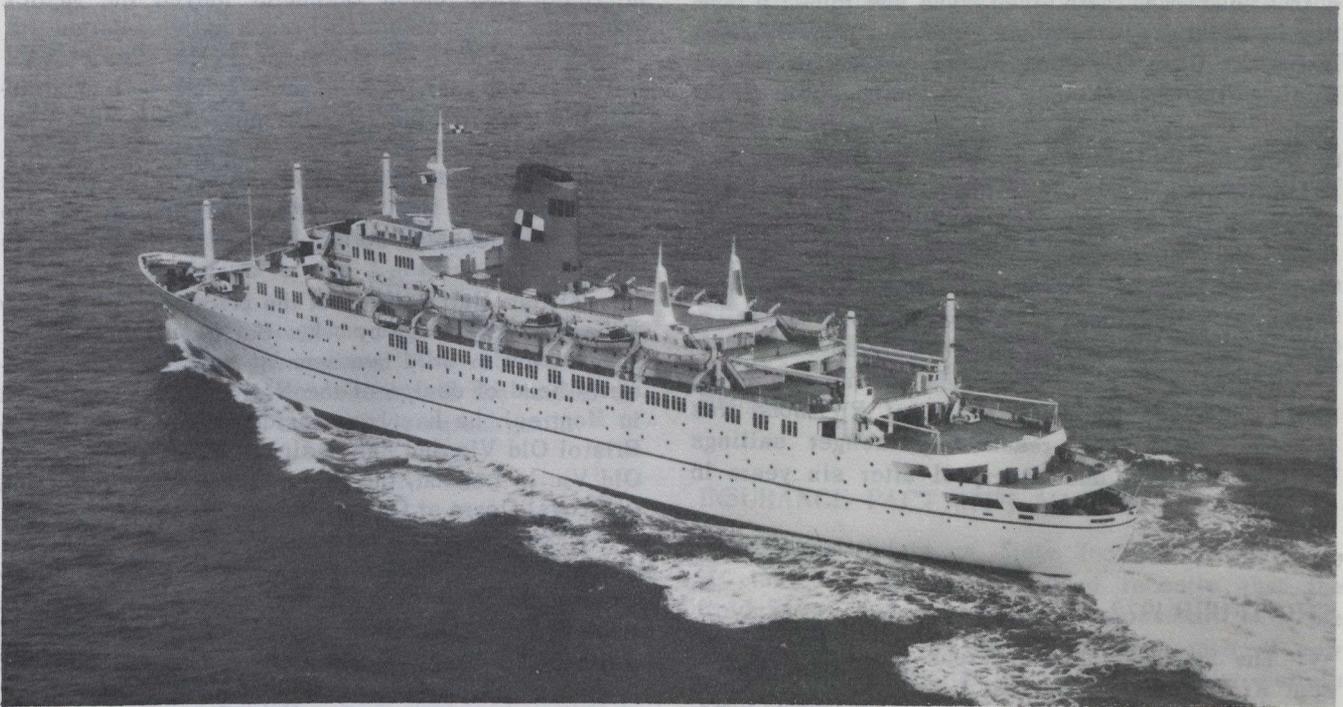
#### MINERAL COLLECTION TO ROM

Outstanding specimens of minerals from the Froberg Collection were recently placed on display in the Mineral Gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum. This collection, assembled by the late Dr. M. Hans Froberg, is regarded by experts as the finest of its kind in Canada. Its purchase by the ROM was made possible by a grant from the International Nickel Company of Canada.

The collection, which comprises some 3,500 specimens from many parts of the world, includes many unique display minerals, large suites of gold and silver and some priceless reference material.

Dr. Froberg, who came to Canada in 1934, was for 30 years one of the country's foremost mining consultants. In this capacity, he travelled the world extensively and was thus able to acquire rare specimens in remote regions.

## END OF THE EMPRESS ERA



The *Empress of Canada*, which will be sold by Canadian Pacific, is 650 feet long, 86 ½ feet wide and has an average speed of 20 knots.

The *Empress of Canada*, the last ocean passenger-ship operated by Canadian Pacific, was taken out of service at Liverpool on November 23 following its final transatlantic voyage of the season.

The 25,900-ton liner, with a capacity for 1,048 passengers, cost \$22,666,785 and has been in service since April 24, 1961, when she left Liverpool for Montreal. Mrs. John Diefenbaker launched the ship on May 10, 1960.

### ECONOMIC REASONS CITED

As reasons for the decision to withdraw the *Empress of Canada* from service, W.J. Stenason, vice-president, Transport and Ships, Canadian Pacific, cited intensified air-charter competition, sharply reduced air fares on international routes, devaluation of the U.S. dollar, rapidly escalating operating expenses and the anticipated shift of ocean liners to the highly competitive cruise market.

"We regret that economic circumstances have made it impossible to achieve a viable passenger ship operation, despite a determined effort to promote the service and attract increased business," he said.

As a result of the company's decision, the 1971-72 cruise schedule to the Caribbean from New York has been cancelled. Passengers with reservations will be assisted by the company in making alternative arrangements. The company also an-

nounced it would pay commissions to travel agents for cruise space sold to date.

About 500 employees are affected by the withdrawal of the ship from service. The company expects to be able to place deck and engineer officers aboard other ships in its fleet. Crew members who are unable to obtain other employment will receive British Government redundancy benefits. In addition, the company intends to recognize long-service crew members with a form of special payment.

A number of shore-based employees will be transferred to the company's expanding freight operations.

Since the ship was built, the number of passengers travelling by sea between Britain and Canada has dropped from 98,000 in 1960, to 23,732 in 1970.

In recent years, Canadian Pacific has concentrated on developing its containership and worldwide bulk cargo operations. It has a fleet of 17 ships in service, with six more vessels on order, for a total cargo capacity of some 1.5 million.

### HISTORY OF THE "CANADAS"

It was in 1920 that the first *Empress of Canada* (21,500 tons), built on the Clyde, was launched at Glasgow, Scotland.

Although designed primarily for the Pacific, the first *Canada* made a transatlantic round-trip between Southampton and Quebec in 1929. Ten years later she

was requisitioned as a troopship, and her connection with Canada was maintained when she joined a convoy from Halifax to carry the Third Canadian Division overseas. When Canadian troops raided Spitzbergen in 1941, the *Empress of Canada* was the sole transport.

Canadian officers were aboard her in the South Atlantic when she successfully eluded the German pocket-battleship *Graf Spee* in February 1941, after three days of dodging. Two years later the first *Empress of Canada*, again in the South Atlantic, was torpedoed by a German U-boat and sunk on March 13, 1943. Of the 1,076 on board 1,034 were saved.

The name *Empress of Canada* was not ship-borne again until the former *Duchess of Richmond* was re-named when she resumed passenger sailings between Montreal and Liverpool after six years in war service.

## STRATFORD 1972

The Stratford Shakespearean Festival will present *King Lear* and *As You Like It* in 1972, Artistic Director Jean Gascon announced recently. Alternating with the Shakespearean dramas on the Festival Theatre stage will be Alfred de Musset's *Lorenzaccio* and Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*.

*King Lear*, thought by many to be the greatest of Shakespeare's tragedies, will reunite director David William and actor William Hutt, who will be featured in the title role. The two worked together at Stratford this past season on Ben Jonson's *Volpone*. One of Canada's leading actors, Mr. Hutt's association with Stratford dates back to the first season in 1953, since which time he has portrayed more than a score of memorable characters in Festival productions. A Companion of the Order of Canada and an Associate Director at Stratford, he is highly respected both at home and abroad as a major talent of the English-speaking stage. Since completing *Volpone*, his fourth Stratford assignment, Mr. William has directed *The Magistrate* for the Nottingham Playhouse and also worked on *Swan Song*, which opened at the New Sheffield Theatre in November. Before coming to Stratford he will direct a production of *Richard II* for the National Theatre of Great Britain.

Alfred de Musset's *Lorenzaccio* written in 1834, is a moving romance-tragedy based on the historical character of Lorenzino de Medici, an ill-fated member of one of the Renaissance's most powerful and influential families. Often compared to Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, de Musset's *Lorenzaccio* is a multi-levelled character deeply enmeshed in the larger-than-life sized intrigues of the Florentine court. It will be directed by Jean Gascon.

Pat Galloway, who scored a personal triumph at Stratford this season as John Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*, embarks on her eighth season with the Festival in the role of *Lorenzaccio*. Casting a woman in

the lead role of the play carries on a tradition started in 1896, when Sarah Bernhardt played the Medici nobleman. The celebrated French actress Marguerite Jamois was seen as *Lorenzaccio* in 1945. Miss Galloway was also featured as *Lady Macbeth* at Stratford this year and she has previously been lauded for her performances as *Dorine* in Moliere's *Tartuffe*, which she played both in 1968 and 1969, the queen in *Cymbeline* and *Lady Sneerwell* in Sheridan's *The School for Scandal*, both presented during the 1970 season.

William Hutt will direct the production of *As You Like It*, with design by Alan Barlow. This will be Mr. Barlow's third assignment for Stratford. Formerly head of design at the National Theatre School in Montreal, he has been resident designer with the Bristol Old Vic and has designed extensively for the Old Vic in London, the Abbey Theatre in Dublin and the Royal Opera at Covent Garden.

Making her first appearance at Stratford in the role of *Rosalind* will be Carole Shelley, who was featured at the Shaw Festival during the 1971 season in Noel Coward's *Tonight at 8.30* and in Shaw's *Press Cuttings*. English born, Miss Shelley replaced Maggie Smith in the long-running West End hit *Mary, Mary* before moving to New York six years ago. Since then she has been featured in several highly successful Broadway productions, among them *The Odd Couple* and, more recently, the 1970-71 season revival of Coward's *Hay Fever*, in which she played *Jacqueline*.

Oliver Goldsmith wrote only two plays but one of them earned him the reputation of having written the best play of his age. Constantly revived since it was first presented at Covent Garden in 1773, *She Stoops to Conquer* is a satirical comedy of a situation that pokes fun at the syrupy sentimentality that had infected English comedy in the late eighteenth century. Goldsmith blew a fresh breath of realism into comedy, injecting intrinsically funny situations with brilliant wit and a fine sense of character. The production will be directed by Michael Bawtree, who this year staged *The Red Convertible* at Stratford's Third Stage, and directed *Summer Days* for the Shaw Festival. Now assistant to the artistic director and workshop director at Stratford, Mr. Bawtree is also a playwright whose drama *The Last of the Tsars* had its premiere at the Avon Theatre in 1966.

## AID FOR CYCLONE VICTIMS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that the Government of Canada had contributed \$50,000 in cash to the League of Red Cross Societies for assistance for the victims of the November 5 cyclone in the state of Orissa in Eastern India. This contribution, which has been made available through the Canadian Red Cross, will be used for the purchase of medical supplies, shelter and other emergency relief material.

## RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA

The International Development Research Centre recently announced the beginning of two major agricultural research projects that are to be conducted with the financial support of Canada's bilateral assistance program for Latin America, each valued at \$3.25 million.

Research activities are to be managed by the Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences Division of the IDRC on behalf of the Canadian International Development Agency.

One of the two programs is aimed at improving the nutritive value of cassava (the root source of tapioca); the other is concerned with the further development of triticale, a man-made cereal grain.

### CASSAVA PROJECT

The cassava project is being carried out through a contract between the Research Centre and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), a research and training institution located near Cali, Colombia.

Cassava, also known as manioc, tapioca, yucca, and other names in different countries, is a staple throughout the tropics. Although indigenous to South America, where it has been in cultivation for many centuries, the crop has been introduced to many tropical areas of Asia and Africa. It is processed into a variety of food products and provides an important source of calories for millions of people.

Cassava has one major disadvantage - the low protein content of its common commercial varieties. The research program at CIAT will endeavour to develop an agricultural technology that will substantially increase both the yield and protein content of these varieties. It will also explore the use of the root as an animal feed, particularly as a source of energy for swine and possibly poultry and ruminants.

Co-operative research activities are being established between CIAT and some Canadian universities, and with agricultural research institutions in cassava-growing regions. A substantial training program is also envisaged at CIAT for agricultural scientists and technologists from countries that will eventually benefit from the results of this research program.

### TRITICALE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The triticale research is designed to improve the properties of the man-made cereal grain triticale, and to broaden its use. A synthetic genus, triticale is a cross between two familiar cereal grains, wheat and rye. The objective of this scientific manipulation of naturally occurring grains is to produce a new food crop, the agronomic characteristics and nutritional value of which will be superior not only to those of either of its parents, but to all other cereal grains,

particularly those grown in food-deficient areas of the world where climatic conditions are often unfavourable for cereal grain production. Triticale, it is hoped, will provide a valuable new source of protein and essential nutrients for many people of the developing world.

The first triticale research and breeding program of any scope was pioneered at the University of Manitoba in 1954 under the auspices of the Rosner Research Professorship in Agronomy.

The new research program will rely largely on the co-operative efforts of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) in Mexico and the Faculty of Agriculture, at the University of Manitoba.

## INSURANCE PACT WITH JAMAICA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that the Government had concluded an agreement with the Government of Jamaica on the insurance of new Canadian investments in Jamaica against certain non-commercial risks.

The agreement, which is expected to make a useful contribution to the development of economic relations between the two countries, is one of a number of foreign-investment insurance agreements which the Canadian Government hopes to conclude with other countries. Similar pacts have already been concluded with Barbados, Malaysia, Singapore and St. Lucia.

These agreements will facilitate the operation of the Government's Foreign Investment Insurance Program, established with the enactment of the Export Development Act in 1969. The purpose of this program, which is administered by the Export Development Corporation, is to promote investments in other countries by Canadian nationals, whether individuals or corporations.

## N. ATLANTIC AIR-ROUTE CHARGES

Effective November 1, the Ministry of Transport levied a charge against all aircraft, regardless of country of origin, flying the North Atlantic route and making use of the air-traffic control services and navigational aids provided by the Gander Oceanic Control Centre. However, owing to the financial position in which many airlines are currently finding themselves, only 50 per cent of the new \$33 charge is being levied until November 1, 1973, when the full charge will come into effect.

Introduction of the new charge is in line with the Ministry's policy of levying costs of service against the users, in so far as it is practical.

Similar services provided by Iceland and

Denmark have been financed through payments by user states since 1959, and other countries plan to institute similar charges.

The new Canadian levy will not affect domestic flights and should result in savings to Canadian taxpayers for services operated by Canada for the benefit of airlines.

### 1972 COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Among the commemorative and special issues in the 1972 stamp program of the Canada Post Office will be the first of a new series of multiple issues on Canadian Indians.

The dates on which the 1972 stamps will be issued are as follows:

- March 1 - world figure-skating championships
- April 7 - world health day - heart disease
- May 17 - three-hundredth anniversary of the appointment of Frontenac as Governor of New France
- July 6 - Canadian Indians (first of a series)
- August 2 - earth sciences: twenty-fourth International Geological Congress; twenty-second International Geographical Congress; twelfth Congress, International Society of Photogrammetry; sixth Congress, International Cartographic Association
- October 11 - hundredth anniversary of the death of Cornelius Krieghoff
- November 8 - Christmas issue

### CEILING ON SHIRT IMPORTS

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, has tabled in the House of Commons the report of the Textile and Clothing Board on its inquiry into the effects of imports of men's and boys' shirts made from woven or knitted fabric on Canadian production and employment.

In its report, the Board concluded that imports of shirts have caused serious injury to domestic producers and that a threat of further serious injury exists. It also found Canadian producers efficient, and decided that plans of producers to deal with the problems facing the industry were acceptable in the light of the guidelines contained in the Textiles and Clothing Board Act.

The report refers to the attempts that have been made to contain imports of low-priced shirts through a system of negotiated restraints. Despite these efforts, however, imports continued to increase sharply. In 1970, with the emergence of a number of new and non-restraining suppliers, the position of the industry deteriorated further necessitating the im-

position of an emergency surtax, which was later extended by Parliament to November 29, 1971.

The Board refers to the vulnerability of the industry to imports of tailored knitted shirts which appear to be identical in cut, style and construction to conventional woven shirts. These shirts represent the most recent trend in the shirt market.

In its conclusions and recommendations to the Government, the Board states in essence that a ceiling should be placed on imports of shirts of woven and knitted fabric.

### LIMITING MEASURES

The Government concurs in the conclusions reached by the Board and is of the opinion that unless strict measures are introduced to contain imports in the period following the expiry of the Shirt Surtax Order, imports will continue to increase their share of the market with further losses of Canadian production and Canadian jobs. The Board has pointed out that most of the low-priced end of the Canadian market has been taken over by imports but that Canadian products should be able to supply the bulk of the intermediate and upper end. As the Board has also found that the Canadian industry has certain competitive advantages in high-styled goods, the Government has concluded that it would be appropriate to limit any measures to the low and intermediate priced portions of the Canadian market.

The following steps are accordingly being taken:

(1) The Import Control List has been amended with effect from November 30, 1971 to include shirts, men's and boys' dress, work and sport, made from woven or knitted fabric, with tailored collar, front opening and long or short sleeves, and having an export price below Canadian \$30 a dozen in the case of woven fabric shirts, and Canadian \$33 a dozen in the case of knitted fabric shirts, the export price as determined in accordance with the Anti-dumping Act.

(2) A global quota of 1,215,000 dozen will be placed on imports of these shirts during the 12-month period beginning November 30, 1971.

(3) Individual import permits will be issued.

(4) Individual permits will not be required for reasonable quantities imported as gifts, for personal use and as commercial samples not for resale.

(5) The measure will be in effect for three years, subject to possible extension or earlier termination if upon review by the Board, in the light of its established guidelines, Canadian producers are not found to be making acceptable progress in implementing plans to increase their ability to meet international competition in the Canadian market. The Board will also review annually the price levels and quota levels for the succeeding year.

About half the annual quota will initially be allocated to cover imports during the period from November 30, 1971 to May 31, 1972. This allocation will honour to the available limit goods in transit on or before October 22, 1971, exports under remaining restraint obligations and contracts concluded before October 22, 1971.