



Bulletin

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OTTAWA MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, addressed ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on September 27 at the first meeting of the alliance ever held in Ottawa. Passages from his speech follow:

...The North Atlantic alliance is based on a treaty between sovereign nations as represented by governments. With few exceptions these are freely-elected governments, responsible to their citizens through powerful elected legislatures. These legislatures are at once an essential support to their governments and an essential check on the exercise of executive power. A treaty organization made up of freely-elected governments must be a voluntary association, held together by shared beliefs and shared objectives.

Despite the exceptions, our alliance is a reflection of the people's will expressed in the ballot-box. It is this foundation that explains why our countries have banded together for their common defence and it is this foundation which provides the sustaining force that has kept the alliance strong and closely knit for a quarter of a century.

It is governments that have the power to take decisions on NATO issues. Speaking for the Canadian Government, I can say that in the exercise of the decision-making power we recognize the vital importance of the role of individual Members of Parliament and the legislature itself. Members of Parliament can affect and have affected decisions on foreign policy by their votes on the Government's actions. They are in close contact with people in all walks of life across the country and keep the Government aware of and in touch with changing public views and attitudes. They are extending their knowledge and interest in foreign affairs and their views are increasingly well-informed. In Canada, for example, our Senate and Commons Committees on External Affairs and Defence have developed a considerable degree of expertise and are playing a useful role in the development of policy.

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DANGERS OF TRADE WAR

At the NATO meeting last December, I expressed Canada's growing concern about the dangers of a trade confrontation between Europe and America, and the harm this would do to the solidarity of our alliance, apart from its effect on Canada.

In the event these were prophetic words, such a confrontation is no longer just a possibility; unfortunately it is a fact. And all of us who are concerned about the future of the North Atlantic alliance should be doing all in our power to ensure that the problems arising out of the balance-of-payments deficit of the United States are handled in such a way as to promote, not impede, co-operation between the member countries.

I appreciate that, as Secretary Connally has indicated, the United States measures are intended to provide a deliberate shake-up, so as to create an

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atmosphere in which some of the deep-seated problems in the monetary and trading systems can be solved by the world community working in concert. But the United States measures will be effective for this purpose only if our sense of mutual confidence is preserved. I regret to have to add that the result so far has been to disturb rather than to preserve that sense of mutual confidence.

I do not intend, this morning, to deal with the military aspect of the alliance. It is not my area of responsibility nor do I think that there are any general comments I could make that would be particularly useful at this time. I would, however, like to draw to your attention the White Paper on Defence issued by the Canadian Government last month under the authority of my colleague the Honourable Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of National Defence.

CANADA'S STAND ON DEFENCE

The Paper reaffirmed that Canada would not only continue to contribute to alliance security in the North American and North Atlantic regions but would also continue to station significant forces in Europe as part of the NATO integrated force structure.

The Paper goes on to say:

The decision reflected the Government's judgment that Canadian security continues to be linked to Western Europe and that Europe is still probably the most sensitive point in the East-West balance of power. It is the area from which any conflict, however limited, might most readily escalate into all-out nuclear war engulfing Canadian territory.

NATO is the most important forum in which North Atlantic countries can work toward the reduction of East-West tension. The alliance has become increasingly effective as a forum for consultations on defence and arms-control questions and many other political issues. One of the most compelling reasons for Canada to remain a member of NATO is the important political role that the alliance is playing – and that we can play as a member – in reducing and removing the underlying causes of potential conflict by negotiation, reconciliation and settlement. We continue to attach great significance to this aspect of the alliance's activities.

It is the Canadian view – shared by other members of the alliance – that we should carefully and prudently take advantage of changes in the East bloc and a greater receptiveness on the part of Eastern European countries to try to deal with them on a business-like basis. We have already gone a considerable distance in this policy, for example through the visit of our Prime Minister to the Soviet Union in May of this year. We are now preparing for the return visit of Mr. Kosygin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, next month. We have no illusions about the difficulties in resolving major differences in these contacts but there are benefits to be reaped, not only by the NATO country concerned, but also by the alliance as a whole. The sum of all the bilateral contacts can have an important impact on the development of *détente*.

BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

Mutual balanced force reductions is a long-standing NATO objective in the struggle to reduce tensions in Europe and one to which Canada attaches great importance. Reductions of the forces confronting each other could provide continuing security for both sides – and I emphasize “both sides” – while lowering defence costs. The Brezhnev speeches of March and May this year may signal a breakthrough. Certainly the indications that the Soviet Union is serious about force-reductions negotiations must be followed up. Canada supports NATO efforts to prove Soviet intentions bilaterally. We also think that a representative of the alliance could supplement bilateral contacts by discussing with the Soviet Union and others the possibilities of moving to negotiations as soon as possible, on the basis of agreed principles. We were gratified that NATO ministers at their meeting in June endorsed the explorer idea and that this and other ideas will be examined at the high level meeting in Brussels next week. The MBFR issue is very complex, involving as it does the forces of many countries in several parts of central Europe, but the rewards would be commensurate with the effort required to reach agreement. It goes without saying that Canada is no more prepared than any of its allies to concede tangible security for unsubstantial promises. Yet we are encouraging our NATO colleagues to move forward on this issue, taking advantage of real opportunities in the search for a mutually acceptable agreement.

EUROPEAN SECURITY

Canada was not a party to the four-power talks on Berlin but we participated actively in the alliance consultations that have accompanied them. We welcome the agreement on the first stage, which emerged after months of hard bargaining. It is our hope that the second stage of the negotiations – between the appropriate German authorities – will be completed soon. Until then, Canada in concert with its allies does not think that the time has come to shift from bilateral to multilateral discussions on the possibility of a conference on European security. We are not dragging our feet by insisting on a satisfactory conclusion to the Berlin talks as a prerequisite for a security conference, we are simply recognizing that failure to achieve East-West agreement on Berlin would indicate that the climate was not ripe for the resolution of wider European problems. Once a Berlin agreement has been achieved, however, we see considerable value to be derived from a conference on European security provided such a meeting was properly prepared and had good prospects of success. Any conference of this kind should involve not only all the members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact but interested neutral countries in Europe. While awaiting a Berlin agreement, the alliance must pursue its studies of the procedural and substantive problems of a conference against the day when a conference is a reality....

PARCEL POST TO CHINA RESUMED

Effective immediately, the Canada Post Office is resuming parcel-post service to the People's Republic of China. The move to reinstate the postal service follows the recent opening of diplomatic relations between the Chinese and Canadian Governments.

Parcel post to China was suspended 22 years ago, and, though letter-mail services were later restored, there was no facility at that time for sending dutiable items of any kind in this category of mail.

With the resumption of parcel-post service, there is also the new small-packets service by means of which small dutiable items can be sent in the letter-mail category with restrictions similar to those applying in the parcel-post category. An export permit is required to export any goods by post, exceeding \$25 in value, to the People's Republic of China. If goods do not exceed \$25 in value, items must be clearly marked by the sender "Gift exported under the authority of General Export Permit No. Ex. 1". All articles accepted for importation by this means are restricted to gifts for personal use.

NEW SHIPPING LINE

Canada's newest shipping firm - The Canadian City Line - recently christened its first ship in the Port of Montreal. The vessel, formerly the *City of Glasgow*, now becomes the *City of Ottawa*.

Further additions to the fleet are the *City of Sydney*, renamed the *City of Montreal* in July, and the *City of Eastborne*, renamed the *City of Toronto* this month.

These ships, with their distinctive livery - a red funnel with a red maple leaf on a white diamond - will trade between Canada and India, Pakistan and Ceylon and between Canada and South and East Africa.

The CCL is a joint venture of the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, a principal member of the Ellerman Group, and McLean Kennedy of Montreal, their agents.

GUARANTEED INCOME EXPERIMENTS

A new federal program of funding for provincial guaranteed income experiments was announced last month by Mr. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

A total of \$5 million will be made available in the coming fiscal year, and this amount can be supplemented to the extent that there are savings for social assistance payments under the Canada Assistance Plan. The federal contribution will cover up to 75 per cent of project costs.

Mr. Munro indicated that the White Paper on Income Security for Canadians, issued in November 1970, supported the idea of the guaranteed income,

and that current Government policy gave effect to it in two areas - income security for the aged and for families.

The Guaranteed Income Supplement for the aged represents a major use of the guaranteed-income technique, and provides a point of departure for the future extension of the guaranteed-income approach to people who are normally not in the labour force, but who for some reason have had insufficient social insurance protection. Parliament has already legislated the White Paper proposals for improvements in the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

The proposed Family Income Security Plan (FISP), now before Parliament, represents a second step in providing guaranteed income. Higher benefits will be paid to low-income families, including not only families on assistance but those of low-income workers. This provides a point of departure for the future in the development of the guaranteed-income approach for people in the labour force.

Mr. Munro also indicated, however, that the cost of a comprehensive guaranteed income was found by the Government to have been too great for immediate implementation, and that there were still unresolved questions about its social and economic effects, as well as its administrative implications.

The value of experimentation in this field was, however, advocated in the White Paper and the new funding is intended to implement this.

Mr. Munro said the purpose of experimenting would be to explore the implications of guaranteed annual schemes for work incentive, productivity, minimum wage levels, family structure, social services, administration, costs and any other factors that are of central interest.

These experiments represent a new dimension, Mr. Munro emphasized, in federal-provincial efforts to explore how social assistance policies can be made more effective.

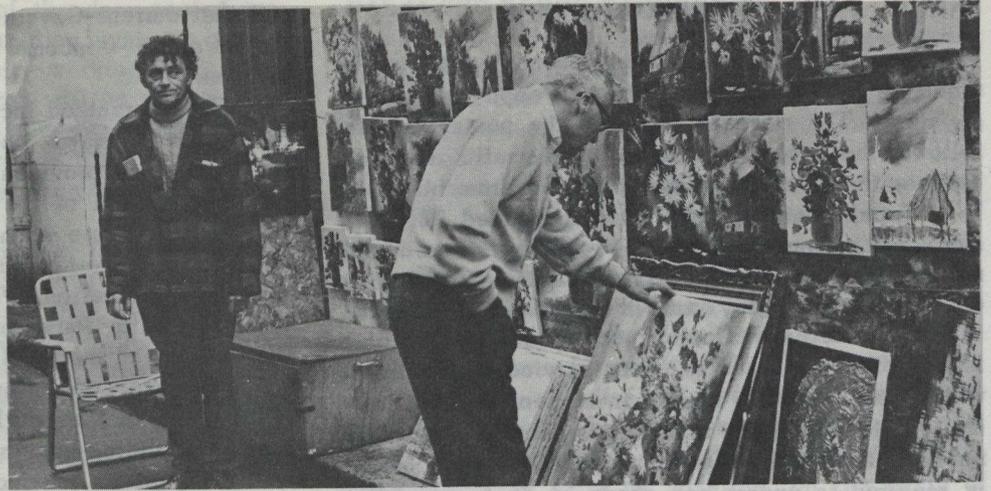
MAMMOTH TRADE SHOW

The 1972 Canadian Furniture Mart will be held from January 9 to 14 in the Automotive, Coliseum and Industry Buildings, Exhibition Park, Toronto. Canada's largest annual trade show, it is the national market place of the \$1.25-billion Canadian retail furniture industry.

Since its beginning in 1949, the Canadian Furniture Mart has been an essential part of the home furnishings industry in Canada, with a very active involvement in the merchandising of Canadian-made furniture and home furnishings.

For many years, through its public days and through its promotion to all types of consumer media, the Mart has been a pioneer in making the Canadian consumer aware of the quality, design and value of Canadian furniture.

SUMMER 71
IN QUEBEC
ARTISTS'
COLONY



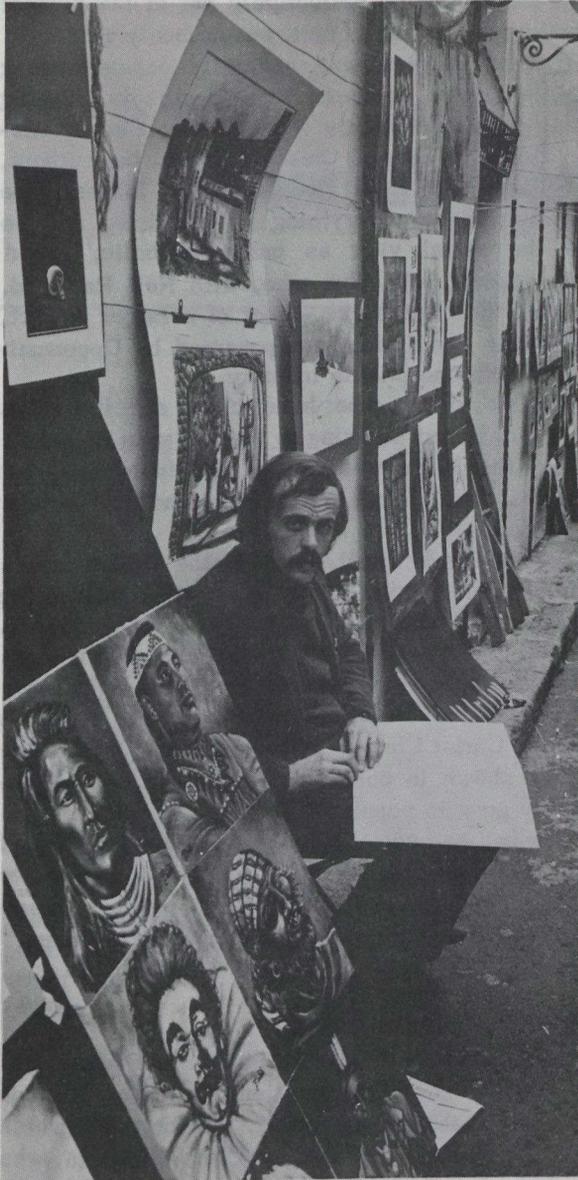
Thousands of summer visitors to Quebec City enjoy its gracious mixture of old-time charm and early architecture and the bustle and fashions of today. The storied capital of French Canada is one of the favourite haunts of holiday-makers from Europe and all parts of North America, and a stop-over for cruise ships and tourist buses.

Quebec is also a Mecca for artists of all sorts. Most in evidence are those whose paintings and sketches are on sale along the narrow rue du Trésor, where, for the tenth year in succession, artists have been creating, showing and selling their work to browsing tourists and collectors of art. Most of these artists are students, who manage to earn enough during the summer season to continue their studies. Others are recent graduates trying to perfect their style and experimenting with new techniques. All must obtain a licence (\$20 for a city resident or \$30 for a non-resident) entitling them to several square yards of space along the old walls of this historic part of the city.



From early morning, on sunny, warm days, this little street is thronged by artists, tourists and Quebecers, who chat, discuss and stroll in unhurried tranquility. At gaily-decorated open-air tables, wine

and coffee can be sipped while pondering a purchase or pursuing an inspiration. At nightfall, when some artists illuminate their stalls so that clients may view their paintings until midnight, the surrounding cafes are alive with the animated conversations of the cosmopolitan inhabitants and the passing parade of visitors.



(Left) An artist tends his display.



(Above) Tourists from many lands buy the works of Quebec's young artists.

(Below) The calèche, a familiar sight in Quebec City, is a leisurely mode of transport to visit the artists' colony.

(Opposite page)

(Top) One of the vendors on the rue du Trésor awaits his client's decision.

(Upper left) A discussion of the artist's work.

(Lower left) The friendly atmosphere of rue du Trésor.

From National
Film Board
Photostory No. 517



TREE DISEASE CONFERENCE

American and Canadian forest pathologists from government agencies and universities in the North-eastern United States and Eastern Canada met earlier this year at Durham, New Hampshire, to discuss the disease problems of trees. Representatives from the participating establishments attending the twelfth annual Northeastern Forest Pathology Workshop presented research results on several economically important tree diseases and discussed the impact that these could have on the quality of forests, their management and utilization.

The meeting concluded that more disease problems could be anticipated in the future from the multiple use of forests for wood products, wildlife sanctuaries, watershed management and recreation. Pathologists, therefore, have to consider the maintenance of forests in a healthy condition for their intended end-uses and to assume some responsibility in promoting the improvement of the forest environment. Part of this responsibility is to reduce wastage of primary wood products from storage defects such as decay and discolouration.

The majority of problems occurred in hardwood species, and included Dutch elm disease (DED), elm phloem necrosis, discolourations in maple, and injury to trees caused by air pollutants. The huge losses experienced among elms killed by DED has created problems in the disposal of infected wood in some areas of the United States. Since the burning of such diseased material is banned in Massachusetts, it is buried to prevent the spread of the fungus by insect vectors to healthy trees. Consideration is now being given to utilizing elm wood in outside chip-storage for the manufacture of pulp and paper commodities rather than allowing this wood to be largely wasted, as at present. In eastern Ontario, elmwood chips are currently being stored with maple chips in outside piles. To date, no trace of the DED fungus has been found, suggesting that the conditions within the chip piles are unsatisfactory for the growth of this pathogen.

CITIES OF THE FUTURE

Some surprising results have been obtained from a study of the public's appreciation of Montreal carried out at the Liaison Pavilion at Man and His World. In the project, called Images of Montreal, visitors were asked which slide, from at least a dozen that were projected on a screen, they would choose to send in the form of a picture-postcard to a friend abroad.

Over half of the 400 visitors who took part in the experiment chose an aerial view of the city, even

though the slide was deliberately not of the highest aesthetic quality, and in fact, suspiciously grey.

The aerial view was specially popular among Montrealers, who preferred it to postcards showing specific parts of the city – the Métro, Place Ville-Marie, Dominion Square, Crescent Street, the harbour, etc. "Those who have lived here the longest time have amalgamated everything as a whole, and so chose the aerial view as being symbolic," said Ottawa student John Pye who, with Neil Raymond, conducted the experiment – part of a larger project, Environment Perception, co-sponsored by Opportunities for Youth and private industry.

Tourists, on the other hand, chose specific areas of the city as most pleasing to them. A view of people boarding the Métro was one of the favourites, but Place des Arts, Place Ville-Marie and the harbour won few votes.

Tourists from small towns in the United States favoured scenes with plenty of people, suggesting the hustle and bustle of a big city. A large number, Pye said, chose as their postcard a view of Peel and Ste. Catherine Streets alive with crowds. Only a few picked specific buildings, such as St. Joseph's Oratory or Christ Church Cathedral. If one part of the city was shown in context with another part, it immediately grew in popularity.

"We had one set of slides that showed a view of Dominion Square. No one voted for it. But in another set Dominion Square was shown with Chateau Champlain in the background and it became a winner," Pye said.

THREE-STAGE EXPERIMENT

The postcard study is the first of a three-stage program, which is being continued at the Liaison Pavilion. In the second stage, visitors will watch the film *A Persistent Seed*, by Chris Chapman, who created the popular film, *A Place to Stand* shown in the Ontario Pavilion during Expo 67. After the film, they will be asked to vote on a numerical scale for the values of city life most appealing to them – nature, colour, privacy, crowds, water, etc. This is designed as an appreciation test to see what the public values most in the city.

In the third stage, visitors will be asked to draw maps of downtown Montreal, indicating the main landmarks.

"The idea of the whole project," Pye explains, "is to give people a chance to plan their own cities in the way that is most attractive to them."

The information will be correlated and the findings turned over to the Montreal City Planning Department, which has expressed enthusiasm over the project. The findings will also be accessible to anyone interested in the future of cities.