

# Bulletin

Vol. 27, No. 9

March 1, 1972

## SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

*The following excerpts are from the Throne Speech, read by Governor-General Roland Michener, at the opening of the fourth session of the twenty-eighth Parliament on February 17:*

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We learned in months gone by that Canada was not immune from internal pressures. In October 1970, one of the most difficult national challenges in many years was met calmly, with discipline, and with the strong support of the people of Canada. There were sad moments but there were also memorable examples of resoluteness and courage.

More recently, we learned from another type of challenge, this time of an economic nature and coming from without rather than within, that Canada and Canadians possessed the stamina and the resilience to overcome this form of adversity as well.

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### JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Economic security is one of the most effective forces with which to counter social isolation. Job opportunities must be found and income uncertainties overcome if all Canadians are to share in the richness of this land. To permit the protection and enhancement of those values and those rights which distinguish

Canada as a human place, a sound economy is absolutely essential. The attainment of such an economy retains a high priority in the Government's continuing program....

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Unemployment continues to be a matter of intense concern to the Government and will remain a primary focus of attention and action. Co-operation with the business and industrial communities will be extended even further to ensure a favourable business climate. As the economy continues to gain momentum, the private sector will be able increasingly to provide jobs for those Canadians in need of them. The Government will nevertheless redouble its efforts to make sure that as many jobs as possible are available and that the fullest possible use is made of the skills and initiatives of those who are seeking work. It will at the same time continue to exert its influence to prevent the erosion of incomes through the maintenance of reasonably stable prices of the goods and services required by Canadians.

Our economy is dependent, as are the economies of all industrialized countries, on the imagination of *entrepreneurs* and their use of research and innovation, as well as upon a rational industrial strategy. You will be informed in months to come of Government proposals for improved policies in these areas which will be of immense importance to the long-term development of our country: of policies for the use of science and technology designed to contribute not only to industry but to the qualitative improvement of the life of Canadians, of an industrial strategy prepared for the peculiar character of the Canadian economy. The basis of each will be spelled out as the session proceeds.

### ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

For more than a decade an issue which has attracted increasing interest and growing debate in this

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country has been that of the control of our economic environment. The debate has emphasized the dual aspects of Canada's identity and of economic benefit for Canadians. Further steps will be taken towards the resolution of this issue.

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A further imperative in the structuring of strong, internationally competitive industry is the development of a modern and workable competition policy. The development of such a policy, designed to achieve an efficient and innovative economy, capable of rapid growth and dynamic change, must proceed through consultation with all sectors of Canadian society. During the coming weeks the Government will continue this consultative process and will place before Parliament a revised policy reflecting the informed and constructive comments received and assistance gained.

#### TRADE AND TOURISM

A major factor in the strength of the Canadian economy is provided by exports. The Government will pursue vigorously the initiatives it has taken throughout the world to develop and maintain Canadian markets. Those advantages already gained by ministerial missions to other countries will be enlarged in a number of ways. One of these will involve the provision of better credit facilities. The private financial sector will be encouraged to involve itself increasingly in export financing. The Government will continue to develop programs to strengthen secondary industry. Closer scientific and technological co-operation with other countries can be expected. Trade negotiations will seek to enlarge opportunities for Canadian manufacturers and the consultative machinery with the European Economic Community and its member states will be strengthened. Negotiations will continue with the United States so as to extend the benefits gained by each member of the world's most important trading partnership.

Policies designed to promote a related, yet distinct, sector of the economy — tourism — will be revealed in coming weeks.

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#### NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

The competitive requirements for northern development will continue to be recognized; development will not be permitted at the expense of the northern peoples and the northern environment. To ensure the involvement of the residents of the North, and their participation in the design of their own future, there will be continued support for the development of local government in the northern territories.

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#### FISHERMEN AND FARMERS

...Measures already undertaken, which have substantially improved prices to fishermen — upwards

of 50 per cent in some cases — will be extended, ensuring that the benefits of price support for fish products go to the fishermen themselves. Wheat farmers will be assured of an increased return equivalent to the higher price for wheat consumed as food by Canadians. To avoid distortions in food prices, the cost of this program will be borne by the Treasury rather than by the consumer; to avoid distortions in production, a formula for distribution will be proposed which relates payments to grain acreage rather than to actual wheat production. The Government will assist further the position of farmers and fishermen through the implementation of several programs. It proposes the establishment of new national marketing agencies and the implementation of a small-farm development program. The recent extensions of fisheries closing-lines will permit the Government to engage more actively in the management of its marine resources so as to increase the supply of fish available to Canadian fishermen in the waters off our coasts.

#### FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PLANS

Both the effectiveness and the quality of any program for the provision of services to Canadians depends increasingly upon a harmonious fiscal relationship between the Federal Government and the governments of the ten provinces. Legislation will be introduced, therefore, proposing the renewal and improvement of equalization arrangements, increasing to 100 per cent the level of stabilization of provincial revenues, and a number of other items. These will include the administration on behalf of requesting provinces of succession duties and gift taxes, the extension for two years of the transfers to provinces respecting post-secondary education, the provision of a five-year revenue guarantee to provinces to protect their income tax revenues under the new system, and the sharing with provinces of the special tax on undistributed corporate income.

#### NEW LABOUR CODE

As further protection against the isolation of individuals caused by economic deprivation, the fundamental reform of protective measures, which commenced last year with the new Unemployment Insurance Act, will continue. A new Canada Labour Code, reflecting the many representations received in past months, will be introduced as will important amendments to the Fair Employment Practices Act. The Canada Manpower program will be improved and additional steps will be taken to make the training and placement services adequate to the needs of specially disadvantaged people whose particular problems present challenges which cannot be met with the use of regular program resources or techniques. For those persons seeking to further their education, the loan limits under the Canada Student

## CONTRIBUTION TO UN VOLUNTEERS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the decision of the Canadian Government to contribute \$20,000 to the Special Fund of the United Nations Volunteers Program. The Canadian Government wishes to provide support to a UN organization whose aims are similar to those of voluntary groups in many countries. At the same time the Canadian Government intends to manifest internationally its interest towards the activities of Canadian organizations already co-operating with developing countries.

The United Nations Volunteers Program began operations on January 1, 1971. The purpose of the program is to provide to developing countries university graduates and individuals with vocational training to undertake assignment in these countries for a relatively modest remuneration.

Within the administrative structure of the United Nations the volunteer program is part of the United Nations Development Program which pays for the UNVP administrative costs. The local costs (housing, salary, duty travel for each volunteer) will generally be met by the recipient country. External costs such as pre-screenings, training needs and transportation costs, will be met by the special funds for volunteers from developing countries. For volunteers from developing countries these costs will be met by national volunteers organizations.

## NEW QUEBEC WILDLIFE CENTRES

Wildlife centres will be constructed at Cap Tourmente and Percé, Quebec, John S. Tener, director of the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, announced recently.

The Cap Tourmente centre, which will cost \$346,757, is to open in September; the Percé centre, to cost \$334,000, will open next spring. Each will contain a lounge, an exhibit hall, a small theatre and a workshop.

### CAP TOURMENTE CENTRE

The Cap Tourmente centre will be located on the 5,000-acre national wildlife area of the same name about 30 miles east of Quebec City on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. It will house facilities for explaining to the public the nature of the area and how it should be used.

The most prominent physical feature of the Cap Tourmente area is the cape itself, a large knob of Precambrian rock jutting 1,800 feet above the river, which marks the end of the coastal plain stretching downstream from Quebec City. Flocking of the world's population of greater snow geese is an already established attraction. The big birds congregate on the mud flats at Cap Tourmente, a primary

feeding area in the spring and fall, *en route* north to breeding grounds on Baffin Island, Greenland and Bylot Island or south to wintering grounds in the coastal marshes of North Carolina. At certain times of the year, visitors may see as many as 100,000 geese at a time.

### PERCÉ WILDLIFE CENTRE

The Percé centre will be built on 13 acres outside the tiny village of Percé on the Gaspé Peninsula, within sight of Bonaventure Island, which has one of the largest colonies of gannet in the world as well as colonies of razorbill auks, common murres and kittiwakes. With the co-operation of the Quebec Department of Tourism Fish and Game, the centre will interpret the Atlantic coast and the bird cliffs of Bonaventure Island.

The CWS plans to establish ten such centres throughout Canada. The two in Quebec will bring the total to three. The first wildlife centre, which opened in 1970 at Wye Marsh near Midland, Ontario, attracted 30,000 visitors last year.

## AIR-POLLUTANT EMISSION INVENTORY

A nation-wide inventory of air pollutants and cost estimates for their control is to be made by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment, recently announced that a contract had been awarded to a Niagara Falls, Ontario firm to "determine emissions of five major pollutants by province or territory; to locate major point and area sources, particularly those in critical areas such as inter-provincial or international boundaries; and to prepare cost estimates for the control of emissions of these pollutants".

Major pollutants under study include sulphur oxides, particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Information will be derived from five major categories of emission sources - industrial processes, fuel combustion in stationary sources, transportation sources, solid waste disposal and miscellaneous sources.

Estimates of capital and operating costs will be made for the control of each of the five pollutants, according to the major categories of emission sources. The estimates will also evaluate the costs for the safe disposal of the collected pollutants, or the potential benefits from their further treatment and reuse.

The inventory will be based on 1970 statistics. The only figures available at present are extrapolations from an emission inventory conducted in the United States. Actual Canadian figures are expected to vary considerably from U.S. figures because of our colder climates with resultant higher fuel consumption and different patterns of industrial activity.

## ALUMINUM TOWERS FOR NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY



Working under the grey, wet sky of Nova Scotia's early spring, the crew had the structural framework of the tower erected by mid-morning. A smaller, centre support is used to hoist the pieces into position, then removed when the main assembly is stable enough to work on alone.



The first sign-blades go on about 1.30 p.m. They must be handled carefully so as not to scratch or damage the daymark coating. Blades are assembled in twos and threes on the ground, raised into position, bolted onto sign-blades above and slid carefully into side-rails.



The next simple, but very important stage, is to attach the winch used to hoist up the daymark sign-blades, also of aluminum, which will eventually be used to raise and lower the complete daymark panel assembly for maintenance.



With the first group of sign-blades in position, the Department of Transport helicopter and two DOT engineers drop in for inspection, and to schedule following work with supervisor Mike Lahtinen.

After the oil-tanker *Arrow* had ruptured herself on Cerberus Rock at the entrance to the Canso Strait, spilling a million gallons of oil along 120 miles of shoreline in Nova Scotia's Chedebucto Bay, clean-up attempts – never wholly successful – cost a lot of money. If the ecological disaster can be said to have had any beneficial effect, however, that must be the resulting installation in the Straits of Canso of one of the most modern navigational systems in the world.

The incident came at a crucial time in the development of Canada's newest deepwater "superport". The Department of Transport, already planning safety routes for the coming "supertankers", redoubled its efforts, and among the safety devices installed as part of a multi-million-dollar program is a set of 14 aluminum range towers of differing heights that may well become a Canadian standard for such markers. The towers carry lights and huge daymarkers that enable pilots to keep supertankers to the middle of the ship channel.

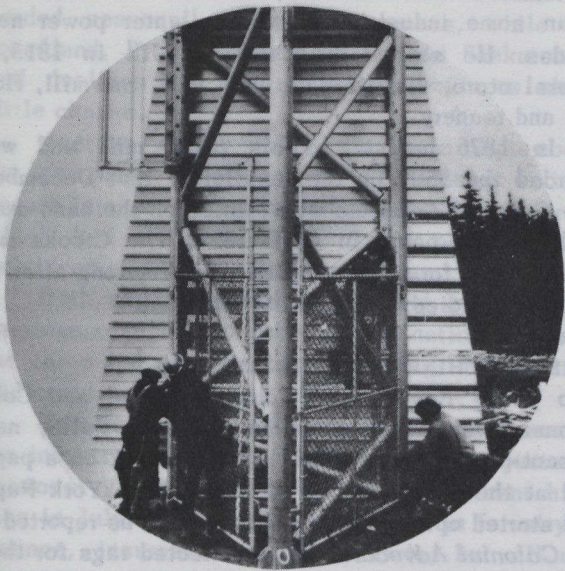
Made from huge extruded sections of Alcan corrosion-resistant aluminum by DAF, Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Ltd., of Toronto, the free-standing towers vary in height from 24 to 72 feet, and were designed to be bolted together on site.

Aluminum towers are nothing new – they've been used many times before as control and firefighting towers, for area lighting standards, and so on. These towers however, are special since they had to be erected in remote locations, often where no road access existed, and often had to be air-lifted by helicopter to the sites. For all that, some of the towers, complete with security fences, took less than 12 hours to erect.

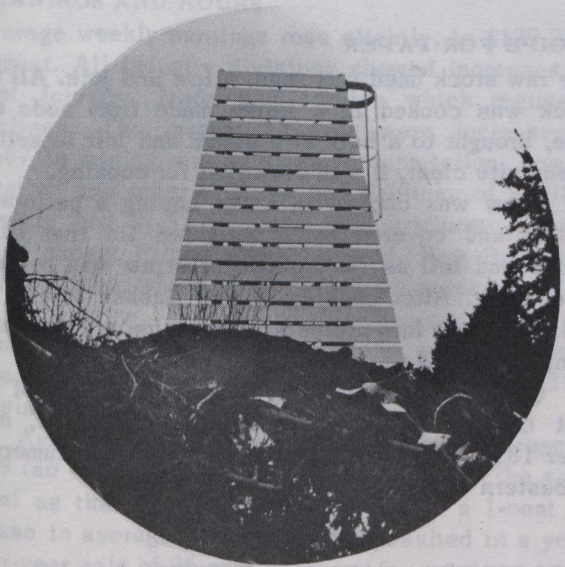
Moreover, because the Canso Strait area is well known for storms, unpredictably changeable weather conditions, heavy icing, and very strong winds, the towers had to be engineered to withstand tremendous weather stresses, as well as for ease of handling in the field, and very low maintenance. They had, in short, to be foolproof.

The sequence of photos shown on these two pages was taken in a single day. The crew, local Cape Breton metalworkers under DAF supervisor Mike Lahtinen, arrived on site about 8 a.m. – later than usual for them, but this tower was closer to home base than most. Several bundles of aluminum parts and a low concrete pad at the water's edge greeted them. By 5 that same afternoon, the tower, complete with daymark panels and security fence in place, was erected, tested, and ready for navigation.

Story and photos *Alcan News*, November-December 1971 issue.



*By 4 p.m. the final security fence is going into place. All that remains is to make a final check of the whole assembly, and retest the sliding panel and winch mechanism that raises and lowers the daymark sign.*



*The completed range tower faces out to sea as the late afternoon light fades quickly. To get this shot, photographer Walter Parker had to stand ankle-deep in sea-water, so close is the tower to the water's edge.*

## CANADA'S FIRST PAPER MILL

Just 166 years ago last autumn the first paper mill in Canada started in a small way to produce wrapping and printing paper. Today paper mills in Canada export newsprint alone valued at over \$1 billion annually, plus hardboard, cardboard and many other paper products. From that small beginning at St. Andrews, near Montreal, has grown one of Canada's top dollar-earning industries.

The early papers were made from linen and cotton rags, rope and some grasses. Not till some 60 years later was woodpulp first used in paper mills in the Toronto area.

John Taylor of Toronto is believed to be one of the first men in Canada to have applied for a patent to use woodpulp and to have developed machinery for chipping the wood. Basswood was used at first. Today, woodpulp is the main source of all newsprint, with linen and cotton rags being used for some fine papers.

### WATER POWER

Water power played a major role in the production of the first Canadian paper, and water power has played a dominant role in the development of paper mills since then.

At St. Andrews-Argente on the Ottawa River, just east of Montreal, a group of young New Englanders from Newton Falls, Massachusetts, built the first mill. It was financed in part by stationer James Brown of Montreal, an ambitious young Scotsman. He later took over the entire operation of the mill and also owned the *Montreal Gazette*, which he sold in 1822 to give him more time for paper-making.

### LASTED 30 YEARS

That first mill lasted 30 years, till ice jams one spring broke down the dam where water was stored for operation of the water wheels. There is a memorial plaque to the mill in the small town.

In 1818 a young Scotsman in Halifax, Anthony Holland, decided to make paper for his small newspaper, the *Halifax Recorder*. His mill, according to *Paper in the Making* by George Carruthers, was made of stone in the lower storey, while the upper one was formed of wooden slats like a Venetian blind, to allow air to circulate and dry newly-made paper.

In 1819, the newspaper was printed on paper made by Holland's Acadian Paper Mill and the Nova Scotia legislature voted him £100 as encouragement for making paper. The mill, with a variety of owners after Holland's death, finally ended its life by fire in 1876.

When William Lyon MacKenzie started his *Colonial Advocate* in 1824 in what is now Toronto, he urged that the Upper Canada legislature give an award for the first producer of paper in the colony. That started a race, and the winner was James

Crooks, a young Scotsman who had come to Canada at the age of 13 in 1791 to join an older brother at Fort Niagara.

After the War of 1812, in which he served, he began some industries based on water power near Dundas. He started with a mill built in 1813, a general store, distillery, a wool mill, sawmill, flour mill and tannery.

In 1826 he started his paper mill and was awarded the \$500 by the legislature that December. The *Colonial Advocate* was printed on the hand-made deckle-edged paper in April 1827. The Crooks mill burned down for a second time in 1879, long after its founder had died, and was not replaced.

### FIRST MACHINERY IMPORTERS

Two young Englishmen, John Eastwood and Colin Skinner, who had settled in the Don Valley near present-day Toronto in 1821, began work on a paper mill at the same time as Crooks. Their York Paper Mill started operations in August 1827, as reported in the *Colonial Advocate*. They collected rags for their mill in a store at the corner of King and Yonge Streets.

The Eastwood and Skinner mill is believed to have been the first to import and install machinery for paper-making in August 1832.

When George Brown founded *The Globe* at Toronto in 1844, he persuaded John Taylor to start another mill on the Don River. This went into production in 1845 about two miles above the Eastwood and Skinner mill. Taylor and his brothers bought out the earlier mill in 1855, and added a third mill in 1858. By 1861 they had ten employees at each of the three mills.

### RECIPE FOR PAPER

The raw stock used was rags, straw and jute. All the stock was cooked in a liquor made from soda and lime, brought to a boil with steam and left to settle. When quite clear, it was drawn off for cooking.

Straw was cooked in a vat having a perforated bottom and covered by a weighted lid that fitted inside and fell as the volume of straw was reduced in cooking. After cooking it was washed in the vat and forked out into drainers. Production at full operation, was about two tons of paper daily.

Other mills started up in the first half of the last century in Quebec and New Brunswick, and, after 1850, paper mills began to grow more numerous in eastern Canada.

### EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, HOURS

The advance estimates of the industrial composite index of employment, not adjusted for seasonal variations, declined slightly in September, but the seasonally-adjusted index rose. Among the industry

divisions, the only appreciable seasonally-adjusted changes were increases in transportation, communication and other utilities and service and a decline in mining. New Brunswick and British Columbia recorded seasonally-adjusted increases, while Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan had declines and the remaining provinces showed little change.

Average weekly earnings rose in September at the composite level, and in all industry divisions except finance, insurance and real estate and service, which had slight declines. Gains occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings rose in September at the national level for the three industries shown - mining, manufacturing and construction.

The August preliminary index of employment for the industrial composite (1961=100), not adjusted for seasonal variations, was 132.5, 2.0 percent higher than in July. Small declines occurred in forestry and finance, insurance and real estate, but all other divisions reported increases. Among the provinces, only New Brunswick declined.

Seasonally-adjusted, the composite index rose by 0.6 per cent to 128.4 in August. The largest relative changes were increases of 1.5 per cent in mining, 1.4 per cent in trade and 1.2 per cent in manufacturing, and a decline of 1.2 per cent in forestry. The other divisions reported little change. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases, Nova Scotia showed no change, and the remaining provinces showed declines.

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly earnings rose slightly, to \$139.22 in August. All industry divisions showed increases except forestry, trade and service which registered declines. The largest changes were increases of \$2.87 in mining and \$2.01 in transportation, communication and other utilities and declines of \$3.01 in forestry and \$1.52 in trade. All provinces reported gains except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba, where small decreases occurred.

In mining, average weekly hours rose by 1.0 hours to 40.1 in August, while average hourly earnings declined by 2 cents to \$4. The August 1970 levels were 40.7 hours and \$3.68.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing rose to 39.9 (an increase of 0.5 hours) in August - the same level as that of a year earlier - while a 1-cent increase in average hourly earnings resulted in a year-over-year gain of 26 cents.

In construction, average weekly hours rose to 41.3 from 40.9 (the August 1970 level was 41.7). Average hourly earnings fell by 2 cents to \$4.68, compared to \$4.18 a year earlier.

#### SALVAGING HISTORIC SITES

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the Far North, Canadian prehistoric sites are being destroyed by the carelessness of men as well as the forces of nature. Although this may be the price of technological progress, a group of Government scientists has been given authority to begin an extensive salvage program before it is too late.

Dr. William E. Taylor, director of the National Museum of Man, recently announced that the Museum's Archaeological Division would henceforth be known as the Archaeological Survey of Canada. The new unit, headed by Dr. George F. MacDonald, will continue the research and curatorial work of the former division but will also assume responsibility for the survey and salvage of Canada's prehistoric sites.

The first task will be to assess the archaeological resources of Canada and take an inventory of national sites, which is expected to be ready in two years. Some 40,000 sites have been recorded by museum and university teams, as well as individuals, but these records have not yet been brought together for precise evaluation. The number of sites recorded is thought to be only a fraction of the total number in Canada.

"This work is a race against time and urban growth, as well as industrial development," said Dr. MacDonald. For this reason, the salvage program has been given a high priority.

The work of the newly-formed Archaeological Survey of Canada is affected by such factors as natural erosion by wind and water, but human threat to the sites is much greater. "Urban sprawl", extensive construction of highways and pipelines and the construction of new dams that flood large areas, have accelerated greatly in the past few decades and destroyed many prehistoric sites.

"It is hardly an exaggeration," says Dr. MacDonald, "to state that most of the prehistory of the entire Maritimes is lost to Canada. And this at a time when we are becoming more and more aware of the question of a Canadian identity, which in turn means that we are taking a greater interest in our past."

#### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(Continued from P. 2)

Loans Act will be raised, permitting students to borrow more within a given year and increasing significantly the total amount available under the program.

#### PENAL REFORM

Protective steps will be proposed in a number of areas of wide concern to Canadians - the non-medical use of drugs, compensation for victims of

crime, and the protection of privacy. Progress toward more humane treatment of offenders will continue with further reforms in the penal and parole systems. Amendments will be proposed for reforms in the administration of the criminal law. The Government is committed as well to federal participation in legal aid, subject to satisfactory cost-sharing and administrative details being worked out.

#### INCOME SECURITY

It is the view of the Government that the most important single factor in the attainment of individual dignity and active social involvement is the assurance of a secure income. Considerable progress towards the goal of a total income security program for all Canadians is achieved in the new Family Income Security Plan bill which will be presented for your consideration. The emphasis in this plan is on protection and is consistent with the Government's belief in the strong sense of self-reliance of Canadians.

#### NATIONAL PARKS

The pride with which Canadians regard this country and which inspires them to identify with it springs from many sources. Some of these are physical in nature, some cultural, still others are economic. Canadians find in the vast spaces of this land, in its serene tranquility, something of themselves. It is the intention of the Government that immense areas of Canada be preserved in their natural state for the enjoyment of this generation and of generations to come. For the first time some of the grandeur and the wilderness which is Canada's North will be guaranteed perpetual preservation through incorporation into the National Parks System. You will be asked to approve legislation which will create three new parks north of the 60th Parallel, each as large and as spectacular as any in the world. These three parks, plus the seven new parks created since 1968, mean that for the first time in our history every province and territory will include within it a national park for the benefit of our people.

Companion legislation will be introduced to provide wildlife habitats and to protect certain endangered wildlife species.

#### CANADA'S HERITAGE

While taking care to preserve for the future, we should, wherever possible, preserve and restore those achievements of the past which are an essential element in our self-understanding as a people. You will be asked to consider, therefore, a bill creating and endowing a corporation to be known as Heritage Canada which will go far to ensure the preservation

of items and collections from Canada's past and to make these accessible for the enjoyment and understanding of Canadians in all parts of the country. Heritage Canada, complemented by a broadened National Museums policy, will demonstrate the achievements of our forefathers and their successes in overcoming physical isolation and in converting dreams into reality.

Still another form of isolation springs from indifferent communications services. It is a matter of concern to the Government that at this moment many communities do not receive the national broadcasting service and that some 1 million Canadians in 260 communities receive no television service in their own language. The Government proposes, therefore, that the CBC be authorized to extend its services in a comprehensive fashion and to utilize the capabilities of Canada's pioneer satellite communications system to assure within a five-year period that at least 98 per cent of Canadians are served.

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#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The fluidity in world affairs marked by events in the past months and those expected in the near future present to us an opportunity to deepen and enrich our relations with our old friends and to seek and strengthen friendships with others both within and without the councils and agencies of the United Nations. Isolation within the international community is as barren and damaging as isolation within a domestic society. The visits to Canada in 1971 of such distinguished Heads of State and Government as the Presidents of Yugoslavia, Nauru and Niger, and the Prime Ministers of Britain, the Soviet Union, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaysia, Fiji, Senegal and Israel, illustrate the universality of Canada's attitude to the world.

Canada's lines of communication and understanding continue to stand open in all directions. In particular, our ties with our friends in the new Europe and our attachment to the United States remain of the greatest importance. A United States which is strong, dynamic and outward-looking is vital to the success of Canada's international endeavours and to our ability to contribute to the well-being of fellow Commonwealth countries and of those states in receipt of Canadian economic assistance, including the fellow members of l'Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique des pays francophones, to whose important conference we acted with pride as host last autumn. The Government and all Canadians anticipate with considerable pleasure the visit to Canada this spring of the President of the United States and Mrs. Nixon.

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