

# Bulletin

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## CANADA AND THE WORLD FEDERALISTS

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, held talks with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on August 24 when U Thant was in Ottawa to address the biennial conference of the World Association of World Federalists.*

*Mr. Sharp also addressed the delegates. Excerpts from his speech follow:*

...Canada is composed of two great language groups, English and French, and of a multitude of cultures, both indigenous and brought from every nation on earth. The one-third of our people who are French-speaking are much more than a large minority in Canada. They constitute the largest and most significant French community outside metropolitan France and they are an integral part of the mainstream of French culture.

Canada divides into a number of distinct geographical areas: the Atlantic Provinces, the St. Lawrence Valley and the Great Lakes Basin, the Prairies, the Pacific Coast and the Arctic North. These regions complement one another, they compete with one another and at times their interests come into conflict.

I say all this not so much to give you a sort of primer of the facts to modern Canada as to suggest that in Canada, in microcosm, we are working day by day with the same problems that the world faces on a global basis. I believe that the experience of federal countries such as Canada is vitally important in working out solutions to the problems of world order.

This is not to suggest that in Canada all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. We are still constantly searching, experimenting and learning. We are learning how two great cultures can live together in equality, freedom and harmony while preserving the cultural heritage of those belonging to neither. We are learning how our indigenous peoples, the Indians and the Eskimos, can enjoy the benefits of modern society while retaining their own integrity. We are learning how to overcome the pockets of chronic underemployment that result from our geographical and climatic disparities. And all the time we are striving to improve our constitutional system so that governments can share jurisdiction not in the narrow interests of political groups but in the wider interests of all our people.

Speaking in Washington last year, the Prime Minister said that for Canada, living next door to the United States was like sleeping with an elephant. However good natured the beast may be, every twist and grunt affects you. The central problem Canada faces is how to live distinct from but in harmony with an immensely powerful neighbour. It seems to me that here too there are lessons to be learned from Canada's experience. In your work it must surely be your aim to find the set of circumstances that will yield a maximum of world order and security while protecting and preserving the essential spirit and culture of all the world's peoples. Cultural homogeneity, even if it were possible to contemplate, suggests no more than cultural stultification, cultural stagnation and cultural sterility.

**INDEPENDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCE**  
In the course of a lecture in Montreal some years ago, Barbara Ward put forward a rather startling

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suggestion. She said that Canada has the opportunity to become "the first international nation". The phrase is paradoxical, of course, but a paradox can contain a truth, or as in this case, offer a challenge. Perhaps Lady Jackson wanted to suggest that in a world made up of nation-states, and likely to remain so in the foreseeable future, it is still entirely possible for a nation-state to see itself not as an island entire in itself, but as a part of the main, to adopt John Donne's words.

It is this viewpoint that the Canadian Government adopted in a recent basic and exhaustive review of our foreign policy. The process of review has taught us many things about ourselves, and about the world we live in. In particular, it has brought home to us how interdependent the world has become, in terms of power and politics, in terms of the economy and in the very terms of man's life on earth. Independence, on an individual basis or as a political entity is dear to man's heart. Millions have fought and died to achieve it and some are still doing so. Perhaps it always was a relative term, certainly it is today. Nations can and do enjoy a measure of independence, but it can only be enjoyed with a much greater interdependence. Not even the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, enjoy full independence today. We have, therefore, sought to base our foreign policy on the national aims of the Canadian people, shaped by the constraints and opportunities of the prevailing international situation....

#### VITAL ROLE OF THE UN

It is a fortunate thing for Canada that your meeting here coincides with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and that it gives us another opportunity to welcome the Secretary-General whose name and work are honoured throughout the world. Of all the attempts to bring order into the world community, going back as far as the *Pax Romana*, the



The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, (left) chats with UN Secretary-General U Thant on August 24.

United Nations is the most significant and the most successful. It is sometimes suggested that the United Nations has outlived its usefulness. Canada categorically rejects that position and that interpretation. I for one, as a man who must live in the world and as a foreign minister who must take part in its councils cannot envisage a world without the United Nations. It is true that in my speech on behalf of Canada at the General Assembly last year I voiced certain criticisms and certain doubts about aspects of the United Nations' procedures and operations. I did so on behalf of a country that has been an active participant in the work of the United Nations since its inception, a country that is fully committed to the principles in the Charter and that will continue to play its full part as a member state....

Over the last several years the United Nations and its Disarmament Committee in Geneva have made real progress in the field of arms control. In 1970 the Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force – the most important achievement to date. Very shortly the Committee should reach agreement on the draft text of a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the seabed, which we hope will be endorsed by the General Assembly and opened for signature shortly thereafter. It is also encouraging that, parallel with these efforts in the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union are pursuing their negotiations on measures to curtail the strategic arms race in both offensive and defensive missiles.

I said earlier that the United Nations has not played the role in peace-making that its founders foresaw. But we must acknowledge the intractability of the problems it has had to contend with. In the tragic Middle East conflict, for example, the only generally acceptable machinery for peacekeeping and peace-making endeavours has been United Nations machinery. It is in the United Nations context that the Great Powers have been seeking to bring to bear their invaluable influence toward promoting a settlement. It is a United Nations ceasefire which has at last been restored, opening the way for possible movement toward peace talks. If, as we earnestly hope, these talks are successfully launched in the weeks ahead, it will be under the aegis of the United Nations Secretary-General's special representative, Ambassador Jarring, that the search for peace will go forward. Facing such problems, I ask myself, without an organization having the global stature of the United Nations, where would we turn?...

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW

The field of international law is one of fundamental importance, and a field of endeavour in which Canada has been active for many years. The work of the United Nations toward the development of a body of law to govern outer space is an example of how the nations working together can anticipate problems that are still, perhaps, far off in the future. The work of the International Red Cross Conference on international humanitarian law held last year in Istanbul is

## FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TO SEE THE NORTH

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that the Federal Government will organize two tours of the Canadian Arctic this autumn for the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

The first trip, to the Western Arctic, from September 23 to 29, will include visits to Churchill, Whitehorse, Dawson, Miles Canyon, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife, Norman Wells, Hay River and Fort Smith.

The second tour is scheduled for the Eastern Arctic from October 5 to 11. It will include visits to Frobisher Bay, Cape Dorset, Resolute Bay, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife, Norman Wells, Hay River, Fort Smith and Churchill.

This is the first time the Government has organized a tour for foreign and Commonwealth heads of mission in Canada to see developments in the North. Twenty-five will be invited to take part on each trip. Other tours to the Arctic will be arranged, it is hoped, for those heads of mission who cannot be accommodated this autumn.

## CYPRUS TROOP SWITCH

The 3rd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T.M. Marsaw, of London, Ontario, will replace the 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment in Cyprus this October. The troop rotation follows a recent announcement that the United Nations mandate for UN forces in Cyprus had been extended to December 15.

A total of 490 soldiers from Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia, will fly to Cyprus by Yukon aircraft, the first flight leaving Victoria on October 4.

Returning to CFB London, will be 485 soldiers, including support troops of the Royal Canadian Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel D.G. Loomis of Ottawa. The Canadian contingent took over peacekeeping operations in and around the capital city of Nicosia, last March. Prior to this re-deployment they were responsible for the Kyrenia district, a 550 square mile area between Nicosia and the north-west coast of Cyprus.

Canadian troops have been in Cyprus since the UN contingent first went to the island in 1964; they have been rotated twice yearly since that time.

## RISE IN APARTMENT VACANCY RATES

Results of the June apartment vacancy survey conducted by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation show an increase in vacancy rates in all metropolitan areas over those obtained in a similar survey made a year ago. Despite the increases, tight rental markets continued in ten metropolitan areas.

Conducted on a sample basis, the survey is concerned with apartment structures containing six units or more, completed by December 31, 1969. Apartment buildings containing less than six units are excluded, as are single-detached, duplex and row dwellings.

The total vacancy rate, based on a weighted average of the 19 centres surveyed, was 4.74 per cent. This compares with a rate of 3.12 per cent for 17 metropolitan areas surveyed in June 1969 and 3.80 per cent for 11 centres covered in 1968.

Windsor and Sudbury showed the lowest level of apartment vacancies at 0.9 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. Saskatoon had the highest vacancy rate at 20.3 per cent, more than double the level in 1969.

Montreal showed increases in vacancy rates for the third consecutive year, while Toronto, with the highest level of apartment completions anywhere in Canada in 1969, showed virtually no change in apartment vacancies.

Vacancy Rates in Apartment Structures  
Six Units and Over (Per Cent)

| Metropolitan Area | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Calgary           | 16.3 | 14.3 | 7.8  | 7.2  | 1.8  | 1.1  | 1.7  | 5.7  |
| Edmonton          | 8.8  | 13.0 | 6.5  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 3.7  | 5.7  |
| Halifax           | 4.0  | 3.4  | 3.9  | 3.4  | 2.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 2.3  |
| Hamilton          | **   | **   | 1.3  | 1.4  | 1.4  | 1.9  | 1.3  | 2.8  |
| Kitchener         | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 5.3  |
| London            | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 3.9  | 6.9  |
| Montreal          | 6.9  | 6.6  | 5.9  | 4.4  | 1.2  | 4.7  | 7.2  | 7.9  |
| Ottawa-Hull       | 7.7  | 8.2  | 8.8  | 7.1  | 1.9  | 1.3  | 1.6  | 2.1  |
| Quebec            | **   | 6.6  | 6.4  | 5.1  | 2.2  | 2.2  | 2.8  | 3.7  |
| Regina            | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 3.8  | 10.7 |
| Saint John        | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 0.4  | 1.5  |
| St. John's        | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 18.9 | 20.7 |
| Saskatoon         | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 10.1 | 20.3 |
| Sudbury           | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 0.3  |
| Toronto           | 4.0  | 2.6  | 1.5  | 0.9  | 1.1  | 1.4  | 2.4  | 2.5  |
| Vancouver         | 4.0  | 4.4  | 4.0  | 1.3  | 1.0  | 1.3  | 1.1  | 2.5  |
| Victoria          | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | **   | 3.2  | 5.2  |
| Windsor           | **   | **   | **   | **   | 1.0  | 1.5  | 0.6  | 0.9  |
| Winnipeg          | 3.8  | 5.6  | 4.9  | 4.1  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 2.5  |

\*\* Not surveyed

## CANADA-ISRAEL DRAFT AIR PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that Canadian and Israeli delegations met in Jerusalem the week of August 17 to continue discussions begun in Ottawa last September towards the conclusion of a bilateral air transport agreement to provide for the establishment of air services between Canada and Israel.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. G. Morriset, chairman, International Transport Policy Committee, Canadian Transport Commission; the Israeli delegation by Mr. N. Ben-Yehuda, director, Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of Transport.

At the conclusion of the discussions the two heads of delegation initialled a draft agreement which will be submitted for the approval of their respective governments.

## INVESTMENT POTENTIAL IN ASIA

Canadian businessmen will be visiting Manila this month to explore the investment potential of the Pacific Rim countries and their rapidly-growing economies. They will be in the capital of the Philippines from September 23 to 29, along with business representatives from the United States, Britain and other industrialized countries, at an unusual meeting sponsored by the Vienna-based United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Apart from brief opening and closing sessions, the conference will consist entirely of meetings between investors, businessmen and top-level officials from the developing countries of Asia. They will discuss a wide range of possible new enterprises. Proposals have already come from Asian public and private sectors for metal refineries, textile and garment factories, sawmills and flour mills, food processing and packaging plants, and the manufacture of toys, colour television, typewriters, ships, agricultural machinery, chemical products and electric and automotive components.

### KENYA MEETING PLANNED

Later in the year, a similar meeting will be arranged by UNIDO in Nairobi, Kenya. A 1969 conference in Tunis drew 70 industrialists from 16 developed countries, while another in Rabat, Morocco, brought together 250 participants from 44 countries and led to more than 160 specific industrial projects in Africa, from the production of automobile tires to the dehydration of strawberries.

The Manila meeting, jointly sponsored by UNIDO and the UN's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), will offer Canadian industrialists a chance to do three things: to survey opportunities in a promising growth area, to take part in Canada's increasing discovery of its dimension as a Pacific nation, and to do something practical about international development.

Canada will be represented officially at the UNIDO meetings by W.J. Burnett, director of the Business and Industry Division of the Canadian International Development Agency.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORT CONTROLS

Additional products were placed under import control last month. Now included in the list of products controlled under the Export and Import Permits Act are cheese of all types, dry whole milk, evaporated and condensed milks and animal feeds containing more than 40 per cent of non-fat milk solids.

Other dairy products already under import control are butter, butterfat in any form, cheddar and colby cheese, cheese for processing, dry buttermilk, dry casein and caseinates, dry skimmed milk and dry whey.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce,

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, who announced the new controls, said that depressed international prices for dairy products, resulting from a heavy over-supply in the world, had led to certain dairy products not under import control entering Canada or being offered at prices well below the equivalent of Canadian support levels.

"Low-priced imports have been displacing Canadian dairy products to the extent that they were causing serious disruption to the Canadian dairy stabilization program," the Minister said.

He added that following the decision with respect to the dairy stabilization program for the current year, the Government had instituted a full investigation of the matter of imports which threatened the program and the most desirable way of dealing with the situation.

## SYMPOSIUM ON POLLUTION

The Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Branch of the International Law Association and the Faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia are jointly sponsoring a symposium on the international legal aspects of pollution, which will take place in Vancouver from September 9 to 11. This is one of a series of symposiums that have been held over the past seven years, during which small groups of Canadian professors of international law and officials of the Department of External Affairs have discussed selected topics in international law. This year about 20 participants will attend from all parts of Canada.

Mr. J.J. Greene, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, will address the meeting and papers will be presented by both the academic and official participants on such subjects as pollution of the sea and of the atmosphere, the law on pollution of international water resources, as well as on control of aircraft noise pollution and weather modification activities.

## TEACHING EQUIPMENT TO JAMAICA

Canada is supplying technical and vocational schools in Jamaica with \$375,000-worth of equipment under its economic assistance program to the Caribbean island.

The shipments will include machine tools, welding, automotive and other equipment, making possible more effective teaching of industrial, home economics and agricultural courses. The material will be divided among 18 schools designated by the Jamaican Ministry of Education, as having equipment deficiencies, in consultation with Canadian technical education advisers.

The grant is provided through the Canadian International Development Agency and includes the cost of shipping.

### CANADA AT VENICE ART SHOW

Michael Snow, the Toronto-born painter and *avant-garde* film-maker, is the only artist representing Canada at the thirty-fifth International Biennial Art Exhibition in Venice. The exhibition, which has been open since June, closes on October 31.

This is the first time that Canada has contributed the work of only one artist to the Biennial. His work is displayed in the permanent pavilion built by the Canadian Government in 1958 and administered since then by the National Gallery, whose curator of Contemporary Art, Brydon Smith, organized the exhibition and helped prepare the catalogue. Mr. Smith explains in the preface the reasons why the Gallery chose the one-man show format, noting that it obviates the need for moveable panels and allows more rational use of space, which would otherwise be severely limited. The better lighting shows the works to their best advantage.

Michael Snow assisted Mr. Smith in the selection of material for the exhibition, which consists mainly of montages using photographic enlargements and a variety of other components, together with constructions incorporating concealed optical devices or frames that form an integral part of the work.

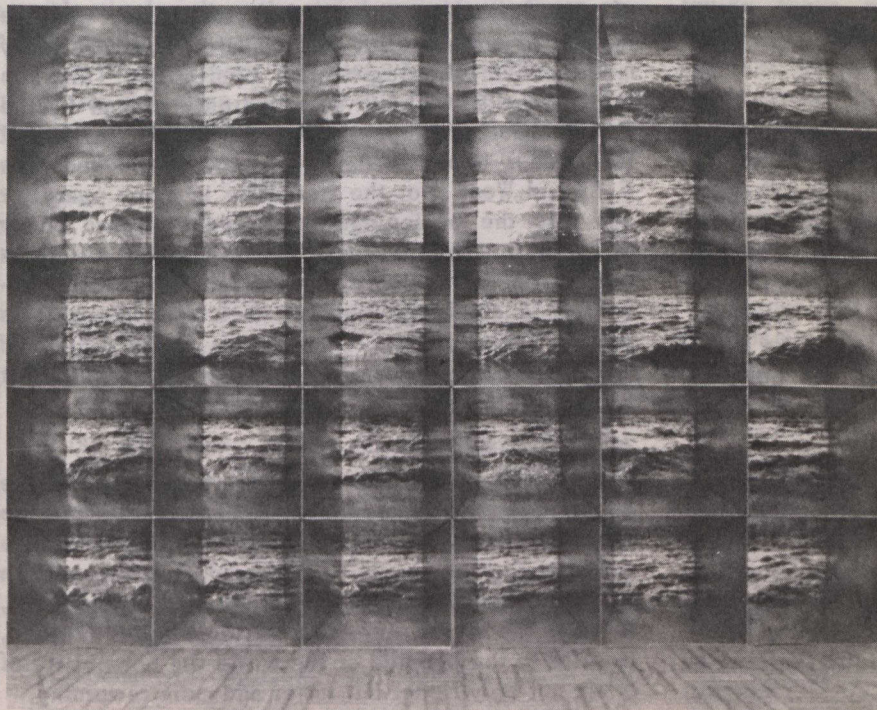
The artist places no reliance on pleasing variations in colour, form or texture. His work is an exploration and a questioning of all pictorial values.

Mr. Snow was born in 1929, and besides Toronto, he has lived in Winnipeg, Montreal and Chicoutimi, the birthplace of his mother, the former Carmen Lévesque. In 1962, he established himself in New



CARLA BLEY

Carla Bley National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa  
(Offset lithograph and relief print on paper.)



York, where he still lives and where he has achieved increasing success. His first exhibition was held in 1957 at Toronto's Isaacs Gallery.

His selection as Canada's sole representative at the Venice Biennial won immediate and enthusiastic support from his fellow artists. With but two or three exceptions, the works exhibited have all been completed in the last three years.

The exhibition is accompanied by screenings of three of the artist's 16 mm. films: *1968-1969*; *One Second in Montreal*; and *Breakfast*.

← Atlantic

(Photographic prints, tinned metal and wood.)

The Canada Council Collection, Ottawa

## NEW CAR SALES

One out of every five passenger cars sold in Canada in June was manufactured outside North America. Purchasers paid an average of \$2,518 for cars from overseas; and \$3,629 for North American products.

June sales of overseas cars increased 14.8 per cent in units and 16.5 per cent in value over the June 1969 figure, while sales of North American cars decreased by 9.1 per cent and 8.1 per cent.

In the first 6 months of 1970, 20.7 per cent more passenger cars from overseas were sold in Canada than in the first half of 1969 – a dollar-volume increase of 23.8 per cent. Corresponding figures for North American cars show a drop of 22.2 per cent in units and 21.9 per cent in value.

## TOTAL SALES DOWN

June was the seventh consecutive month in which total new motor vehicle sales were below those of the corresponding month of the previous year. The 83,172 new vehicles sold were 5.6 percent fewer than in June 1969, and their value (\$305.7 million) was 4.3 percent lower. Passenger cars sales declined 5.1 per cent in units and 5.2 per cent in value from the June 1969 level, while commercial vehicle sales decreased 8.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent.

January-to-June total vehicle sales of 413,397 units were down 16.3 per cent; the value was down 15.3 per cent to \$1,521.8 million from the corresponding period of 1969.

The average price paid in Canada for Canadian and U.S. passenger cars from January to June was \$3,632, an increase of 4 per cent from the first half of 1969, while that for overseas cars rose 2.6 per cent to \$2,493.

## CANADA AND THE WORLD FEDERALISTS (Continued from P. 2)

an example of how problems that have been with us for years can be faced by co-operative action. A declaration of principles of co-operation and friendly relations among states, is likely to be proclaimed as part of the anniversary celebrations in October after seven years of study and debate by a special UN Committee. This declaration could have great influence as an authoritative interpretation of the basic Charter principles regulating the relations between states.

## LAW OF THE SEA

Of special interest to Canada, with a coastline said to be the longest on earth, is the Law of the Sea. The United Nations is on the verge of reaching agreement on a set of principles to govern the exploration and exploitation of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Canada has long been an innovator in this field, and our new Act of Parliament establishing a pollution zone in the Arctic, not for our benefit only, but for the sake of all mankind is an example of state practice that will lead, we are

confident, to international agreement and new international law.

The threat to the Arctic ecology posed by the possibility of oil spillage in the frigid Arctic waters is only one in a long list of threats posed to our new physical environment by our uncontrolled exploitation of the world's resources. It is hard to believe that our search for the economic betterment of our peoples has, as a by-product, opened the possibility and the very real threat of the destruction of our environment. We find ourselves in a rapidly-accelerating situation, faced with a threat that is increasing in a geometrical rather than an arithmetical progression. In the technologically-advanced nations we have to find, as a matter of the utmost urgency, means to recapture the purity of the atmosphere, the waters and the earth. In the developing countries ways must be found to achieve the benefits of technological advance without paying the price of a polluted environment. The world community, and individual nations, have very hard choices to face. I pray that we will face them and meet in a straightforward way the challenges they pose. It is in this framework of urgency, if not crisis, that the United Nations Conference on the environment will meet in Stockholm....

Canada, is a peace-loving and a peace-seeking nation. Canada is not founded in the blood of revolution, but upon agreement reached after years of discussion and compromise. It lives by discussion and compromise. We hold passionately that the world's problems are not to be solved by armed conflict or sterile confrontation, but by quiet, steady, peaceful negotiation. This is a belief we share with you and your organization, Mr. Chairman. And we have faith. There are signs that the Seventies may be the decade of negotiation, as the Sixties, tragically, was the decade of confrontation and conflict. I have already mentioned the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks: in recent weeks we have seen a treaty signed by the Federal German Republic and the Soviet Union that is a most hopeful augury of *détente* between the East and West. For the first time in many years we can see the beginnings of progress toward peace talks in the Middle East. The signs that China is coming out of a long period of isolation, while presenting a challenge, must be welcomed since it is totally unrealistic to contemplate world order and world security without the full participation of that ancient culture and powerful modern state.

## MUTUAL AIM

If the coming years see the relaxation of tension the world needs so desperately they will also see the freeing of vast resources now locked up in sterile confrontation, resources that should be put to work to recapture and safeguard our threatened environment, to meet the urgent needs of the developing nations, to offer to the peoples of the world the possibility of a life not only richer but fuller and more rewarding.

This, in the end, Mr. Chairman, is surely the aim of your Association. It is Canada's aim, too.