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New stage in Canada/United States relations calls for consultative approach

In an address to the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs on January 23, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen discussed "one of the most important themes of Canadian foreign policy, namely Canada/United States relations".

The Minister first reviewed Canada's general approach to external relations, pointing out that one of the most important conclusions of the 1970 foreign policy review was that Canadian foreign policy was an extension abroad of domestic policy. "The objectives of foreign policy must be relevant to Canadian national needs and interests if it is to attract the support of the Canadian people," he said.



Allan J. MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Two major points of concern were linked with this conclusion — one was the question of maintaining national unity, the other was the "very complicated problem of living distinct from but in harmony with the world's most powerful nation, the United States... the problem is to manage the relationship in such a way as not to undermine Canadian national identity and independence".

Mr. MacEachen pointed out that Canada/U.S. trade amounted to about \$40

billion a year and that, while the U.S. provided the market for 67 per cent of Canadian exports and supplied 69 per cent of our imports, Canada took 21 per cent of U.S. exports and supplied 25 per cent of U.S. imports. He said that the U.S. market absorbed up to 35 per cent of all goods produced in Canada and that, by contrast, Canada bought less than 2 per cent of all goods produced in the U.S. "By the end of 1971," he continued, "U.S. investors controlled 27 per cent of the assets of all non-financial Canadian corporations. In some key industries the U.S. control is over 75 per cent. Canadian direct investors in the U.S. own less than one half of 1 per cent of U.S. corporate assets."

Figures like these, said the Minister, "brought home to us the need to reconsider our relations with the U.S. in order that we Canadians might determine where we should be going."

The Third Option

Of three options considered in 1972 by the Canadian Government (maintenance of the *status quo*; closer integration with the U.S.; and strengthening of the economy and other aspects of national life in order to secure our independence) Canada had chosen the third and with it, said Mr. MacEachen, "we have chosen to develop a comprehensive, long-term strategy intended to give direction to specific policies and programs which will reduce Canadian vulnerability to the magnetic pull of the U.S."

The Minister emphasized that this decision did "not entail isolationism or protectionism". "On the contrary," he said, "it really means a greater involvement for Canada in the rest of the world. It is definitely not anti-American. The decision to adopt the Third Option was taken in the knowledge that our links with the U.S. represent our most important external relationship."

To reduce the "vulnerability to continentalism", Canada had sought to strengthen relations with Europe and Japan. Mr. MacEachen spoke of the

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meetings between the Prime Ministers of Canada and Japan and of the Prime Minister's visits to Europe.

"But having said all this," declared Mr. MacEachen, "I must insist on one central point: our efforts to diversify our relations mean that we seek not to supplant but to supplement relations with the U.S. Indeed, it is obvious that relations with the U.S. will remain the most important that this country possesses. Our purpose is to strengthen Canada in order to create a more balanced, a more reciprocal and thus a healthier relationship between two independent partners."

More mature relations emerging

Mr. MacEachen said that since the early Seventies a new period had begun in Canada/U.S. relations and that the change had involved the ending of the "special relationship" between the two countries.

He continued as follows:

"...What is being developed is a more mature relationship. It is one which permits us to maintain close ties, to co-operate fully on bilateral and multi-lateral matters, is of mutual benefit and yet leaves each country free to pursue its national interest consistent with its international obligations.

"It is plain that Canada and the United States have entered upon a new period in their bilateral relations. It is one in which the emphasis is on a clear-eyed appreciation of the national interest and in which there is no room for false assumptions or illusions. Each Government will have to make hard decisions in line with its own perception of the national interest, decisions with which the other may find it difficult to concur.

The oil situation

"On the oil-export issue we feel we have demonstrated our willingness to assist the U.S. as far as possible consistent with our own national needs. There were strong objections from some quarters in the U.S. that American interests were being abused. But we could not be expected to sacrifice our own needs to meet the oil-consumption requirements of the U.S. I might add here that at least with respect to the oil-pricing issue, recent U.S. action would appear to have gone a long way towards removing this irritant. Similarly, Canada's desire to develop min-

eral resources at her own pace and to encourage further processing before export is not necessarily in accord with American interests which appear to tend towards the rapid exploitation of known resources, accelerated exploration of new resources and increased imports of resources in their raw form.

"Yet, the two countries are becoming increasingly interdependent and the issues between them accordingly greater in number and complexity. In these circumstances, relations are likely to become more, not less, difficult. As interaction increases, conflicts of interest and differences of view are bound to develop. Both Governments are becoming increasingly involved in a wide range of domestic social and economic activities many of which turn out to have foreign policy implications. Two years ago federal financial assistance was extended under the DREE program to the Michelin Tire Corporation to locate in Nova Scotia. This was regarded by many in the U.S. as an attempt to subsidize an export industry, and as a consequence the U.S. applied countervailing duties on this Canadian export. This is a striking example of how a domestic program, in this instance one designed to remedy regional economic disparities, can become an issue in our relations with the U.S.

"Although this new period in our relations with the U.S. will be complex and at times difficult, our approach to it should be positive. The fact is that fundamentally the relationship is a healthy one. We must remember that Canada and the U.S. continue to share similar views, and co-operate closely, on a whole range of important international issues. Our perceptions of what the new political and economic international environment requires have many points in common. Also we are each other's best friend by choice and circumstance and we will remain so.

Importance of consultation

"To respond to this new situation there is a new pattern developing in the management of our relationship which, in my view, will help to promote harmony and is in keeping with the new character of that relationship. It consists of analysis of the particular national interest to be served, followed by consultation, discussion or negotia-

tion with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable settlement of the particular problem. One of the most important ingredients in this process is that of regular consultation and discussion.

"In this connection I want to emphasize the importance of advance consultation. It seems to me that the sensible way of doing business is to notify the U.S. whenever possible of our intentions in advance of our taking major decisions on matters affecting U.S. interests and where appropriate to provide an opportunity for advance consultations. Naturally, we would expect the U.S. authorities to treat us in the same way whenever they are about to take action which would affect our interests. This practice corresponds to the more mature and complex stage that our relationship has now reached. It would help to diminish fears and misunderstandings on both sides. In short, it is an important way of keeping our relations with the U.S. in a healthy condition.

* * * *

Trading with the Enemy Act

"Another kind of issue on which some progress has to be made with the U.S. is the problem posed by the United States Trading with the Enemy Act and in particular the United States Cuban Assets Control Regulations administered under the Act. This Act, which serves to deter Canadian companies which are subsidiaries of U.S. firms from conducting normal export business with Cuba, clearly has extra-territorial effect. You will be aware of the recent cases illustrating this problem. Although Canada is not the only country affected, the extent of U.S. business interests in Canada makes it a particular factor in Canada/U.S. relations. Clearly Canada cannot accept extra-territorial application of the laws of any other nation.

"This problem has been discussed periodically by successive Canadian and U.S. Governments without a resolution satisfactory to Canada. If consultation is to be used in this instance, as I think it should be, it would be our objective that the outcome would be that the companies doing business in Canada would not be deterred by U.S. law or by corporate policy made in the U.S. from doing normal export business. Indeed I have initiated discussions with the United States authorities with a view to find-

The passing of Charlotte Whitton

Charlotte Whitton, the first woman mayor of a Canadian city and the first woman to hold any civic office in Ottawa, died of congestive heart failure in the capital on January 25. She was in her seventy-ninth year.

Dr. Whitton, who had been in retirement for two years because of a broken hip, served Ottawa for more than 20 years, first as controller in 1950, then mayor (1951, 1952, 1954, 1960 and 1962), alderman (1966) and regional councillor, until she retired.

An outspoken and often controversial figure, she once summed up her own philosophy in her mother's words: "Children, you don't have to fight. But if someone wants to scrap it's your Christian duty to meet them half way."



Charlotte Whitton, during one of her terms as Mayor of Ottawa in 1956.

Born in Renfrew, Ontario, Charlotte Elizabeth Hezeltyne Whitton was the daughter of John Whitton, of Yorkshire descent and Elizabeth Langan Whitton, of Irish extraction. She entered Queen's University, Kingston, with scholarships in six subjects and left in 1918 with a master's degree in English, history and pedagogy. Hockey, in which she excelled, was a favourite sport. Her photo caption in a Queen's year-book states: "She will brook no tarrying; where she comes the winds must stir."

This diminutive, aggressive woman

was well known as a fighter and a tough opponent in all her endeavours.

"She was never at a loss for words, usually the right words, and very often the last," said another former Ottawa mayor, now Judge Kenneth Fogarty. Of herself she once announced publicly: "I've been the best mayor this city ever had." During her tenure, a new city hall was constructed, bridges built, sewage treatment improved and the Ottawa Queensway highway got under way.

Her numerous disagreements with city aldermen and controllers frequently made national headlines. At one meeting which she had dominated she suddenly snapped: "Speak up gentlemen, I am not opposed to male participation in government." At another, she physically attacked a controller after a remark which she interpreted as insulting her spinsterhood. Asked later if she minded the publicity incurred by the incident she said, "Of course I don't mind the publicity. I won the fight."

Varied career

During her career, Dr. Whitton was a social worker, writer lecturer, the first executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, Assessor to the Commission on Child Protection of the League of Nations, Geneva; delegate to the Social Questions Commission and, during the Second World War, a Government consultant on the transportation of British children to Canada.

Miss Whitton first became known in 1947, when *New Liberty* magazine published an article called "Babies for Export", based on her report that Canadian children being supported by welfare were being placed in the United States. She had been conducting a welfare survey in Alberta; the Alberta government sued the writer, Miss Whitton and the magazine for libel. The charges were suspended at the opening of the trial and a provincial royal commission, which investigated the situation, made 32 recommendations, one of which was that placing welfare children in the U.S. be stopped.

Many are the tales of what sometimes were called her "Whitticisms". Once, when she was mayor, she met the Lord Mayor of London at a public function. Both were wearing their ceremonial chains of office. In Dr. Whitton's words: "When he leaned over to sniff

a rose I was wearing on an evening gown he asked coyly, 'If I smell your rose will you blush?' And I leaned forward and replied, 'If I pull your chain will you flush?'"

Always encouraging women to enter public life she said: "Whatever women do they must do twice as well as men to be thought half as good." Then she added: "Luckily, it's not that difficult."

In 1972, the City of Ottawa named the council chamber Whitton Hall. In expressing appreciation for the honour, Dr. Whitton couldn't resist recalling how once the Ottawa council had nearly named a sewage-treatment plant after her.

Charlotte Elizabeth Whitton, O.C., C.B.E., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., chosen six times as "Canada's Woman of the Year", was given the first lying-in-state ceremony ever for a former mayor, and a civic funeral on January 27. The Right Reverend William Robinson, Anglican Bishop of Ottawa, who conducted the service, described her in his eulogy as a woman of many personalities and many talents, a person of many friends who drew admiration even from those who opposed her. "And," he said, "long before anyone was talking about women's lib, she was women's lib incarnate."

Mrs. Jules Léger, wife of the Governor General, and Leader of the Opposition Robert Stanfield were among those who attended the service. Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker was one of 12 honorary pallbearers.

Canada supports goals of International Women's Year

The Prime Minister made the following statement to the House of Commons on January 22:

...As this session of Parliament reconvenes, we are entering not only a new year, but a unique and special period — International Women's Year.

International Women's Year, 1975, was proclaimed by the United Nations. It is a year which has three goals — peace, development and equality. Canada, as a member nation, has undertaken a substantial program of support for this special year; through legislation, through funding of groups and organizations, through the promotion

of equality within Federal Government departments and agencies and, through the promotion of a national awareness of the current status of women....

Discrimination against women is in some ways comparable to discrimination against society's other disadvantaged groups, it is not always overt. In fact, as both provincial and federal governments work to introduce legislation that provides equal rights in many areas, the acts of discrimination themselves often become more subtle and insidious.

Importance of attitudes

The crucial and necessary changes are frequently required in areas where no legislation can ever be introduced — in attitudes. Yet, it is attitudes that often mitigate against equal treatment for women and men. During International Women's Year it is hoped that all the people of Canada will work towards making equality a reality, by truly recognizing women and men as equals.

Real freedom of opportunity for women will come when society recognizes that women have the same right to pursue whatever goals they may individually choose — be that goal centred on home and family, or career, or a combination of such goals. This equality of opportunity can only come about when all Canadians recognize women as full and equal contributors to our society.

International Women's Year is a year in which we can acknowledge the major contributions which women have made to Canada's social, cultural, political and economic development. It is also a time to ensure that, as women choose new roles, the doorways are opened so that they may continue to make such contributions.

It would, however, be unrealistic to assume that full equality will be achieved in just one year. It is for this reason that International Women's Year, while being a special year, must not be regarded as an end in itself, but must be seen in the context of the Government's on-going program to improve the status of women. This work must be — and will be — continued beyond 1975, until equality exists in fact, as well as in law, and Canadian women are recognized and accepted as equal partners with Canadian men in the building of our nation.

West Coast tanker traffic discussed in Washington

United States and Canadian officials met in Washington, D.C., on January 17 to discuss mutual problems related to the expected increase in oil transport and refining on the Pacific Coast. How to assure that marine transit and refining of oil in the Puget Sound/Straits of Juan de Fuca area could be accomplished with the least amount of environmental damage was the main topic, and both sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress in bilateral efforts to ensure protection of the environment in this area.

Plans for joint vessel traffic management systems in the Puget Sound/Juan de Fuca area were reviewed and it was announced that a voluntary traffic-separation plan would go into effect on March 1, which was developed and implemented jointly by the two countries. Proposed offshore routes to be used by tankers from Alaska to West Coast ports were discussed.

Research co-ordination

U.S. representatives tabled a draft report on present and proposed United States scientific investigations in the Juan de Fuca/Puget Sound area; Canadians had tabled a similar report at the committee's previous meeting in Ottawa. It was agreed that technical representatives would assess the compatibility of existing research programs in both countries and that the committee would make recommendations to the Governments early this spring on priorities and joint co-ordination of research activities.

Also discussed were questions on liability and compensation for oil spills. Both sides undertook to provide soon detailed responses to questions regarding legislation. U.S. officials noted that further legislation affecting this may soon be introduced.

A study by the State of Washington on the feasibility of establishing offshore petroleum transfer facilities in the state's coastal waters was described in detail. The study outlines several alternatives to tanker traffic into Puget Sound, including terminals at or near Port Angeles, Washington on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. A representative from the State of Washington also raised a number of alternatives to increased oil-tanker traffic.

B.C. oil refining

U.S. officials inquired about the status of Canada's plans for additional oil-refining in British Columbia. Canadians stated that consideration of any expansion of refinery capacity was at an early stage. In any event, the expanded facilities under consideration are expected to be supplied by pipeline and therefore should be fully compatible with the present bilateral effort to protect the marine environment in the region. U.S. officials also noted that increased shortfalls of Canadian natural gas and crude oil increased requirements for tanker traffic to meet energy requirements in the U.S.

Examination of technical aspects of these problems will continue between the agencies concerned.

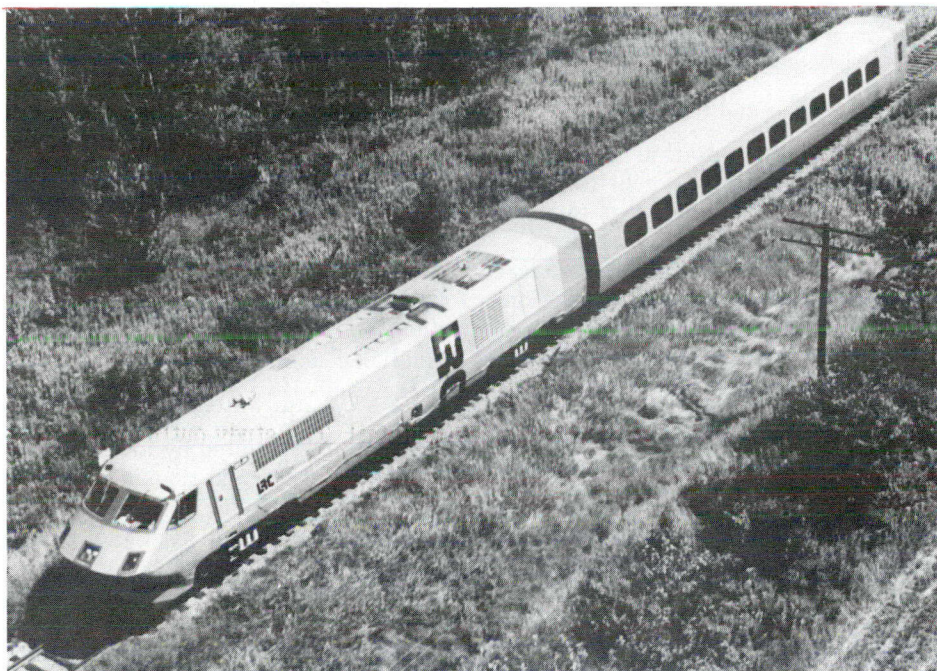
Speedy new passenger train developed by Canadian consortium

The pre-production locomotive and coach of a new high-speed passenger train built by the Canadian consortium of Alcan Canada Products Limited, Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, (Dofasco) and MLW Industries, is undergoing extensive running tests on mainline tracks.

The train, designated LRC (for lightweight, rapid, comfortable) is designed to operate economically as a basic unit of one locomotive and five coaches which can be used as a "push-pull" train with ten coaches or made up in

other configurations. Lightness, low centre of gravity and a suspension system that uses electronic sensors and hydraulic cylinders to bank the coaches on curves for maximum passenger comfort, are the basic elements of the design.

As conceived by its designers and backers (including the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, which is sharing the development cost to the extent of \$2.5 million through its Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology), the LRC train



Speed and economy are the two main features of the LRC. The pre-produc-

tion locomotive and coach (above) was photographed recently during tests.

will compete with air travel when all factors of comfort, convenience, time downtown-to-downtown and frequency of service, are considered.

Because of its light weight and compact, streamlined contour, the train accelerates rapidly and maintains speeds in the 120-mph range with a comparatively small outlay of power.

Comfort round the curves

Powered banking, the most significant element of the train's engineering, is built into the suspension system to take passengers comfortably round curves at speeds of some 35 to 40 percent faster than is possible with conventional equipment. The hydraulic system permits tilting of coaches as much as 10 degrees from the perpendicular and is activated by sensors that nullify the centrifugal forces which push passengers toward the side of the train. The LRC system holds lateral pressures at a painless 0.05g or less, leaving passengers upright and relaxed in their seats, as in a banking airplane, while the train averages speeds of more than 100 mph between cities.

The application of powered banking for rapid negotiation of curves enables the LRC to yield high average speed and optimum comfort with low power requirements. Members of the LRC joint venture are confident that by ex-

plotting this advantage and the advantages gained by minimizing weight and using economical diesel electric power, they can produce rapid, comfortable transportation at lower than competitive operating costs.

Appearance

The coach, which has large windows, has a low, streamlined appearance. The skin-like structure of aluminum, 84 feet long, is two feet lower than a conventional train.

Each coach has a vestibule at one end, and a diaphragm closure between cars makes it possible to leave the end doors open to allow the unimpeded movement of passengers through the train when it is moving. A one-level floor through the length of each coach and the narrow columns between the windows are two features that allow maximum variety in the density and placement of seating.

Soundproofing factor

Special attention was given to the problem of soundproofing by LRC engineers, who used the services of Cominco and Montreal universities and the sound chamber of the National Research Council in Ottawa, in its development. For its effectiveness it depends partly on cushioning, partly on insulation.

There are no direct metal-to-metal lines into the interior of the LRC coach. The floors rest on neoprene pads. Sound insulating material and a vapour barrier surround the entire interior. Over the trucks, always a major source of road noise and vibration, there is a shield of sheet lead which was found after experiment to be one of the most effective damping agents.

Jacques Guillon Designers, Inc. of Montreal, were commissioned to collaborate with Alcan and MLW to develop the exterior design of the train and interior *décor* of the prototype coach.

Pearson memoirs honoured

Mike: The Memoirs of the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson (volumes 1 and 2), have won the Albert B. Corey award for the best work in Canada/United States relations.

The Corey prize is given jointly by the Canadian Historical Association and the American Historical Association every two years. The books, which were published during 1972 and 1973 by the University of Toronto Press, were cited by the judges for their distinguished contribution to the understanding of Canada/U.S. relations in which the late Mr. Pearson, as ambassador, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Canadian prime minister, "had played such a notable personal role".

The prize was presented to Mrs. Pearson in Ottawa by Professor Robert Bothwell, Canadian chairman of the joint committee of both associations. In accepting the award, Mrs. Pearson remarked that her husband would have been "immensely pleased" both because of the subject of the prize and because he had always considered himself an historian — his first profession.

Representing the Canadian Historical Association were its past president Professor Sydney Wise of Carleton University, vice-president Professor Jacques Monet of Ottawa University and Professor David Farr, also of Carleton, one of the judges. John Munro and Alex Inglis, research associates and editors of the volumes, who were cited for their valuable contribution to the memoirs, were also present, as were other members of the Pearson family.

Grant to Fiji university

Canada will finance a \$5.5-million building for a School of Natural Resources at the University of the South Pacific (USP), Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, announced recently.

The grant, from the Canadian International Development Agency, will cover the planning, design, construction and equipping of the new building, located in Suva, Fiji. Planning will begin almost immediately, and by 1978 completed facilities should be available to accommodate the full range of science courses offered at the USP, and to handle any likely expansion in the foreseeable future.

Since the university opened in 1968, the School of Natural Resources has occupied temporary buildings, many of which are unsuitable for science teaching.

The School of Natural Resources will substantially increase the university's facility to meet the needs of the people of the South Pacific region for more highly trained manpower.

Alberta industry mission to Sweden

At the invitation of the Swedish Minister of Industry and Commerce, a team of specialists from the province of Alberta took part in a seminar and tour of industry in southwest Sweden last month.

Premier Olaf Palme of Sweden, during his visit to Canada last autumn, approved the idea of a seminar in Stockholm early in 1975 to inform Swedish industry and Government officials of recent developments in Alberta.

The mission consisted of leading officials from the Alberta Departments

of Highways and Transport, Industry and Commerce, and Mines and Minerals, Alberta Gas Trunk Lines Co. Ltd., the Alberta Steel Industry and *Oilweek* magazine.

At the express invitation of Dr. John Edstrom, President of Norrbottens Jarhverk, A.B., the group was taken on a tour of Steel Works, 80, at Lulea, 60 miles from the Arctic Circle; it is Sweden's largest industrial expansion project. The northerly position of this major project is of particular interest since the location is subject to conditions even more demanding than Alberta's North. The wide-ranging socio-economic effects of this development on the area of Lulea was of much interest to the visitors.

Following the Lulea tour, the Canadians took part in a seminar in Stockholm on January 15 to inform Swedish businessmen, government representatives and investment officials of current and expected developments in Alberta, with emphasis on industrial opportunities and the general economic climate.

The province hopes that Swedish companies will organize a similar mission to Alberta during the year to examine opportunities for future investment and trade, particularly joint ventures, licensing agreements, exchange of technology and co-participation in market development.

Multilingualism over bilingualism

Federal funds should be made available to teach languages other than French and English from the pre-school level through university, the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism recommends.

The Council's recommendations — based on an interim report after an initial period of study and operation — were released by Council Chairman, Julius Koteles, after the summary report had been authorized for release by John Munro, Minister responsible for Multiculturalism.

In a broad range of recommendations the Council pressed for language training as part of a major program aimed at retention of languages other than English and French and the development of cultures by Canada's non-official language groups.

But the Council confirmed strong support for bilingualism as defined in the Official Languages Act. It regards bilingualism and multiculturalism as entirely complementary policies.

Other recommendations

Programs to overcome inequities of opportunity for ethno-cultural groups and to preserve and develop Canada's multicultural heritage were among other recommendations for the future.

Included in short-term priorities cited by the Council in its recommendations were: establishment of community cultural centres assisted by low-interest, Central Mortgage and Housing financing where a definite need has been demonstrated; support for the ethnic press; reduced postal rates for all community newspapers, especially ethnic publications.

The Council also recommended that the CBC expand its programming into languages other than English and French.

Canada/United States relations

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ing a satisfactory solution to this problem.

"You will be aware that amendments to the Combines Investigation Act are currently before the House of Commons. When passed, these amendments will enable the Restrictive Business Practices Commission to issue directives prohibiting Canadian companies from obeying foreign laws and orders.

"It is our hope that this will solve a large part of the problem. What is needed, in addition, is a change in U.S. law and practice so that Canadian companies will be able to pursue normal export business in a manner consistent with Canadian law and policy.

"To sum up, we are in a new stage in our relations with the U.S. These relations are fundamentally sound but there can be no doubt that this new phase will be more difficult and complex. Hence the need for careful management of our relations by both parties is greater than ever. It is for this reason that I want to conclude with a strong plea for the merits of the consultative approach. For Canada, it is, after all, the only sensible way to conduct business with the U.S., the first among all our partners.

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