

Bulletin

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PRESIDENT NIXON IN CANADA



Secretary of State William Rogers and President Richard Nixon of the United States, confer with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and National Defence Minister Edgar Benson of Canada, during the President's recent visit to Ottawa.

The President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon paid a two-day state visit to Ottawa, from April 13 to 15, during which Mr. Nixon and Prime Minister Trudeau signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the result of recommendations by the International Joint Commission, which has been investigating the problem of pollution in the Lakes since 1964.

The presidential party, which included U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Mr. Nixon's adviser Henry A. Kissinger, arrived aboard a U.S. Air Force jet at Ottawa's Uplands Airport, where they were greeted by Governor-General and Mrs. Michener and Mr. Trudeau. Replying to welcoming remarks by Mr. Michener, Mr. Nixon spoke of the closeness of Canada and the U.S. as neighbours and pledged that his country would continue to treat Canada as an in-

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dependent nation of North America. "We respect the separate Canadian identity," he declared, and "we respect the right of the Canadian people to pursue, in their own way, their own destiny." He remembered, too, the "significant" fact that Mr. Trudeau had been the first foreign head of state to visit him in Washington after his inauguration.

The same evening, the President and his entourage were the guests of honour at a state dinner at Government House. Among the more than 100 guests were members of the Cabinet and their wives. In a tribute to Mr. Nixon, the Governor General said, "...You have given leadership to a long-sighted transformation of America's foreign relations and role in the world. The full measure of your initiative in

the military, political and economic fields is just beginning to be recognized, together with their implications for the peace and well-being of people everywhere.

"In the case of Canada and the United States, I have no doubt that they will help us in defining anew the many areas where our desires and our policies converge.

"At a time when both Canada and the U.S. are adjusting to a world in transition, it is a happy omen to have you and Mrs. Nixon in our midst, an omen of enduring and advantageous new relationships to come."

In response to a toast during dinner, President
(Continued on P. 6)

GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

In a ceremony in the Confederation Room of the West Block of the Parliament Buildings, the Agreement was signed on behalf of the United States by President Richard M. Nixon and the Secretary of State, William Rogers, and on behalf of Canada by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp.

To fulfil commitments under the Agreement, Canada and the province of Ontario agreed last August to carry out by the end of 1975 a \$250-million accelerated program to construct municipal sewage treatment facilities in the Lower Lakes area.

On the United States side, it is expected that about \$2 billion will be spent for municipal sewage treatment facilities during the next five years in the Great Lakes basin.

The programs which the two countries commit themselves to carry out include:

- Completion or near-completion by 1975 in all municipalities of effective waste treatment facilities, including the removal of phosphorus.
- Reduction of tonnage loadings of phosphorus to certain levels in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.
- Effective control of industrial waste discharges.
- Maintenance of a joint contingency plan to deal with spills of oil or other hazardous polluting substances.
- Strengthening of regulations to control discharges of sewage, garbage and other waste from vessels.
- Studies aimed at the development of strengthened regulations to reduce the risk of accidental spills by improving navigation systems, improving ship design and construction and requiring higher standards of operation and manning of vessels.
- Strengthening of regulations aimed at reducing accidental discharges of oil and other hazardous polluting substances from on-shore facilities, including oil refineries and other chemical industry complexes.
- Studies aimed at reducing pollution from dredging operations.

In addition, the International Joint Commission is

being asked to undertake two major studies:

- A study of water quality in Lake Huron and Lake Superior, with recommendations on measures needed to protect the purity of the water in these lakes.
- A study of water pollution from land drainage, forestry and agricultural sources, with recommendations for programs and measures to reduce pollution from these sources.

The Agreement requires the two countries to take measures to ensure that water quality is preserved where that quality has not yet been damaged by pollution. This requirement is especially important for Lake Superior and Lake Huron, where the existing quality of the water in most places is well above the conditions prescribed by the "objectives".

The Agreement also provides that each country will retain the same rights and obligations it enjoys under the Boundary Waters Treaty and under international law. This means that, while pollution discharges from the more populated United States side may necessarily be higher for some time, the Agreement does not accord to the United States any greater "right" than to Canada to discharge a larger amount of pollution into the water.

The International Joint Commission is given a new and stronger role in scrutinizing the implementation of each country's programs and monitoring the response of the lakes. The Agreement specifically empowers the Commission to make its findings public at its own discretion and requests the Commission to make recommendations to the governments, as required, for improvements in their abatement programs, as well as in the water quality objectives for the lakes. To assist in carrying out these new duties, the Commission will set up a Great Lakes board that will include federal, provincial and state representatives. The Commission is also authorized to establish a new regional office in the Great Lakes area.

The Agreement is a dynamic instrument providing for continuous review. It is designed readily to incorporate more effective programs and higher objectives to take into account new scientific findings or developments in technology as these emerge.

UNCTAD DELEGATION

Mr. Paul Martin, Leader of the Government in the Senate, led the Canadian delegation to the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its opening in Santiago on April 13. The meeting, at which delegations from more than 130 states and UN representatives are present, will end during the third week in May.

UNCTAD is the organization within the United Nations responsible for the promotion of trade with a view to encouraging development, particularly among the developing countries. The first UNCTAD was held in Geneva in 1964; Mr. Paul Martin also led the Canadian delegation to that Conference.

Questions of access for products of the developing world to markets of industrialized countries, possible special measures to assist the least-developed of the developing countries, and recent developments in the international monetary system are among the main items on the agenda.

Senator Martin remained in Santiago for the opening period of the Conference. Following his departure, the Canadian Ambassador to Venezuela, Mr. D.S. McPhail, leads the delegation. Other members of the delegation include J.M. Rochon, E.J. Bergbusch, G.M. Schuthe, L.J. Leavey, Miss M.C. Fletcher, D.A. Roberts, Mrs. H.Y. Catley-Carlson, C. Mercier, J.M. Robinson, and G.C. King.

EXPANDED AVIATION SYSTEM IN ONTARIO

An expansion program at three airports in Southwestern Ontario will begin this year when facilities at the Hamilton, London and Windsor airports will be substantially enlarged as part of an aviation system for southwestern Ontario, which includes Toronto International Airport at Malton and the new international airport to be built 30 miles northeast of Toronto.

The Federal Government has noted that local air-services in the productive southwestern region of Ontario have been hampered to some extent by runways and facilities less than adequate for unrestricted operation of certain of the larger aircraft.

A prime object of these extensive improvements will be better domestic services for the public, as well as the capacity of these airports to handle long-haul charter and international flight.

Eventually short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) aircraft may be introduced into the system, depending on the outcome of a pilot program being instituted between Montreal and Ottawa.

In view of the current need and future demands of the southwestern Ontario market, a two-phase program will be introduced:

- (1) improvements to facilities at the existing regional airports at Hamilton, London and Windsor to meet

- immediate and short-term needs for improved services; and
- (2) commencement of studies to assess the demand for air services in southwestern Ontario and to determine the best method of meeting this demand.

The total area of southwestern Ontario, excluding Toronto, is expected to generate six to eight million passengers annually by 1985 and 17 to 25 million by the year 2000. A study of the long-term requirements will be undertaken while the improvements at Hamilton, London and Windsor are under way.

The expansion of facilities in the southwestern region will encourage more direct flights into these three airports and make air passengers in the surrounding areas less dependent on the airports at Malton and the northeastern site.

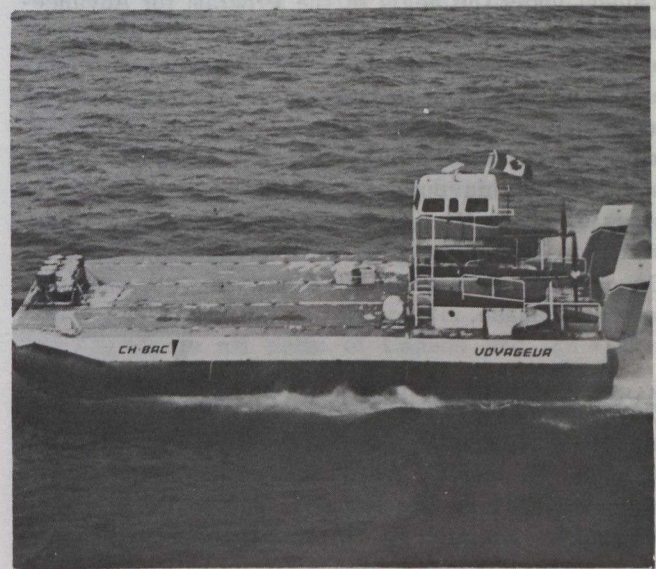
The extension of runways and other improved facilities will also accommodate aircraft that were previously unable to land there. New wide-bodied aircraft such as the 747, DC-10 and L1011 will be able to use these new facilities.

NEW HOVERCRAFT

The Ministry of Transport has placed an order for the second production model of the 25-ton payload air-cushion vehicle known as the *Voyageur*.

The \$1,114,400-craft, which is scheduled for delivery this spring, will be assigned a variety of special tasks in areas ranging from the Great Lakes to the remote Northwest.

The first vehicle produced, equipped with two General Electric LM100 engines, made its first flight last November, and is at present undergoing certification at Toronto Island. The second, which is the



Bell Aerospace Canada Ltd.

The Voyageur, new hovercraft for the Ministry of Transport

basic production model, equipped with the Twin Pac ST 6 United Aircraft of Canada engines, was due at the end of April. This is the first ACV specifically designed for the Arctic environment, although it is suitable for use in all climatic conditions.

SPECIFICATIONS AND USE

The *Voyageur* is basically a self-propelled cargo-deck that rides on a cushion of air. It is thus able to cross water, land, snow, ice and marshy areas. Sixty-five feet by 36 feet, the craft is unique in that it is based on a simple flat-bed configuration of modular units that permit it to be transported by air in the C130 freighter in three loads, and by rail, road or sea. It has a maximum over-water speed of 50 mph with a nominal payload capacity of 20 tons, plus five tons of fuel with a trade-off potential between the two.

Operated initially by the Northern Transportation Company Limited, under contract with the Transportation Development Agency of the Ministry of Transport, the vehicle will be employed in roles that will include maintenance of aids to navigation. It will also be used for logistical resupply in the Arctic, for search and rescue operations, to carry freight in special areas and for various tasks for other government departments.

The craft will also be available on a commercial basis for limited periods to demonstrate this new technology to the petroleum industry in resource-development schemes. After one year, this particular model of the *Voyageur* will replace some of the older conventional surface vessels in the Western Arctic with the Canadian Coast Guard.

The development of this new type of air-cushion vehicle is a joint venture between the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Bell Aerospace of Canada under the aegis of the Program for Advancement of Industrial Technology for the development of new technology in Canada. The work between MOT and Industry, Trade and Commerce is an example of interdepartmental co-operation. The Canadian Government investment in the industry through PAIT, affirmed by this purchase by MOT, is also an expression of the Ministry's leadership in a new transportation technology, as well as an expression of Government confidence in a new vehicle manufactured in Canada.

MASSEY MEDAL FOR ICE EXPERT

Miss Moira Dunbar, a geographer with the Defence Research Board, has been awarded the Massey Medal by the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for research into Arctic ice conditions. The medal was presented to Miss Dunbar by Governor-General Roland Michener at Government House, Ottawa, on April 4.

Miss Dunbar began her Arctic ice studies when she joined the Board's scientific staff on coming to Canada in 1947. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and obtained a master's degree in geography at Oxford. During the Second World War she was an actress, playing in London and in various provincial centres and also in presentations for the armed forces.

In the course of her studies of Arctic ice, Miss Dunbar has travelled widely throughout the Canadian Arctic both by air and aboard icebreakers. She has contributed important new knowledge on ice-distribution and the interpretation of ice photographs taken both by satellite and by infra-red photography.

In 1969 she was an observer on the Canadian escort icebreaker during the voyage of S.S. *Manhattan* through Canada's Arctic waters. Last winter and again this year, she was engaged in studies of ice conditions in Nares Strait, which separates Ellesmere Island, Canada's northernmost land mass, from Greenland.

Among Miss Dunbar's many accomplishments is the book *Arctic Canada from the Air*, written jointly with another winner of the award, Brigadier General K.R. Greenaway. In addition, Miss Dunbar has been the author of a large number of papers on sea ice, and has been published in the Russian journal *Oceanology*.

S. VIETNAMESE TB CENTRE

One phase of a para-medical assistance program for South Vietnam was brought to a successful conclusion recently when, at an official ceremony, the tuberculosis-control centre at Quang Ngai, was turned over to the Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The project was launched in 1967, with Canada providing part of the construction cost, equipment, medical supplies and advisers, and the Government of South Vietnam being responsible for its operation.

The centre concentrated on preventing the spread of TB as well as treating the disease and provided training for Vietnamese administrative and medical personnel, and practical nursing courses.

During the five years the centre, as part of Canada's development assistance program in South Vietnam, evolved into a fully integrated public health program with assistance from the Canadian Tuberculosis Association and the World Health Organization, among others.

Canada also helped South Vietnam set up, equip and operate a physical rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon, 250 miles northeast of Saigon.

Other Canadian assistance includes organization of immunization programs, emergency hospital units, low-cost housing, public health training, providing food aid and assistance to education.

A QUEBEC SVAPPAAARA BY 1975

Between now and 1975, a new town will be built on the shores of Lake Daviault in New Quebec. Mining of the iron-ore lode in Wright Mountain will be the town's central activity. Quebec Cartier Mining, which has invested some \$350 million, has revealed plans for the future town of Fermont, which will be able to accommodate 6,500 inhabitants.

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE

Designed along the lines of the town of Svappavaara in Swedish Lapland, Fermont will be adapted to its geographical location in the subarctic climate. Situated 500 miles to the north of Montreal near the Quebec-Labrador border, it will be built using the latest techniques in modern town planning. Its chief characteristics will be a southern exposure and a long, curved 2,200-foot building blocking out the cold north winds of winter. Ranging in height from three to five levels, this concrete "windbreak" will contain 350 houses, studios and apartments, a school, a business section, a swimming pool, a restaurant, a library and the town hall, all joined by enclosed and climate-controlled corridors.

In the shelter of the "windbreak" more than 600 homes will be constructed and, although 20 to 25 models will be available, no more than 50 homes of the same type will be built. The bedrooms will have a northern exposure, the family rooms, living rooms and dining rooms a southern exposure, specially designed windows providing them with maximum light. Winter outerwear will be left in a large hall and garages will be near the street, to cut down on snow-clearing. Other characteristics are heated fire hydrants and sidewalks on the north side only; the wind will blow the snow onto the south side where the sun will be able to melt it. Traditional cross-roads will be replaced with T-junctions, thus keeping chances of accidents to a minimum.

Fermont will be located in a region with cold, short summers (about three months), where in winter the temperature can drop to -45°F (-43°C) and lower, and as much as 150 to 200 inches of snow can fall annually.

CHANGES IN WAR ALLOWANCES

Three significant amendments to the War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances regulations were announced recently by Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

The most far-reaching of the new regulations for recipients of War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances is the exemption, as income, of the recently announced cost-of-living increases of Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement. This amend-

ment will benefit some 46,500 veterans and dependants and represents an increase of income of \$2.70 a month for the single recipient or \$5.10 a month for the married recipient when both partners are drawing the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

The second amendment removes the four-month restriction that previously applied to full-time employment if earnings from such employment were to be considered as exempt income. A single recipient will now benefit by an exemption of \$800 on his earned income, regardless of the duration of his employment, and a married recipient will be entitled to an exemption of \$1,200. The result of this change will be that those who are able to take advantage of this provision could now have a total income, if single, of \$2,732 annually, or, if married, of \$4,452. These figures are based on the present annual income ceiling under the Act which are \$1,932 for a single recipient and \$3,252 for a married recipient.

The third amendment covers recipients of Old Age Security benefits who, but for these payments would be eligible for allowances under WVA and CWA legislation and who may wish to live outside Canada. By so doing they could lose their OAS benefits. This amendment now permits these people, before leaving Canada, to replace the income received through OAS with WVA and CWA allowances that can be paid outside Canada.

CANADA-U.S. CRITIC EXCHANGE

A \$5,000-grant to the Music Critics' Association was announced recently by the Canada Council to support an exchange of critics by Canada and the United States. The program, financed by equal grants from the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington and the Canada Council, will provide for exchanges, lasting from one to three months, of music columnists in cities of comparable size. Three critics from each country will participate.

According to the Council's Associate Director, Robert Elie, the purpose of the program is to expose critics and the musical public to fresh situations and critical outlooks.

The Music Critics' Association, which is sponsoring the program, is an organization of professional music critics writing for newspapers and periodicals in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Each Canadian critic taking part in the exchange will handle the full range of critical activity of the host newspaper - reviews, interpretation, interviews, news stories and features. He will continue to receive this salary from his own paper, which will meanwhile have the services of an American critic. His funds for travel and expenses will come from the Canada Council grant.

NEW MARKET FOR CANADIAN WOOD?

A rationalization of building regulations now under way in Japan could make possible the early approval of Canadian timber-frame construction methods and provide a major breakthrough for Canadian lumber and soft-wood construction-grade plywood, according to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

At a press conference with a four-man team of Japanese housing experts who were beginning a two-day visit to Ottawa, an ITC spokesman said mission members were impressed by the high degree of standardization achieved in Canadian wood-construction materials and the fact that only four basic lumber sizes were normally used in house framing. This was in marked contrast to the Japanese practice of using a multitude of sawn-lumber sizes in the building industry.

Last year Canada exported some \$39-million worth of lumber to Japan, which is currently Canada's second-largest lumber market. The acceptance of Canadian timber-frame methods, building codes and standards could substantially change the pattern of Japanese lumber imports, particularly with the concurrent emergence of very large industrialized building firms.

PRESIDENT NIXON IN CANADA

(Continued from P. 2)

Nixon spoke of the U.S. and Canada as neighbours that could settle their problems peacefully. "The world will not be saved," he stated, "by a single nation, but Canada and the United States, by example, can contribute enormously to a new world in which nations can live together in peace, friendship and understanding, maintaining dignity and maintaining their individuality."

On Friday morning, April 14, the President conferred with Mr. Trudeau for some 90 minutes in the Prime Minister's office, after which they joined in the Cabinet room the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Edgar Benson, the Minister of Environment, Mr. Jack Davis, the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. William Rogers, and officials of the White House.

During a full day for the visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon participated in a tree-planting ceremony in the grounds of Government House, a tradition followed by all visiting heads of state (the late President Kennedy had planted a tree in the same area 11 years ago during his visit to Ottawa in 1961.) In the evening the United States party attended a concert by the National Arts Centre Orchestra and the Festival Singers of Toronto at the National Arts Centre, where, as they entered the auditorium, they were greeted by a fanfare

by trumpeters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and by more than 2,000 special guests.

In the afternoon, President Nixon addressed a joint session of both Houses of Parliament — the fifth United States president to do so.

On Saturday morning, April 15, having signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, President Nixon and his party departed from Uplands after a brief farewell ceremony attended by the Governor General and Mrs. Michener and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau.

ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT

President Nixon's address to Parliament follows:

* * * *

"...I feel very much at home in this chamber. I am grateful for the high privilege which your invitation represents.

"I am grateful, too, for this chance to return to Canada and for the opportunity of signing here an historic agreement to restore and protect forever the quality of the Great Lakes we share together. That agreement testifies to the continuing vitality of our unique relation, which has been described so eloquently by the Prime Minister. In discussing that relation today, I wish to do so in a way that has not always been customary when leaders of our countries meet.

"Through the years, our speeches on such occasions have often centred on the decades of unbroken friendship we have enjoyed, and our 4,000 miles of unfortified frontier. In focusing on our peaceful history, they have tended to gloss over the fact that there are real problems between us. They have tended to create the false impression that our countries are essentially alike.

"It is time for Canadians and Americans to move beyond the sentimental rhetoric of the past. It is time for us to recognize:

- that we have very separate identities;
- that we have significant differences; and
- that nobody's interests are furthered when these realities are obscured.

"Our peaceful borders and our peaceful history are important symbols, to be sure. What they symbolize, however, is the spirit of respect and restraint which allows us to co-operate despite our differences, in ways which help us both.

THE 'NIXON DOCTRINE'

"American policy toward Canada is rooted in that spirit. Our policy toward Canada reflects the new approach we are taking in all of our foreign relations — an approach which has been called the 'Nixon Doctrine'. That doctrine rests on the premise that mature partners must have autonomous, independent policies:

- each nation must define the nature of its own interests;

- each nation must decide the requirements of its own security;
- each nation must determine the path of its own progress.

"What we seek is a policy which enables us to share international responsibilities in a spirit of international partnership. We believe that the spirit of partnership is strongest when partners are self-reliant, for among nations - as within nations - the soundest unity is that which respects diversity, and the strongest cohesion is that which rejects coercion.

"Over the years, the people of Canada have come to understand these concepts particularly well. Within your own borders, you have been working to bring a wide variety of peoples and provinces and points of view into a great national union - a union which honours the integrity of its constituent elements.

"It was Prime Minister Laurier who said of Canada's differing components: 'I want the marble to remain the marble; I want the granite to remain the granite; I want the oak to remain the oak.' This has been the Canadian way. As a result, Canadians have helped to teach the world, as Governor-General Massey once said, the 'toleration of differences is the measure of civilization'.

"Today, more than ever before, we need to apply that understanding to the whole range of world affairs. To begin with, we must apply it in our dealings with one another.

"We must realize that we are friends not because there have been no problems between us, but because we have trusted one another enough to be candid about our problems - and because our candour has nourished our co-operation.

CANADA TOP U.S. TRADE PARTNER

"Last December, your Prime Minister and I met in Washington, and he asked me if I thought the United States would always want a surplus trade balance with Canada so that we could always export capital here. My answer then, and my answer now, is 'no'.

"As I said to him at that time, we in the United States saw this same problem from the other side before the First World War. We then depended on European capital for our development, and we wanted to free ourselves from that dependence. And so we fully understand that Canada is in that same position today.

"Canada is the largest trading partner of the United States. It is very important that that be noted in Japan, too. Our economies have become highly interdependent. But the fact of our mutual interdependence and our mutual desire for independence need not be inconsistent traits. No self-respecting nation can or should accept the proposition that it should always be economically dependent upon any other nation. And so, let us recognize once and for all that the only basis for a sound and healthy rela-

tion between our two proud peoples is to find a pattern of economic interaction which is beneficial to both our countries - and which respects Canada's right to chart its own economic course.

"We must also build a new spirit of partnership within the western hemisphere that we share together.

"It has been said that Canada is bounded 'on the North by gold, on the West by the East, on the East by history - and on the South by friends'. We hope that will always be the case, and we hope it will be the case not only with respect to the United States, your immediate neighbour on the South, but with respect to all your southern neighbours - and ours - who are bound by the great forces of geography and history which are distinctive to the New World.

"But geography and history alone do not make a community. A true community must be a living entity in which the individuality of each member is a source of pride to all members, in which the unity of all is a source of strength to each, and the great community of the Americas cannot be complete without the participation of Canada.

COMMON INTERESTS

"That is why we have been encouraged by the recent decisions of Canada to upgrade its participation as an observer on the Organization of American States to ambassadorial status, and to apply for membership in the Inter-American Development Bank, for both of these institutions made the abstract concept of community within the Americas a living reality.

"A sound concept of community is also important in another international area that we share, the Atlantic alliance. Just one month after my inauguration as President of the United States, I observed that a new spirit of co-operation within that alliance was essential as we began a new search for co-operation between East and West. The recent agreements concerning Berlin - the fact, for example, that thousands of families were reunited this Easter for the first time in many years - these are among the first fruits of a new era of East-West negotiation.

"But as we seek better relations with our adversaries, it becomes all the more important to strengthen the alliances with our friends. We must never forget that the strength and the unity of the West has been an indispensable element in helping to bring about the new era of negotiation with the East, and that is why we began our round of summit talks last December by meeting with the Prime Minister of Canada, and then with the leaders of other close allies. That is why our East-West conversations will always be accompanied by a full and genuine consultation within the Atlantic alliance.

"That alliance began as a way of pooling military resources. Today it is a way of pooling our intellectual and our diplomatic resources as well. Like our federal approaches to nationhood, like our Canadian-American brotherhood, like our inter-American

neighbourhood, the Atlantic alliance has achieved a creative unity in which the individuality of its members is respected and advanced.

"Let us turn now to the world as a whole – for this is where the challenge of building a true community will be most difficult – and most important.

"We in Canada and the United States have always been proud to live in what is called 'the new world'. Today there is a new world coming for everyone who lives on this globe. It is our responsibility to make this new world a better world than the world we have known.

"We Canadians and Americans have fought and died together in two world wars in this century. We live now in what has been called the postwar era. But mankind has known a long succession of postwar eras. And each one of them has turned out to be a pre-war era as well.

"The challenge we face today is to build a permanent postwar era – an era of lasting peace.

"My visit to Ottawa comes midway between my visits to Peking and Moscow. In many respects, these journeys are very different. In the People's Republic of China we opened a new dialogue after 22 years of virtually no communication. In the Soviet Union there is an opportunity to bring a continuing dialogue to productive conclusions.

"But in their central aim, these journeys to Peking and Moscow are alike. Neither visit is directed against anyone – adversary or ally. Both are for the betterment of everyone – for the peace of all mankind.

"However, we must not allow the fact of summit meetings to create any unrealistic euphoria.

PEACE DEPENDS ON GREAT POWERS

"The responsibility for building peace rests with special weight upon the great powers. Whether the great powers fulfil that responsibility depends not on the atmospherics of their diplomacy, but on the reality of their behaviour. Great powers must not treat a period of *détente* as an interlude between periods of tension. Better relations among all nations require restraint by great nations – both in dealing with each other and in dealing with the rest of the world.

"We can agree to limit arms. We can declare our peaceful purposes. But neither the limitation of arms nor the declaration of peaceful purposes will bring peace if directly or indirectly the aggressive use of existing weapons is encouraged. And great powers cannot avoid responsibility for the aggressive actions of those to whom they give the means for embarking on such actions.

"The great powers must use their influence to halt aggression – and not to encourage it.

"The structure of world peace cannot be built unless the great powers join together to build them, and its strength will grow only as all nations of all political and social systems, come to accept its va-

lidity and sustain its vitality. This does not mean that the great powers must always agree.

"We expect to continue to have profound philosophical and significant diplomatic differences with the Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of China in a number of areas. But, through opening new lines of communication, we hope to increase the chance that in the future we can talk about our differences and not fight about them.

"As we have prepared for both of these journeys, the experience of Canada has been most helpful. I am grateful to both the Prime Minister and to the Opposition Leader, Mr. Stanfield, for sharing their insights with us as we embark on these endeavours.

"As we continue toward our common quest for a better world order, let us apply the lessons we have learned so well on this continent:

- that we can walk our own road in our own way without moving farther apart; that we can grow closer together without growing more alike;
- that peaceful competition can produce winners without producing losers; that success for some need not mean setbacks for others;
- that a rising tide will lift all our boats; that to go forward at all is to go forward together;
- that the enemy of peace is not independence but isolation; and that the way to peace is an open world.

"And let us remember, too, these truths that we have found together:

- that variety can mean vitality;
- that diversity can be a force for progress; and
- that our ultimate destiny is indivisible.

"When I spoke at the St. Lawrence Seaway ceremonies in 1969, I borrowed some words from the monument there which I had joined Queen Elizabeth in dedicating just ten years before. That monument, as its inscription puts it, 'Bears witness to the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, whose works are the works of peace'.

"The truth to which that inscription testifies is of profound importance to people everywhere in this world.

"For the ability of our two nations, Canada and the United States, to preserve the frontiers of friendship, to walk in the ways of freedom, and to pursue the works of peace provides example and encouragement to all who seek those same objectives, wherever they may live.

"There is nothing more exciting than a time of new beginnings. A member of this body caught the spirit when he spoke to Parliament about the beginnings of Canadian nationhood 100 years ago. Listen to him: 'Blood pulsed in our veins, new hopes fired our hearts, new horizons lifted and widened, new visions came to us in the night watches.'

"May that same sense of excitement inspire our two nations as we help lead the world to new beginnings today."