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MR. SHARP REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

On his return to Ottawa after two weeks of meetings in Lisbon, Paris, Washington and New York, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, reported as follows to the House of Commons on June 14:

...On Friday at the United Nations in New York I had a meeting with the Secretary-General and Mr. Kittani, Assistant Secretary-General for Interagency Affairs, who has been co-ordinating the United Nations relief efforts in East Pakistan and West Bengal. This afternoon I shall be seeing the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh. These conversations will enable the Government to assess the present needs in East Pakistan and West Bengal and the machinery needed to provide relief. This will help us to provide further assistance in the most effective way.

My colleague the Minister of Environment, has reported to you on the joint ministerial meeting on

Great Lakes pollution in Washington last Thursday, at which I led the Canadian delegation. The Canada-United States agreement that we will be negotiating in the next few months calls for intergovernmental co-operation on an unprecedented scale, involving as it does the Governments of Canada, Ontario and Quebec on our side of the border, of the United States and five Great Lakes states on the other.

I must say that I was impressed in Washington by the way all interested parties accepted their responsibilities for the reversal of the degradation of the Great Lakes, by the shared determination to get on with the job and particularly by the sense of urgency expressed by speaker after speaker.

We are already at work on the problem, on both sides of the border. The agreement, when it comes into effect, will establish specific goals, speed up the work and provide powers to the International Joint Commission to carry out the necessary surveillance to ensure that quality standards are met and maintained.

TRANSPORTATION OF OIL

While in Washington, as I indicated to the House earlier, my colleague the Minister of the Environment and I had a meeting with Secretary Rogers on the proposed movement of oil from Prudhoe Bay to Seattle through the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia. I made clear to Secretary Rogers that my purpose was not, as some have suggested, to promote the so-called "Mackenzie Route", but rather to impress upon the United States Government its common interest with Canada in the avoidance of a major pollution threat to what my colleague the Minister of the Environment described as "essentially an inland sea around which are population concentrations and substantial economic interests as well as features of great natural beauty and recreational value".

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I impressed upon Secretary Rogers that the movement of oil through these waters offered no economic benefit whatever to Canada, while imposing upon Canada almost all the risks of oil pollution. We cannot prevent it legally. We can expect the United States to share our concern and to join in doing everything possible to avoid catastrophe.

Mr. Rogers undertook to let me know very shortly about arrangements for special joint studies into this environmental problem. In return, I agreed with him that such joint studies could include oil-pollution problems on the Atlantic Seaboard, where the movement of tankers to Canadian ports could threaten their environment. I am satisfied...that our views are being made known in a way as to have a bearing on United States consideration of the matter before final decisions are taken.

NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING

At the NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] foreign ministers meeting in Lisbon the alliance concentrated on the very real movement toward *détente* between East and West that was foreseen at the December meeting in Brussels. This return upon many years' careful planning, and probing of Soviet intentions, is bringing a new sense of direction to the alliance, away from confrontation and toward negotiation. As in Washington later, I had the sense of participation in an historic event.

Progress in the four-power talks on Berlin enabled ministers to express their hope that before their next meeting in December those negotiations might have reached a stage where multilateral conversations leading toward a security conference could begin. This confirms the importance the alliance attaches to a satisfactory outcome of the Berlin talks, to create the necessary climate for the resolution of wider European problems.

The principal issue at the meeting was the alliance's proposal for mutual balanced force reductions. After some years of silence, recently there have been strong indications of Soviet interest. Mr. Brezhnev's speech of last Friday strongly suggests that the Soviet Union is adopting a more forthcoming stance on force reductions.

The ministers agreed that further clarification is needed to establish, if enough ground exists, for negotiations to start. Ministers agreed that their governments would continue to intensify explorations with the nations of Eastern Europe on a bilateral basis. If I may say so, incidentally this is one of the things our Prime Minister was doing when he was in Moscow. They also agreed that deputy foreign ministers or other senior officials should meet in Brussels at an early date to review the results of the exploratory contacts and to consult on the substantive and procedural approaches to mutual balanced force reductions. Canada supported these moves and called for more direct action. In response to a Canadian proposal, ministers expressed their willingness to appoint at the appropriate time a representative or

representatives to conduct further exploratory talks with the Soviet Union and other interested governments. Let us hope that the response from the Soviet Union and its allies will show an intention to negotiate actively and without delay on this issue of vital importance to security and stability in Europe.

I took advantage of my presence at the meeting to have bilateral talks with some of my colleagues from member nations. Of special interest to the House will be the frank and forthright talk I had with Mr. Patricio, Foreign Minister of Portugal. I made clear to him the firm attitude of the Canadian people to Portuguese colonial policy in Africa. I gave him a report of the conversations I had with black African leaders in March. I urged Portugal, as I have done on previous occasions, to move toward self-government for its African territories in its own interest as well as in the interest of humanity as a whole.

OECD MINISTERIAL MEETING

From the NATO meeting in Lisbon I went to the OECD [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development] ministerial meeting in Paris, at which I was accompanied by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The meeting concentrated upon the economic outlook, the establishment of a high-level group on problems of trade liberalization, and development assistance. On the economic outlook the mood was one of restrained optimism. A better rate of increase in gross national product for member nations was foreseen, particularly in North America. I was struck by the extent to which member nations share common preoccupations and problems, unemployment, inflation and threats to the physical environment. These will continue to plague us and the meeting found no easy solutions. Ministers agreed without dissent that full employment cannot be bought at the price of inflation. The need to break the inflation psychology was stressed, and I urged the Organization, as a body above domestic politics, to continue and intensify both its studies of the problem and its efforts to increase public understanding of the insidious dangers of inflation.

There was a full discussion of the Secretary-General's proposals for the creation of a high-level group to assess current problems in international trade, to consider how these problems might be met, and to set out various options for their solution. The Secretary-General's initiative was also aimed at maintaining the high degree of liberalization achieved in international trade and the prevention of backsliding. The initiative received very wide support and ministers agreed to the creation of the group. I made clear our intention to contribute to the work of the group and our expectation that it will pave the way for further progress in multilateral trade without infringing on the responsibilities and prerogatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This last point was developed by most other speakers and is reflected in the communiqué....

CANADA TO BAN CIGARETTE-ADVERTISING

A bill banning all advertising and promotion of cigarette products from January 1, 1972, was introduced in the Commons on June 10 by John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

"The Cigarette Products Act," Mr. Munro said, "will prohibit Canadian manufacturers from promoting cigarette products on television, radio, in print, or by means of premiums or coupons."

The bill, which was given first reading, bans also the manufacture or importation for sale, or the sale of cigarette products with tar and nicotine levels above those recommended by the Minister; makes it mandatory to print tar and nicotine levels of the product on each cigarette package; requires the health-hazard warning on all packages, "Warning: Danger to health increases with amount smoked", and "Avoid inhaling" in English and French; and provides maximum penalties of up to \$100,000, or up to five years in jail, or both, for conviction on indictment; and up to \$10,000, or two years, or both, on summary conviction.

"As the 1969 Committee report pointed out," Mr. Munro said, "it is well established that cigarette-smoking is a serious health hazard and is one of the major preventable causes of disease with which we can and must deal."

"Some idea of the magnitude of the problem can be gained," Mr. Munro said, "from realizing that most cases of lung cancer are attributable to cigarette-smoking and that lung cancer has become the leading cause of death from cancer in Canada. Cigarette-smoking also is a major contributor to death and disability from heart attacks and chronic respiratory diseases." Mr. Munro noted that the World Health Organization (WHO) at its general assembly in May, adopted a resolution calling on all WHO member states to give "all possible" consideration to implementing recommendations aimed at curbing the hazards to health due to cigarette-smoking. The recommendations included the eventual elimination of all cigarette-advertising.

OUTRIGHT BAN UNREALISTIC

"It is obvious that reducing the hazards of cigarette-smoking demands a high public health priority and that health education is not enough," Mr. Munro said. He referred to surveys carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for his Department since 1964 that showed while the percentage of adult male cigarette-smokers in Canada had decreased, the percentage of smokers among adult females and teenage boys had remained about the same and had increased substantially among teenage girls.

"It may seem desirable at first glance to ban the products, but we cannot seriously consider such a step and I do not think responsible opinion had advocated it," Mr. Munro continued.

"However, we can do something about adver-



*The Honourable John C. Munro,
Minister of National Health and Welfare*

tising. A good deal has been said about the effects of advertising and the extent to which it encourages people to smoke. It all boils down to the fact that while a total ban on cigarettes is not feasible, it is not acceptable to promote the use of a major health hazard."

HIGHLIGHTS OF BILL

The bill provides for the Governor in Council to fix by regulation the maximum amount of nicotine, tar or other constituents that may be contained in the smoke from a cigarette product. It provides also that regulations recommended by the Minister establish the maximum amount of nicotine and other constituents that may be contained in cigarette tobacco. (The distinction between smoke and tobacco is made because tar is produced only on smoking, while nicotine is a natural constituent.)

Mr. Munro said that his Department, with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, would consult with the tobacco manufacturing and growing industries in connection with the establishment of tar and nicotine levels.

The bill also provides that no person shall directly or indirectly, by any means whatever, promote the sale of any cigarette product except in a place of business.

A health-hazard warning must also be placed on vending machines.

The bill also prevents the sale of cigarettes not bearing a circumferential line (this is a warning that tar and nicotine concentrations increase as the butt becomes shorter); prohibits the free distribution of cigarettes for promotional purposes; prohibits manufacturers from claiming that smoking is safe because the cigarette complies with the law; and provides for the appointment by the Minister of cigarette-products inspectors and analysts.

The DBS survey carried out for Mr. Munro's Department shows that, contrary to commonly-held opinion, a minority – only two out of five Canadian adults – are habitual cigarette smokers.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that an International Handicraft Exhibition organized by the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation will tour Canada during the summer and early autumn.

This Exhibition, which will open in Moncton, New Brunswick, from July 10 to 18, will be presented in Quebec City from July 24 to August 1, in Montreal from August 7 to 15, in Ottawa from August 21 to 29, in Toronto from September 2 to 9, and in Winnipeg from September 26 to October 4.

The display will be organized in the various cities on the tour, in co-operation with the Agency and the Department of External Affairs, by the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, which had already contributed to the setting up of the Exhibition by providing examples of their own arts and crafts.

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation was created in Niamey, Niger in March 1970, and comprises 22 entirely or partially French-speaking countries, including Canada. Its mission is to develop ties of mutual co-operation between countries in the French-speaking community in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

MASSEY AWARDS FOR URBAN DESIGN

Outstanding achievements in urban design are to be recognized by a new series of awards sponsored by the Canada Council and the Massey Foundation.

The Council and the Foundation have announced the establishment of the Vincent Massey Awards for recent projects that have made significant contributions to the "quality of life" in Canada's towns and cities. Projects both large and small will be eligible. The winners will be chosen by a jury which will travel across Canada to review the most promising submissions received before June 30, the deadline for entries.

Submissions, which are being invited from governments, public bodies, institutions, individuals, business groups or citizens' organizations, may

include achievements dating back to 1961. The back-date of ten years, say the officials, is to recognize a decade of vigorous urban growth in Canada.

Up to 15 prizes may be presented in the inaugural series, each to be made to the community in which the winning project is located. Distinctive markers will be erected on the site of winning entries, and successful entrants will also receive certificates. It is expected that subsequent awards will be given at three-year intervals.

The awards commemorate the former Governor General of Canada, Vincent Massey.

HELICOPTER SIMULATOR

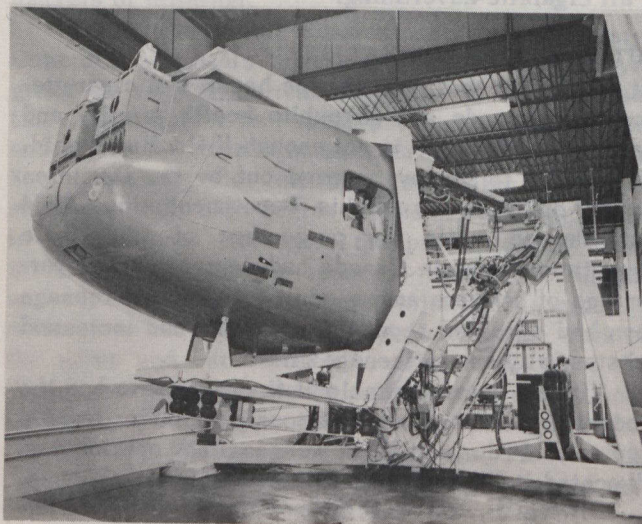
The CH-47 *Chinook* is the first helicopter-simulator developed and manufactured by CAE Electronics Ltd. of Montreal, one of the foremost producers of commercial flight simulators for jet aircraft such as the Boeing 747, the Douglas DC-10 and the Lockheed 1011.

The CH-47 simulator, however, is as different from the big jet-simulators as a fixed-wing aircraft is from a rotary-wing machine, or an eagle from a humming-bird.

Although both are used as flight-training aids for pilots, the CAE helicopter-simulator has been designed and built as a research tool to develop and evaluate aircraft-guidance and control-systems that will provide greatly improved flight-control and navigation capability for vertical and short take-off and landing systems (V/STOL) aircraft.

CAE began work on the system-definition phase late in 1968, and development work and customer evaluation are expected to be complete by late 1972. A number of industrial firms from both the United States and Canada are sub-contractors.

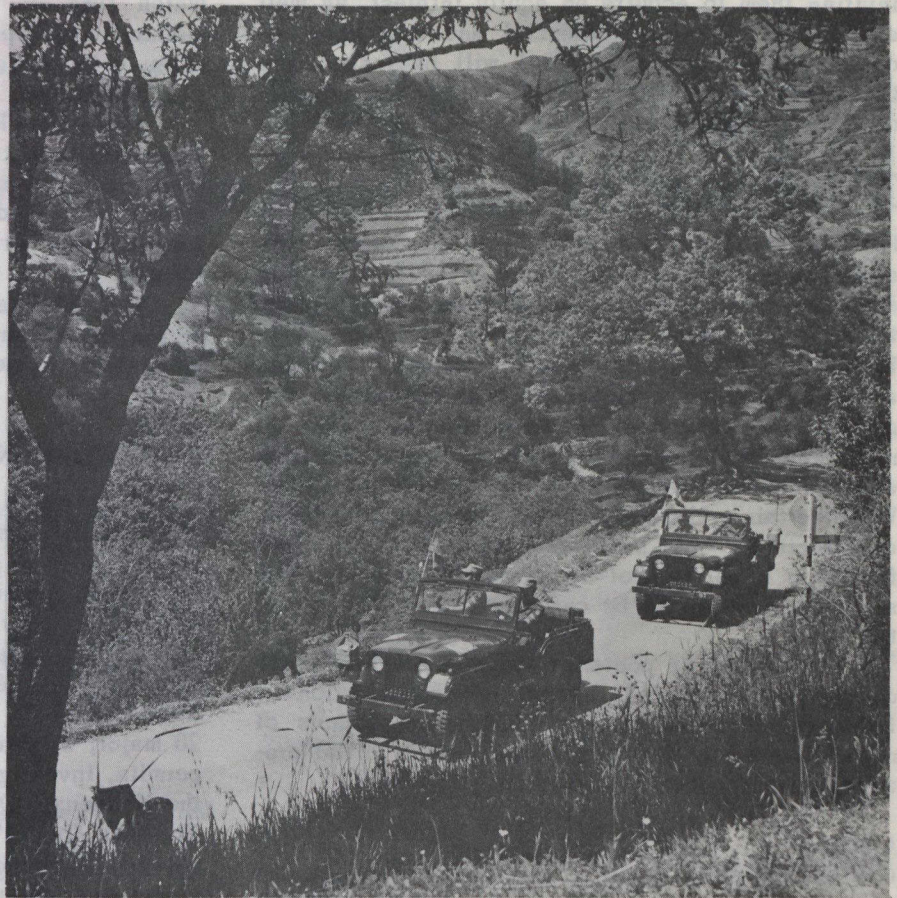
The CAE helicopter-simulator in which the systems are being tested has a wall-mounted, or vertical, six-degree motion system that provides real-life movement in pitch, roll, heave, yaw, fore-and-aft and lateral planes. The similar CAE system for fixed-wing aircraft is mounted on the floor.



CANADIANS IN CYPRUS

Although the Canadian troops in Cyprus are concerned primarily with the manning of United Nations outposts in the ancient walled city of Nicosia, they frequently undertake long-range patrols into the beautiful hilly countryside to carry out the tasks of observing and recording that are part of the daily round of a peacekeeping force. The Canadian unit at present on a six-month tour of duty in Cyprus is the 1st Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which became operational in March 1964, consists of some 7,000 officers and men from Austria, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden.



United Nations

INDIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Union of New Brunswick Indians has received approval of a plan to set up and manage its own province-wide community development services.

An agreement signed recently in Ottawa by Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien, Mr. Anthony Francis, President, and Mr. Andrew Nicholas, Executive Vice-President of the UNBI, gives the Union authority to organize and administer a community development services program for 4,423 Indians living on 14 reserves in New Brunswick.

Plans call for the appointment of a Director of Community Development responsible for the operation of the program, and eight field workers, whose efforts, according to Mr. Francis, will ensure that "Indians at the grass-roots level will participate fully in policy-making and administration of the program".

Funds for the program, estimated at \$165,000 for the current fiscal year, will come from government sources in the form of payment for services provided as well as administrative expenditures.

A Community Development Advisory Board, consisting of two members nominated by the Union, two by the Minister and a fifth from the public at large, will submit proposals annually specifying the development areas where the Board proposes that community development services should be provided.

Similar agreements were signed with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood in 1969, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Union of Nova Scotia Indians in 1970 and, earlier this year, with the Indian Association of Alberta.

INCO IN INDONESIA

Dr. Soemantri Brodjonegoro, Minister for Mines of the Republic of Indonesia, made the following announcement in Djakarta on June 21:

P. T. International Nickel Indonesia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, has confirmed that it has located significant lateritic nickel deposits in the Soroako area of the island of Sulawesi and is making plans to proceed in stages with their development. The company has conducted extensive exploration in central Sulawesi since 1968.

The Contract of Work entered into by the Republic of Indonesia and P. T. International Nickel Indonesia in 1968 provides for local Indonesian interests to be offered shares in the company progressively over a period of years. Additionally, International Nickel has recently held talks with Japanese interests regarding their prospective participation in the development of the Soroako deposits

inviting them to acquire an equity interest, as well as to provide certain financial and marketing co-operation. International Nickel will be responsible for the design, construction, operation and management of the project.

TESTING IN CANADA

The company has drilled more than 1,900 drill holes - totalling 35,000 meters - in the Soroako area alone since drilling began there in 1969. Two bulk samples - one from the Soroako area and one from the Pomalaa area - each weighing 2,000 tons, have been shipped to INCO Canada's research stations and laboratories in Ontario for both laboratory and pilot-plant testing. Work continues also on a development study covering engineering, marketing, financial and processing elements for the proposed project. While certain preliminary work is currently under way, construction cannot begin until matters are finalized following completion of the development study. The study is expected to be completed about the end of the year.

It is presently contemplated that the first stage of the project would involve the construction of facilities to produce about 50 million pounds of nickel a year in the form of matte with initial production planned for the mid-1970s.

COSTS

Capital costs for the first stage of the project and required infrastructure will not be defined until the development study is completed. A rough preliminary estimate indicates that these costs could be in the order of \$200 million. The company estimates that it will have spent some \$15 million by the end of 1971 on exploration and development activities....

METRIC CONVERSION COMMISSION

Establishment of a Preparatory Commission for Metric Conversion was announced recently by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Commission, composed of 15 part-time members and a full-time chairman, will initiate, co-ordinate and undertake investigations, surveys and studies relating to the implications of conversion in different sectors of the Canadian economy.

The new body will prepare a program for conversion to ensure as far as possible that conversion programs in various sectors of the Canadian economy are phased and co-ordinated so that benefits of conversion may be achieved at minimal cost and to the best advantage to Canada.

Formation of the Commission follows the publishing of a White Paper on January 16, 1970, at

which time Mr. Pepin said: "Canada's ability to maintain and expand its vital export trade with countries in the metric sphere will directly benefit from conversion."

The White Paper stated: "The Government believes that adoption of the metric system of measurement is ultimately inevitable, and desirable, for Canada...the Federal Government should assume the leading role in planning and in the process of change."

The Minister pointed out that no legislative action is contemplated that would make mandatory a general use of metric in place of inch-pound units.

PRESERVATION OF WILD WATERS

Wild rivers in northwestern Canada will be studied this summer to document their natural values and recreational potential, Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced recently.

A pilot project of the Department's National and Historic Parks Branch, this study, which will take three-and-a-half months, is being concentrated on 20 major, wild rivers in the Yukon Territory. If time permits, investigations may extend to some rivers in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. The term "wild" refers to a river that is still in its natural state, and has not been altered by dams, diversions, water-deterioration or other changes.

The purpose of the study, which began on June 1, is to ensure that future allocation of the resources of these rivers is made with the full knowledge of their total recreational potential and natural significance. Preliminary hydro-electric studies have been completed on some of them by the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

The survey is being carried out by 16 university students who are canoeing the waterways and documenting their condition, potential for recreation, and historic landmarks along their course.

They are at present surveying the Yukon, the major river in the Yukon Territory, and will next form four-man teams to study other waterways including the Pelly, Macmillan and Teslan Rivers.

Mr. Chrétien stated that in view of northern Canada's rapidly-expanding development programs some provision must be made to protect the wild river heritage there.

"Many such opportunities have already been lost in southern Canada and more noticeably in the United States as a result of not recognizing the value of a free-flowing river," he said.