

130528

ACRI

Vol. 6
From Dec. 1/71
To Mar. 31/72

CANADIAN INFORMATION ABROAD-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

VOLS ACCESSION NO

File No.

Subject

PUBLIC RECORDS ORDER

P.C. 1966 - 1749 - AUTHORITY

PUBLIC ARCHIVES APPROVALS

NOS 68/001 & 69/063

RETENTION PERIOD AND DISPOSITION

20y (5A - 15d)
AND... transfer to PAC
for SR

~~DIVISIONAL SYMBOL~~

ACRG

FAR/J.-L. DELISIE/pmg

FILE CIRC DIARY CHRON

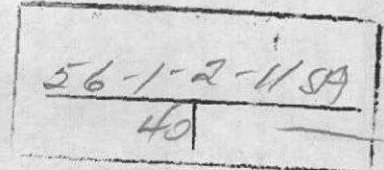
GWL

UNCLASSIFIED

FAP

January 13, 1972

Your memorandum of January 7, 1972

Inter-American Council for Education, Science and
Culture (CIECC)

The Head of FAR, Mr. J.-L. Delisle, would be prepared to attend the forthcoming CIECC conference in Panama January 31 - February 5, 1972 as Canadian observer. His previous experience with his posting in Latin America, his knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese languages and his current responsibilities which often tie-up with the areas with which CIECC is concerned would seem to represent worthwhile qualifications and make him a suitable representative for this meeting. You may wish to consider him as a possible appointee.

GWP

FAC

ECS

2. His Division, however, does not possess travelling funds for this type of assignment. We might be able to marshal what is necessary from our Bureau funds. We are enquiring into this. Alternatively I presume your Division could take care of this aspect.

3. In view of the fact that time is running short and that several preparations will have to be made it will be appreciated if an early decision is reached and Mr. Delisle notified accordingly.

L. A. D. STEPHENS

L.A.D. Stephens

Mr. Butler
Mrs. Kelly
Big Sam
file

R E S T R I C T E D

FM WSHDC 196 JAN13/72

TO EXTOTT PDM

DISTR GWU ECL **L** FAI

---FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT

56-1-2-USA
40 *Amk*

YOU WILL APPRECIATE WHEN THIS POLICY IS MADE PUBLIC HOW IMPORTANT IT WILL BE FOR USA POSTS, PARTICULARLY WSHDC AND CNGNY, TO RAPIDLY DISSEMINATE AUTHORITATIVE MATERIAL TO INTERESTED PUBLICS--GOVT, PRESS, BUSINESS. WE WOULD HOPE THIS CONSIDERATION MIGHT BE KEPT IN MIND AS PREPARATIONS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT ARE FORMULATED. IF FOR EXAMPLE YOU WERE ABLE TO PLACE IN OUR HANDS ON EVE OF ANNOUNCEMENT EMBARGOED COPIES OF GOVT STATEMENT, TOGETHER WITH GUIDANCE AS INDICATED AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION IF ANY, OUR WORK HERE WOULD BE GREATLY FACILITATED

M CADIEUX

181653Z 150

FAP/L.A.D. STEPHENS/DGT

MEMORANDUM

GWP, GWU

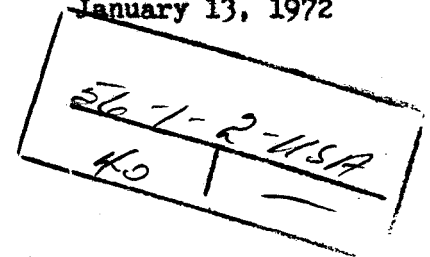
FAP

FILE

RESTRICTED

January 13, 1972

Attitudes of the U.S. Public Toward Canada: Gallup Poll



Attached is copy of Washington's letter 2006 of December 30, 1971, which covers a copy of the survey made for us by the American Institute of Public Opinions.

2. As you know, this survey was commissioned essentially as background for Canadian information programs in the U.S. but I consider it has some wider interest in terms of underlying socio-political attitudes.

3. Where we go from here will be the object of a good deal of consideration in the coming months.

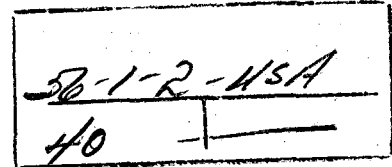
L. A. D. STEPHENS

L.A.D. Stephens

File

January 12, 1972.

Mr. L.A.D. Stephens,
Director General,
Bureau of Public Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
Congill Building,
275 Slater Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.



Dear Mr. Stephens:

We are indeed interested in undertaking the projects you have outlined in your letter of December 22, 1971. Enclosed is a brief memorandum indicating the type of participation by PDA that we feel would be most useful. (Three copies are enclosed for your convenience.)

There would probably be considerable merit in beginning at the earliest possible moment so that both projects could be completed by April 30. This would leave the Department adequate time for the many arrangements which you will need and wish to make prior to the inauguration of the program in September, 1972.

The timing envisaged for your project is particularly fortunate because, as I'm sure you know, 1972 has been declared "International Book Year" by UNESCO. The Department of External Affairs may well wish to take advantage of this fact to increase both the direct and indirect impact of the book program. For your convenience, we are also enclosing a copy of the December Newsletter of the UNESCO International Book Year Unit. The Charter is included in this issue, and I would draw your particular attention to Articles VII, IX and X which we feel have special relevance for your project.

We hope that favourable consideration will be given to our participation in this work. In the meantime, if there are questions or further points which you would like to discuss, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Gerald Nason,
President.

Encls.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. L.A.D. Stephens

FROM: Professional Development Associates

SUBJECT: PDA Participation in Department of External Affairs
Book Project for U.S. Schools

THE TOTAL PROJECT

The Department of External Affairs has decided to launch a major project aimed at increasing and improving the understanding of Americans about Canada, by providing carefully-selected Canadian books to key high schools in the U.S.A. At any time, such a project would be important but, in view of the present near-crisis level of certain relationships between the two nations and the effect which these can have on Canada, the project has an unusually-high level of significance.

The basic terms of reference for the project, as we understand them, are outlined below.

Objectives

1. To provide each of 200 U.S. secondary schools which have demonstrated their capacity to produce leaders with an initial collection of about 100 Canadian books in 1972-73, with the possibility of expanding these collections and/or the number of schools through a continuing program in future years.
2. To achieve the maximum impact which this method can exert on curriculum of the schools concerned, with particular regard for:
 - (a) increasing the amount and accuracy of information of all kinds about Canada;
 - (b) increasing the awareness of Canada's distinctive qualities or "foreign-ness";

- 2 -

- (c) awakening a lasting interest in Canada;
 - (d) creating favourable attitudes towards Canada.
3. To provide some assistance to Canadian publishers -- both directly through purchase of the books required, and indirectly through publicizing their books in the U.S. market.

Criteria to be Met by the Project

1. The total budget for the first year of the project is not to exceed \$125,000. (This is to be available as of April 1, 1972, for the budget year ending March 31, 1973. With justification, it may well be renewed in the following year.) The \$125,000 is to cover all aspects of the program including book purchase and shipping, promotion, planning and other expenses.
2. Target for the beginning of actual implementation of the program is September, 1972.
3. All books selected are to be written wholly or in large part by Canadians and are to be published in Canada. Both French and English are to be included.
4. The program is to be aimed primarily at students in the top three grades of the secondary school who are likely to proceed to university and might, because of this project, be motivated to pursue Canadian studies there. (However, other students are not necessarily to be ignored.)
5. Private schools may be included in the program, although the emphasis should be on public schools because of their greater number.
6. Schools are to be selected on some rational basis that will be acceptable both in Canada and the U.S.A., and that will provide for at least some coverage in every region.
7. Follow-up activity in one or more forms is to be an integral part of the project design. Besides forming a natural part of the project, such activity is to have the following features:
 - (a) It is to motivate teachers, students (and, as appropriate, the immediate community) to use the books provided.
 - (b) It is to provide reliable data that will assist the Department of External Affairs in evaluating the project's effectiveness in achieving the second objective.
 - (c) It should be capable of producing its own multiplier effect (e.g. publication and distribution of essays) in accordance with the second objective or as an element of general promotion.

- 3 -

Additional Notes

1. Present U.S. school-related programs of the Department are heavily concentrated on teachers' kits, which are compiled and packaged in Ottawa and sent to 16-or-so Canadian consulates throughout the United States for them to distribute. Very little is done in regard to supplying flat pictures or filmstrips. Distribution of films to schools is being phased-out by Canadian posts in the U.S.A., the emphasis being shifted to informing schools of appropriate films available through commercial outlets. A small amount of financial assistance has been provided to the fledgling university-level Association of Canadian Studies, and some books have been given to universities and colleges with Canadian Studies programs.
2. Related activities by other departments of the federal government include distribution of pamphlets by Manpower and Immigration, and distribution of travel material by the Canadian Travel Bureau. In both cases, some schools and teachers are probably covered incidentally. Information Canada's only related activities are carried out on behalf of External Affairs.
3. Once launched, the administration of the new project will likely be co-ordinated by the Canadian Embassy in Washington, with as much as possible of the detailed arrangements being handled by the individual consulates.
4. The Department would welcome American educators being involved in appropriate ways.
5. Some degree of reciprocity may be built into the draft design if this seems desirable, but the Department is primarily concerned with the Canadian program in the U.S.A. and is not in any way committed, even in principle to the implementation of any reciprocal aspects that might be recommended.
6. The preparation and distribution of book lists could form an adjunct to the basic project.

PDA PARTICIPATION

The Bureau of Public Affairs has invited PDA to submit a proposal for two separate sub-projects that are seen as important supplements to the Department's own resources for planning and implementing

- 4 -

this program. These two related, but separate projects were described in the following terms in the Bureau's letter of December 22, 1971:

- "(1) work out a system for the selection of the schools to which books should be presented. It is understood that, in order to do this, you would have to spend some time in Washington and New York consulting with our Embassy and Consulate General and with American educational authorities;
- "(2) work out a plan for animation of the program. It is understood by this that you would propose, but not operate, a scheme to encourage use of the books by students."

Our proposed approach to each of these projects is outlined below.

Sub-Project 1: Design of a System for Selection of the Initial 200 Schools

In undertaking this project, PDA plans to proceed along the following lines:

1. Request the Department's Bureau of Public Affairs to provide PDA with all pertinent documentation for advance study as soon as possible.
2. Conduct interviews with key personnel in:
 - (a) the Department's Bureau of Public Affairs and other Departments which the Bureau designates, to confirm and clarify the terms of reference generally, but with particular reference to the objectives and to the criteria for schools to be selected.
 - (b) the Canadian Embassy in Washington (preliminary interviews):
 - to determine the nature and extent of their contacts with the relevant sectors in the U.S. so as to identify gaps that PDA should help to bridge;
 - to determine their resources in terms of personnel, travel funds, etc. to administer the project so as to identify short-falls that should either be rectified or allowed for in designing a system for selection of schools;
 - to obtain their preliminary views on the criteria, and also on the roles which might be played by the Embassy and the Consulates in selecting the schools and in subsequent activities related to implementation of the program.
 - (c) a small but reasonably-representative sample of the Canadian Consulates in the U.S. for the same purposes as outlined in (b). (The particular Consulates would be selected in consultation with the Bureau of Public Affairs.)

- 5 -

- (d) selected American associations and individuals in and near Washington and New York, that might be able and willing to assist in the initial and subsequent selections of schools.
- (e) a sampling of local school officials who are located in the cities visited and who would be willing to give informal, private reactions from the local system's point of view to our tentative thoughts on school selection procedures.
- (f) the Canadian Embassy in Washington (follow-up interviews) to obtain reactions to the tentative plans evolved through the procedures outlined above.

(In all possible cases, interviews will be arranged in advance, and a resumé of the relevant background information and the immediate purposes of our visit will be sent prior to the interview.)

3. Prepare a draft outline of the system and detailed procedures we are proposing for school selection by the Department of External Affairs, and discuss this draft with the Bureau of Public Affairs.
4. On the basis of the Bureau's reactions to the draft, make any revisions that we feel are appropriate, and submit our final report on school selection to the Department.

We are prepared to begin work on Sub-Project 1 immediately and, on this basis, would expect to present our final report no later than March 30, 1972. On the basis of the scope and procedures outlined above, our fees for this project would not exceed \$4,500. It is understood that, in addition, reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses (travel, etc.) would be recoverable from the Department in accordance with the usual accounting procedures.

Sub-Project 2: Design of a Plan to Encourage Use of the Books

In undertaking this project, we would proceed somewhat along the following lines:

1. Take whatever steps are necessary to supplement the information already in our files concerning the curricula, programs, methods and materials currently being used in public and private schools in the regions to be included in the program.

- 6 -

2. Supplement our information about the administrative structure in the areas concerned, with particular emphasis on definition of the administrative levels at which decisions related to the various aspects of the book project would have to be taken in the case of: (a) public schools; and (b) private schools.
3. Supplement our information about students, teachers, and characteristics of schools such as those likely to be involved initially, so as to gain a better understanding of the motivational patterns that are likely to apply.
4. Study alternative schemes that might be expected to motivate intelligent and frequent use of the books to be provided.
5. Prepare a draft outline of the most-promising scheme (or of alternatives) that could be implemented by some combination of the personnel and financial resources available to the Bureau of Public Affairs through its headquarters, the Washington Embassy, the Consulates, and interested Americans. (This outline will contain sufficient details to form an operational plan.)
6. Discuss the draft with the Bureau of Public Affairs.
7. On the basis of the Bureau's reactions, make any revisions that we feel are appropriate, and submit our final recommendations on animation of the book project to the Department.

We would be prepared to begin the preliminary work on Sub-Project 2 on or about March 1, 1972, and would expect to present our final report no later than April 30, 1972. Our fee for this project, as outlined above, would not exceed \$4,500. We assume that, in addition, reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses (travel, etc.) would be recoverable from the Department in accordance with the usual accounting procedures.

Staffing

For both of the above projects, PDA plans to assign two or more of its consultants who have extensive experience and qualifications in

- 7 -

education, communications, government relations and association work.

The team would be under the personal supervision of the PDA President.

Gerald Nason,
President.

January 12, 1972.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A

FROM/DE: ACRG

JAN 21 1972

ATTN

SECURITY
Sécurité

Unclassified

DATE

January 12, 1972

NUMBER
Numéro

58

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
56-1-2-USA	
MISSION	
40	55-13 & 55-11-CDA-USA

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs - OTTAWA - (FAI)

FROM
De Canadian Embassy - Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet National Council for Geographic Education
Annual Convention.

587

32.

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

New
Orleans

Our rapturous report about our own participation in the Social Studies convention in Denver must be balanced by the attached report from our Consulate General in New Orleans concerning their participation in the annual convention of the National Council for Geographic Education held in Atlanta, November 25-27 last.

2. We also found that our giveaways were soon exhausted, but we kept sample copies and invited interested persons to leave us their names and we mailed out some hundreds additional "teacher's kits" after the conference.

3. We would be interested to hear from New Orleans whether they felt the National Council for Geographic Education might be interested in holding one of its annual meetings in Canada. We are optimistic that we will be able to persuade the NCSS to do so.

The Embassy

FAI

55-13
2 BAC

Canadian Consulate General



Consulat Général du Canada

cc Mr. D.v

2110 International Trade Mart,
2 Canal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130,
December 21, 1971.

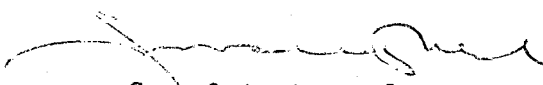
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Dear Embassy,

In accordance with a telephone request from Mr. Cowley we arranged to man a booth at the 57th Annual Convention of the National Council for Geographic Education in Atlanta, Georgia on November 25, 26 and 27. Advance arrangements had been made with the Conference organizers by Mr. Cowley and since our supply of information material had been totally depleted we were promised that at least 200 and probably 300 Teacher Kits, together with other appropriate material, would be on hand for distribution to those attending the Conference.

Attached is a copy of Mr. Stimpson's memorandum which is self-explanatory. One would judge that our participation was unwarranted, particularly in view of the fact that inadequate give-away material was provided. In any event, it would seem logical that when other government departments participate in conferences of this nature (e.g. in this case the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) the need should not exist for two Canadian booths but rather a coordination of effort should be considered. Even had Stimpson been provided with a reasonable supply of Teacher Kits it is questionable whether our type of give-away material was of real interest to those attending the Atlanta Conference but nevertheless, if it was considered advisable that a Canadian be present, distribution of our material could have been made from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources booth.

Yours sincerely,


Consulate General.

The Canadian Embassy,
1746 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.

cc: Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa.

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

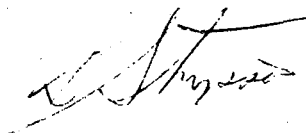
56-6-3

- 2 -

The neighbouring booth was occupied by a table with four or five atlases belonging to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. It was unmanned, but generated more interest among the participants than did our booth despite the give-aways. Incidentally, at the end of the exhibition hall was a long table upon which were placed give-away publications from a variety of sources. I noted that someone had supplied a great number of publications entitled "Conspectus of Canada 1967".

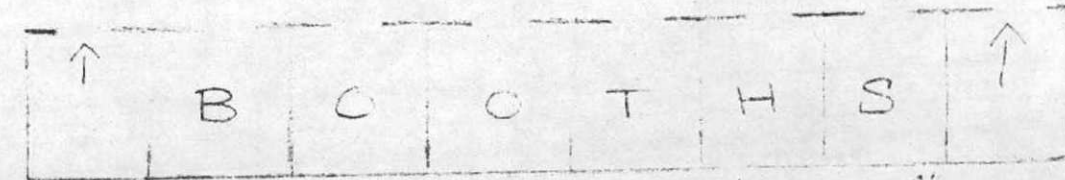
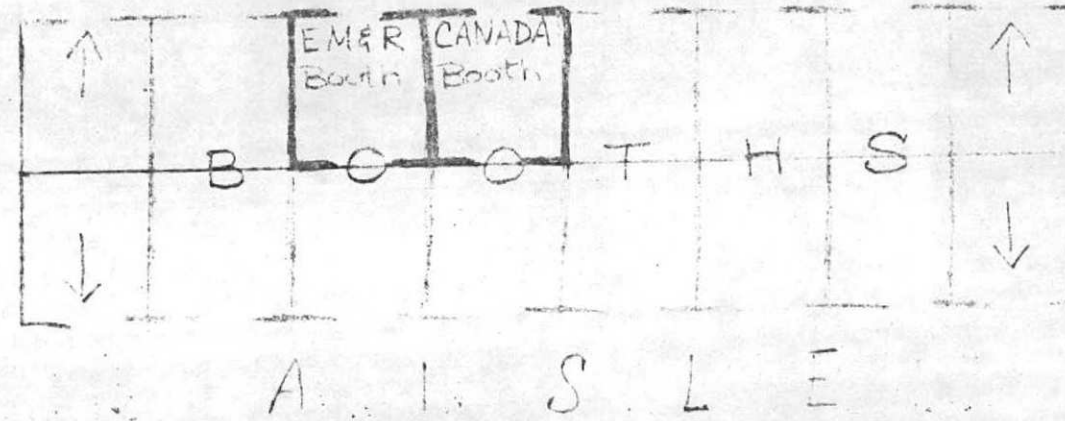
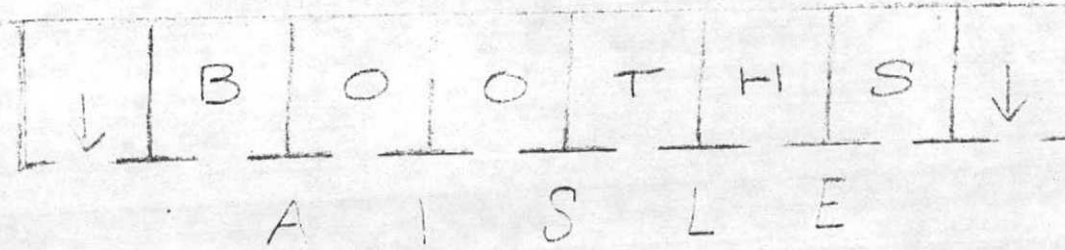
It is my opinion that our participation in this convention, assuming that it was warranted, was of very little value, both to the educators and to our information aims. We were not supplied with enough relevant information to distribute to the teachers nor was a representative required to man the booth. Our purpose would have been served by simply sending 1000 maps to the convention to be placed on their give-away table. In the 25 hours of booth manning, Stimpson received a total of twelve enquiries of which five were interested enough to ask that we send them something.

COSTS:	Airfare	=	\$ 80.00	
	Booth Rental	=	180.00	
	Furniture Rental	=	31.50	
	Hotel & Meal Expenses	=	96.00	
	Overtime incurred	=	130.00	
			<hr/>	
			517.50	TOTAL



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENTRANCE



GIVE-AWAY
TABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Lambert
Miss Kelly
file
ACTION COPY

56-1-2-USA.
FAI <i>mmr.</i>
<i>29.</i>

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 122 JAN12/72

TO EXTOTT FAI

AIRMAIL CNGNY BOSTN PHILA BFALO CLVND DTROT

DISTR FAP GWU

REF OURTEL 75 JAN7

---PUBLIC TV JOINT VENTURE

FRYE ADVISED US TODAY THAT PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM WOULD DEFIN-
ITELY USE QUOTE EVENING EDITION UNQUOTE CDN PROGRAMS. PBS BROADCAST
WOULD BE DELAYED ONE DAY FROM EEN AND WOULD BE SCHEDULED FOR SEVEN
PM.

2. IN LIGHT OF PBS DECISION, NEED FOR YOUR EARLY DECISION BECOMES
MORE URGENT SINCE PROGRAM PLANNING AND TIME SCHEDULING WILL BE PUT
UNDER WAY AT ONCE.

122244Z 100

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 122 JAN12/72

TO EXTOTT FAI

AIRMAIL CNGNY BOSTN PHILA BFALO CLVND DTROT

DISTR FAP GWU

REF OURTEL 75 JAN7

---PUBLIC TV JOINT VENTURE

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UNDER WAY AT ONCE.

122244Z 100

Mr. Kambic
M. V. Kelly
file
56-1-2-USA
40 *Amk*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES JAN 17 1972

ATTN *[Signature]*

TO Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
A Ottawa (FAI)

SECURITY unclassified
Sécurité

FROM Consulate General, Chicago
De

DATE January 11, 1972

REFERENCE Cdn Embassy Ltr 1991 of Dec. 28/71
Référence

NUMBER 1
Numéro

SUBJECT American Geographers Annual Meeting
Sujet

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>56-1-2-USA</i>	
MISSION	
<i>fo</i>	<i>22</i>

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Embassy,
Wash.

We support the recommendation advanced in Washington's under reference that we participate as an exhibitor in the forthcoming 68th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, from April 23 through 26, 1972, in the manner envisaged.

2. If this recommendation is accepted we shall do our utmost to provide a clerk to help man the Canadian booth.

*Miss Rapp
Mr. Hamble
any comments?
mk.*

[Signature]
J. Timmerman

FAI

C.C. FAC
FAP
Washington

File
Diary
Circ
Chron

(Postcode) KIA OG2

Ottawa, January 11, 1972

File No. 56-1-2-USA

40	—
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Dear Mr. Roht,

We have received from our Embassy in Washington information regarding the mailing list for the membership of the American Association of Teachers of French.

... I attach a copy of the information in the event that you may wish to make use of it.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. HICKS
D.B. Hicks
Director
Information Division

Mr. Toivo Roht,
Executive Director,
Canadian Book Publishers' Council,
45 Charles Street E., Suite 701
Toronto, Ontario

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FROM/DE: ACRG

JAN 14 1972

ATT'N

TO
A Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, OTTAWA (EAP)

FROM
De Canadian Embassy, WASHINGTON

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Information Activities - USA

SECURITY
Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL

DATE 10 January 1972

NUMBER
Numéro 40

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

115
56-1-2-USA
40

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

PDM
GWU
FAI

GWP

Annexed to this letter is an inventory of Canadian information activities in the United States insofar as we are able to identify and measure them. You will find that our data is incomplete in some respects; we have not in every instance, for example, been able to establish reliable budget and expenditure figures. To the extent these are required, it may be necessary to pursue them in Ottawa. Otherwise, we believe this survey represents a reasonably accurate portrayal of the total Canadian information picture in this country, privately as well as publicly sponsored.

2. The rôle of information as an instrument in support of public policy is well understood by us all, a means to an end. The historic absence of a precise set of objectives and priorities to guide Canadian information practices in the United States must, one assumes, be seen as a reflection of the national will. A need if perceived was presumably never felt with sufficient keenness to warrant the setting of goals and the elaboration of a work plan to achieve them. In the circumstances, it was natural, inevitable, perhaps even right, that this was the way we should have proceeded, responding and improvising for the most part, here and there taking a worthwhile initiative; doing some things well, other things less well, still other things not at all. It would serve no useful purpose here though to rehearse the Canadian information story in the United States except to observe that in recent years advances in our information practices and performance, not unimportant in scale and quality, have been recorded.

3. In spite of this encouraging fact, and our conviction that most of the things we are now doing, constitute essential elements in a basic information programme, the Canadian information rôle here has developed and broadened, acquiring new constituent parts as we have gone along, without benefit of a formal statement of

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CONFIDENTIAL

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political aims to guide us. This is not noted reproachfully; we have confidence enough in our intuition, experience and perceptions to be persuaded that our innovations, the modest as well as the more ambitious (and you will have been consulted on any of substance), are generally on target. We assume, however, that such a statement of aims will be inherent in the general country set of objectives for the U.S. when one is formulated.

4. Meanwhile, we are obliged not only to go on operating but to strive for higher levels of performance and to seek at the same time new means of effectively asserting and furthering the Canadian interest through the information function. For purposes of this discussion this function should be understood to encompass academic relations and cultural affairs as well as media relations, publications, speakers' bureau, films, reference and research. The first requirement, of course, is a comprehensive and hopefully sophisticated assessment of need (how this is to be handled and by whom should, we suggest, be separately considered), measured realistically against present and short-to-middle term future capacity to meet the need, having regard to both personnel and budgetary resources.

5. It is my own very strong feeling--and in this I am probably neither the first nor the wisest Canadian ambassador to express himself--that we must finally give priority to this durable, perennial question of Canadian information in the U.S. And if now is not the time, one wonders when a more propitious moment will be reached. Out of such a fairly straightforward exercise should come in our judgement if not Utopia at least an unclouded picture of where we are, where we ought to be and when, and how best to go about getting there. One would ideally wish to see this study made under Cabinet direction and with close Ministerial interest.

6. We have always deplored American ignorance of Canada. It has always been a principal characteristic of the "taken-for-granted" syndrome. But never before we believe has it mattered as much to as many Canadians, particularly the young. The August 15 announcements only reinforced the intensity of feeling. Ivan Head, special assistant to the Prime Minister, referred to this in an article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs. "When the vulnerability is almost totally on one side", he wrote, "there must be a proportionately higher degree of awareness on the other. This awareness seemed to be missing last August".

7. In recent remarks before the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Dale Thomson, director of the Center of Canadian Studies at The Johns Hopkins University,

...3

CONFIDENTIAL

3.

said, "There is adequate machinery for consultation and co-operation between the two countries; what is needed is a better appreciation on both sides of the border of the two sets of national interests and concerns". Dr. Thomson, while he assigns responsibility equally, is presumably no less seized than Mr. Head of the disproportion in productivity and population, with Canada's consequent vulnerability and hence the need for the smaller partner to make proportionately the greater effort to cultivate awareness in the bigger. This one would like to believe has been a self-evident truth for a very long time. But as we all know events, sometimes painful ones, are needed to bring truth and reality into focus.

8. You will have perhaps seen the December 1971 issue of Saturday Night and the essay on Canada-U.S. relations by the editor, Robert Fulford. One might hesitate to generalize too broadly based on its tenor and conclusions. It is certainly not free of emotion, which is instructive in itself. But you were doubtless interested, as were we, in the urgent language of the penultimate paragraph:

"Somehow we have got to get through to the Americans on a new level, make them conscious of us as a separate entity, make our situation clear to them".

"Canada must become known in the United States somehow, and making it known must become part of the policy of the Canadian government. What was once a rather silly point of national pride is now becoming a crucial matter of national survival".

9. Obviously no government information programme will accomplish what Mr. Fulford has in mind. There will need to be other more dramatic ingredients present. But government information can help, significantly, we believe.

10. The findings of the opinion survey recently completed for us by the Gallup organization indicate some significant areas of ignorance of Canada which could be very prejudicial to our country in times of crisis. Most respondents, for example, did not believe that the recent U.S. 10 per cent surcharge affected Canada more than any other nation. A majority of respondents have no idea if Canadian manufactured products are purchased by the U.S. in significant quantities. A small but startling percentage declared Canada would not be a good nation in which to live, because they did not like the Canadian form of government. A quarter of those responding believed that Canadian trade with communist countries was damaging U.S. interests; 41 per cent believed that Canada was not free to work out its

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foreign and domestic policies independently, 26 per cent declaring we had to follow the wishes of England, 19 per cent the wishes of the United States, and fully 3 per cent the wishes of Russia.

11. In search of example and inspiration we have looked to the British, French and Germans, the Swedes and Australians. We should not hesitate to consult them or anyone else, notably the Americans themselves, from whom we may learn. But by now it should be clear enough that our relationship with the United States--that "unique blend of intimacy and assumption" spoken of by Mr. Head--is quite unlike that with any other country (no longer special perhaps, but very different nonetheless) calling for correspondingly exceptional measures in the information/public affairs field--creative, selective, persistent.

12. The comments and suggestions which follow are intended to contribute to the strengthening and improvement of "Canadian information" in the United States.

A) New National Information Officer - Washington, D.C.

We were gratified to learn of Treasury Board's approval of this addition to establishment and welcome the officer's assignment to Washington. The Embassy as the main information resource centre in the U.S. has much needed this deepening of its capacity. Among other things, the new officer's presence will make possible, both for himself and for his colleagues, and for the Minister Counsellor (Information) especially, more systematic visits to New York on liaison and development business and to other principal communication centres outside the Embassy's consular area.

B) Relations with Congress - Liaison Officer

This sensitive and important area will be the subject of a separate study looking toward a more active Embassy rôle culminating, if deemed advisable, with the assigning of an officer full time to these duties. There has been underway for some months a tentative and gradually accelerating distribution of Embassy materials, e.g., Canada Today/d'aujourd'hui, carefully selected excerpts from speeches, etc., to members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The results recorded to date from these initiatives have been uniformly positive although it should be observed that we have not canvassed Congressional opinion for reaction. The discreet provision of Canadian information materials to Senators, Congressmen and their staffs, and with it the development of a concomitant liaison service appears to us increasingly called for and defensible. Where this information servicing and liaison rôle merges with the political must of necessity be examined in all its implications. This will be done in the separate paper.

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C) Additional Full-time Information Officers in
Consulates General

While the information work of our consulates within their consular jurisdictions has been very creditable, particularly bearing in mind the volume of other demands on their time, we can see considerable advantage to the appointment of regional information officers, initially perhaps in San Francisco and Chicago. So interlocked are the communications systems of this country that a regional approach is often mandatory: radio and television programming, press tie-ups, commercial and educational associations and organizations headquartered in Chicago or California often cover the whole western U.S. or indeed the entire country. Regional information officers, working closely with national officers in Washington, can most ably implement a national information programme and move freely across consular jurisdictions when optimum employment of resources requires doing so. Their activities would in no sense replace the excellent efforts being made by individual consulates; rather they would supplement, encourage and reinforce them.

D) Educational and Publishing Liaison

So vast is the scope for informational activity in the educational and publishing fields that we may eventually wish to consider the appointment of an officer who will specialize in liaison in these areas.

At the university level, the potential for the promotion of Canadian studies is enormous. 9 per cent of U.S. colleges and universities have no course whatever touching on any aspect of Canada. But virtually all these institutions, when approached, show a marked receptivity to the idea of initiating courses on Canada. There is much work that an Embassy officer specializing in this field could accomplish: he can approach deans and heads of departments, and in most cases, have little difficulty in interesting them in Canadian studies; he can develop their interest by collating and offering bibliographies and course outlines; he can supply a broad range of informational material from the Embassy, from the Consulates, and from Ottawa; he can offer free subscriptions to Embassy and Ottawa publications; he can suggest speakers, films, and audio-visual material; he can arrange displays and exhibitions; he can facilitate academic visits and exchanges, he can, in some cases, arrange "seed" donations of books, keeping abreast of the Canadian book publishing scene, he can recommend the latest Canadian books in various disciplines. In fulfilling these duties, he will of course work closely with the new Association for Canadian Studies in the United States.

An officer specializing in this field could also do much to ensure that Canada is well represented at professional

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meetings.

The opportunities for work with primary and secondary levels of education are similarly boundless. An officer with the time to approach individual state educational authorities would, we believe, find them very receptive to the idea of introducing more about Canada at various grade levels. Our recent participation in the convention of the National Council for the Social Studies convinced us that closer liaison with educational organizations can be very rewarding. In concrete terms, we took orders for more than 500 Canadian books at this convention, more than half of them for curriculum advisors; if these curriculum advisors in turn recommend the books for use by their state or other departments of education, orders for several thousand books will result.

While the participation of a representative of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council in such meetings is essential, and while Canadian book publishers in general should vastly expand their sales promotion efforts in the United States, there will always be an important place for an Embassy specialist in this field, offering as he does a balanced and impartial view and able to integrate publishers' offerings with the free information material and services provided by the Embassy and Consulates. His efforts at persuasion will be less suspect, and he will be able to gain access to many educational authorities who might refuse to see representatives of commercial firms. While a welcome by-product of his work would be increased sales of Canadian books, his primary objective would be to ensure that Canada is accurately and comprehensively taught in the U.S. educational system.

Another by-product of his activities might be a not inconsiderable amount of tourist traffic resulting from a greater interest in Canada on the part of educational associations. We have already reported our success in persuading the NCSS to arrange a pre-conference tour to Canada which will bring at least 100 persons on a 4-day visit to our country. Working with the CGTB, a specialist in educational relations could probably promote tours and visits not only by educational organizations, but also by individual classes and groups of students.

It goes without saying the work of a specialist in this field would be greatly facilitated by the creation of a Canadian government sponsored bookshop in the United States, but the appointment of such a specialist need not await the creation of a bookshop and in fact might well serve as a prelude to it.

As with other fields with which we are suggesting an immediate expansion of our information activities, the area

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of educational and publishing liaison requires considerable analytical study, particularly with the importance of co-ordination by the various Canadian government departments and the private sector.

E) Speakers' Bureau

We remain convinced that priority should be given to the creation of a Canadian speakers' bureau able to offer the names and qualifications of Canadian experts on any subject of interest to Canada. On certain occasions we will wish to cover part or even all of the expenses for such speakers. The demand for speakers in this country is enormous, and opportunities this domain presents for promoting the Canadian point of view are significant.

When we refer to the need to be able to subsidize speakers on certain occasions, we are not, of course, thinking of the average community clubs or societies for the elderly. We are thinking of professional groups, of media organizations, of associations in which the opinion-makers of this country are well represented.

F) Speakers' Bureau Co-ordinator and Group Liaison Officer

It will not, it seems to us, be sufficient merely to establish a speakers' bureau and to advertise its existence. We will need eventually to think of the appointment of an officer who could specialize in the promotion of Canadian speakers and work closely with groups and associations in all fields. Such a specialist might approach the organizers of professional meetings and acquaint them with the contributions that a Canadian speaker might make. The scope is enormous. There are, for example, more than 1,000 conferences held in Washington alone each year: at many of these conferences it would be distinctly in the Canadian interest to make sure that participating professionals are aware of Canadian accomplishments, requirements, and points of view. Similarly, the calendar of meetings of national educational associations lists over 500 annual meetings in the academic area alone. Many such organizations have some difficulty in finding new and original speakers and would warmly welcome Canadian participation.

A specialist who could promote and co-ordinate the activities of the speakers' bureau should himself be an accomplished speech maker. He should also have sufficient experience in the conference organization to be able to seize other opportunities for Canadian participation or for the presentation of Canadian interests.

Films

One additional form of Canadian participation is offered by the promotion of Canadian films. As you know, we have for some time recommended a fundamental revision of NFB operations

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in this country, in which the Embassy and the Consulates would be relieved of the necessity of stocking those many films, such as the films on science, which do relatively little to increase hard knowledge (particularly political knowledge) of Canada and which should much better be placed on commercial distribution only. The Embassy and the Consulates would then be free to concentrate on the active promotion of the "harder-sell" informational films, especially the film at present in production on Canada specifically designed for a U.S. audience.

The Film Board has also expressed willingness to consider other films of a similar nature covering a specific subject or, say, aspect of Canadian policy, which we wish to make better known in this country. Mr. Sydney Newman speculatively suggested to us at Montebello that the Board might consider establishing an immediate budget of \$2 million earmarked for the production of such films, and he would welcome advice.

The NFB offices in this country would continue, of course, to promote the commercial use of NFB and other Canadian films. There is, however, a certain added political dimension to film promotion and the NFB has already indicated that it warmly appreciates the supplementary activities by the Embassy in this field. There are, for example, some Canadian films (one thinks of "Sad Song of Yellow Skin"; now showing commercially in New York, and of the films in the "Challenge for Change" series) which it might not be in our political interest to push too actively; on the other hand, many films of marginal commercial value, upon which the NFB should not be expected to lavish too much of its promotional efforts, can be of great value in furthering our political or other informational interests.

G) Canadian Programming for U.S. Networks

We think that the question of providing direct-line connections for live Canadian programming for U.S. networks, primarily, of course, the educational networks, should be looked at once again, not from the point of view of commercial profit, but from the opportunities for dissemination of information about Canada. The CBC-IS apart, the CBC does not have a mandate to supply programming abroad for anything but commercial profit, and should not be expected to do so; rather, funds should be included in our own information budget for such things as the direct land link once proposed between Montreal and Plattsburgh. The CBC's recent letter to our Consul General in Boston concerning French-language programming underscores this point. Other encouragement should be given to U.S. networks to seek and accept live Canadian programming. Networks of independent radio stations offer extensive opportunities.

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At first, of course, the understandable conservatism of U.S. broadcasters would make it unlikely that anything more than cultural and light entertainment programming would be broadcast (but even such programmes offer considerable scope for conveying hard information about Canada). With the passage of time, however, and with greater familiarity with and acceptance of Canadian material, it seems to us likely that programmes of news and news analysis, public affairs and the like, would also reach the air. Perhaps if we were assured of sufficiently wide diffusion we might find it advantageous to subsidize the production of programmes specifically designed for U.S. or at least general North American consumption.

H) Promotion of Canadian Content on U.S. Programmes

We should keep constant watch for opportunities such as that provided by the TODAY Show for diffusion of information about Canada: we should probably budget for two or three similar enterprises each year. It goes without saying that the most able information officers can on their own reach at best only a tiny fragment of the population, while a single television production may reach 50 million viewers.

I) Bi-centennial Celebrations

We will, I believe, wish to examine the opportunities presented for participation in the U.S. Bi-centennial celebrations, particularly those in Philadelphia. I suspect we will wish to keep our consideration of Canada's rôle in the Bi-centennial in a separate category from the foregoing general considerations of our information work in the United States. It is conceivable that a specialist in fairs and exhibitions should some day be added to the Embassy staff to cover Canadian participation not only in the 1976 events, but in other fairs and exhibitions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

13. We have put forward a considerable range of suggestions and we should emphasize that we do so with the clear understanding that they are at this stage very tentative: they will need intensive investigation, comparison and evaluation. Some of the suggestions on closer analysis may prove impractical, and others while practicable may have to be deferred. But one thing seems clear to us: there is a more urgent and vital need than ever before for a searching examination and expansion of our present information activities in the United States.

14. We would, therefore, recommend that a study team be established in the immediate future to make a thorough review in this area. Such a team might include representatives

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both from the Embassy and from the information field in Ottawa; it should include an ICER representative and, at least in the course of its work, encompass consultations with representatives from the private sector. An integral part of the team's work might be a larger meeting of experts from Ottawa, from the Embassy and from as many Consulates as possible, especially with a view to refocussing our examination of information activities in the context of a Country Programme.

15. The challenge of exploring and developing new informational initiatives is not only an exciting one; it has now, I am convinced, become an imperative one.



Ambassador

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INVENTORY
OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
IN THE U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

In the following sections, the cultural-information program of the Department of External Affairs is analyzed as it is carried out: a) by the missions in the U.S., and, b) by the offices in Ottawa. While certain programming and budgetary considerations prescribe this breakdown, it should be remembered that it tends to obscure not only the symbiotic relationship between Ottawa and the missions in the implementation of the various programs but also important initiatives being undertaken locally in certain areas, for example in the cultural sphere.

U. S. Missions

The only two full-time External Affairs' Information Offices are in Washington and New York. They have respectively four and two full-time officers. The other 12 Consulates General and Consulates devote varying amounts of their time and budget to information efforts, depending in part on the demand in their area. Their activities are in the main, and given the staff limitations, must be, basically responsive.

Washington

The Office of Information in Washington has a coordinating role for the national information program and to the extent possible, provides assistance to the Consulates General and Consulates. Similarly, by the nature of Washington itself, the operations of the office are nationally oriented.

The office works very actively and extensively with the national media. It deals with nationally oriented publications which are either located here (the Washington Post, U. S. News and World Report, The New Republic) or have major correspondents here. It also works with foreign correspondents and with the large Canadian press community.

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Similarly, the office works with the many national organizations such as the Smithsonian Institution which are centred in Washington.

The office, through the efforts of the Cultural Counsellor is also very active in promoting Canadian cultural activities in the U.S. Liaison with educational institutions is coordinated from Washington and the Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S. is a reflection of efforts in this area. The office participates in a number of national conferences.

The office sends out two major publications to nation-wide mailing lists. Canada Today/d'aujourd'hui accounts for the major single budgetary expense for all the promotional activities carried out by U.S. missions.

Because of staff and resource limitations, efforts in Washington's consular territory are basically responsive.

New York

By contrast, the Consulate General in New York carries on an active program within its consular territory. Last year's program in Binghamton is a good example as is the developing liaison with the large and important university community in the area.

The office also functions at the national level through its media relations activities in New York City.

Other Offices

As was mentioned, the activities of the other offices, given their staff capacity, are for the most part responsive. In particular, much of the staff time is taken up with the distribution of films and information kits. Some missions also have active public speaking and media-contact programs. Moreover, senior officers, depending on the mission, from time to time have representational responsibilities at a variety of activities in which Canadians are involved.

Efforts by the various Consulates in their territories are further supplemented by visits, in particular speaking engagements, by senior Embassy staff. Visits by the Ambassador, notably Dallas and Detroit in recent months, have assisted several missions to achieve a considerable impact on their communities and to gain important contacts on which to build their programs.

Table 1 presents figures which give a rough indication of the time spent by the staff of the Consulates on information activities.

Table 1

U.S. Consulates and Consulates General

Percentage of staff time engaged in
information activities

<u>Post</u>	<u>Ottawa based</u>	<u>Locally Engaged</u>
Boston	FSO 8 - 40% AS 1 - 20% CR 4 - 10%	2 Assistants - full time 2 Assistants - approx. 20%
Buffalo	FSO 6 - 5%	
Chicago		Clerk - 50% Receptionist - 20%
Dallas	FSO 7 - 5% FSO 3 - 5% FSO 2 - 5% ST 6 - 20%	4 Assistants - 25%
Detroit	As 3 - 25%	GR 5 - full time 2 GR - 50%
Los Angeles	FSO 7 - 25% AS 4 - 15% CR 5 - 5%	2 Sec. - 10-15 % 2 Clerks - full time 1 Clerk - 10-15%
Minneapolis	FSO 6 - 2% FSO 3 - 1% AS 2 - 10%	Assistant - 2%
New Orleans	Clerk - full time	2 Assistants - full time
Philadelphia	FSO 8 - 12.5% CR 5 - 12.5%	Assistant - 66.7%
San Francisco	Consul General - 33.3% AS 3 - 75%	2 Clerks - full time 1 Secretary - 50%

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Budget figures for Washington and New York are shown in Tables 2 and 3*. Representational monies are, of course, another resource directed towards promotional efforts. The major resources to carry out the programs in the U.S., however, come from Information Division in Ottawa.

Table 2

Washington - Promotional Activities (1972-1973)

1. Film Servicing and Maintenance	\$ 350.00
2. Prestige film shows and promotional receptions 4 - 6	2,700.00
3. Preparation of film catalogue	2,500.00
4. Misc. printing for information program, e.g. "Canada in the United States", Embassy Art Exhibits, etc.	3,000.00
5. Canada Today/d'aujourd'hui	80,000.00
6. Information meeting	1,500.00
7. Transportation expenses for art exhibits	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	91,550.00

Table 3

New York - Budget estimates for 1972-1973
Promotional activities

1. Film servicing and maintenance, prestige film shows, displays, film catalogues	9,894.00
2. Travel	4,131.00
3. Subscriptions and book purchases	5,256.00
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	19,281.00

* Estimates for other Consulates General and Consulates with External Affairs personnel will be forwarded to Mr. Stephens by the area controller.

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Ottawa

Information Division

With the exception of the \$75,000 allocated to its special U.S. section (which this year is using the total sum for the new film for U.S. distribution), no specific percentage of Information Division's funds is allocated for use in the United States. Each of the major sections, however, - publications, exhibits and the visits program, devotes a significant portion of its budget and its staff time to efforts in the U.S.

Estimating roughly, about 30% of the publications budget went for publications, particularly teachers kits, distributed in the U.S., i.e. approximately \$75,000. In recent years, Canada Past and Present was printed specifically for U.S. distribution.

About 16% of the budget for exhibits last year was spent in the U.S., i.e. approximately \$98,000.

Some \$15,000 (28% of the budget) will be spent this year on visits from the U.S. which the visits program is sponsoring. These include the Nieman Fellows, the World Affairs Council, the editorial writers, the urban affairs group, etc. In addition, the Visits program staff devotes a significantly greater percentage of its time to facilitative work for visitors from the U.S. whose trips are not sponsored by the program, including for example writers from the Christian Science Monitor, Nation's Business, etc.

In addition, various other sums are made available from time to time for ad hoc projects, such as book donations, or for grants to special programs such as the initial \$5,000 for the Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S.

Estimating roughly, therefore, some \$275,000 per year are spent by Information Division in their various efforts in the United States.

Cultural Affairs Division

While Cultural Affairs Division has no formal U.S. programs, it does give grants to worthy projects - on an ad hoc basis - for example, if a gallery or dance troupe wishes to go to the U.S. but requires subsidization. In the financial year 1970-1971, \$13,543 were used for various projects including grants to art exhibits, periodicals, book donations, conferences. In 1971-1972, the sum is \$19,717 and it includes monies for a tour of New England by the National Youth Orchestra.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE *

(excluding the Canadian Government Travel Bureau)

The objectives of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce's active informational/publicity program in the U.S. are entirely commercial. They are trying to sell Canadian products and are sales and product oriented as opposed to the building of a general image of Canada. The pitch of the publicity is not at the level of "Buy Canadian" but rather aims at making the quality and competitive features of specific Canadian products known to those who are in the market to buy. Generally, it is directed more at the importers than at the consumers themselves.

The program works through two basic media - trade fairs and advertising. One other area which the Department hopes to build is the visits program.

Trade Fairs

Decisions are made some 18 months in advance as to which products will be pushed for the U.S. market. These decisions are based on market demand and the ability to produce competitive products. On this basis, the Department chooses which trade fairs to participate in. Estimating roughly, some 23 of the 40 trade fairs which the Department enters each year, are in the U.S. Geographical distribution of their efforts depends mainly on the products. Certain products prescribe certain areas, e.g. fashions in New York! For others, such as boat shows, the location changes from year to year.

Advertising

Much of the publicity efforts are tied to specific trade fairs. Brochures are produced for specific products. For example, prior to the American Library Association Conference in Dallas, the elaborate "Books from Canada" was sent out to all major librarians. Ads are run in local newspapers and people are sent from Ottawa to work with the local press to gain publicity for Canada's participation.

Separate from the efforts linked to trade fairs, articles on specific products, such as photographic equipment, are also placed in trade magazines and newspapers.

* Budgetary and mailing list figures are to be supplied to Mr. Stephens by Mr. J. Murphy.

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The Department also produces a major tabloid Canada Courrier which again is product oriented providing descriptions of specific products. Four to six issues a year are directed to the U.S. It is distributed from Ottawa to mailing lists supplied by the Trade Commissioner's office. Estimating roughly, some 100,000 are probably sent to the U.S.

No television advertising is used.

Visits program

The Department also has a small visit program whereby specialists are brought to Canada for briefings. This has been quite limited but they are hoping to expand in the U.S.; in particular, they want to try to reach more of the economic journalists.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

The purpose of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau is of course to promote travel to Canada to potential visitors from the United States. With its budget of over \$5 million, it undertakes a wide variety of advertising and promotional activities, aimed primarily at a target group of Americans between the ages of 18 - 49 with incomes in excess of \$10,000 per annum, living primarily in the Atlantic Northeast, the northern States, and California.

In the following sections, the major advertising campaigns are described.

1. Image Development: In this program, \$1.7 million are spent, approximately half in TV and half in print. Its aim is to present an image of Canada as a haven for Americans desiring to take leave of their urban problems. "Self-Renewal" is the theme. One advertisement which was entitled "Far From the Madding Crowd" advertises skiing; but the image is also of an exciting urban country with shopping and entertainment.
2. Enquiry/information: \$2.5 million will be expended to answer enquiries through direct mailing. In addition, four regional 12 or 16 page advertising inserts will be placed in the April issue of Reader's Digest.

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3. Local Market: \$350,000 are spent on regional programs designed to complement and support such regional programs as the Ontario/Quebec Heritage Highways program, Maritime Co-op, etc. The Bureau is in the process of developing profiles of the most important U.S. markets to develop approaches tailored to the needs of each market.
4. Some \$350,000 are spent on a special Atlantic campaign. TV spots are used.
5. Some \$530,000 are spent on special interest programs (such as fishing) worked out with the provinces, and on the promotion of the various ski regions. Both national media and direct mailing is used.

While the prime market areas for advertising are the northern States of the U.S., because of the present rate structure of magazines it is more cost efficient to buy advertising space on a national rather than regional basis. CGTB advertising therefore reaches the southern, midwestern, etc., States as well.

Another major area of activity is in the travel trade industry. CGTB offices work with U.S. travel agents to build up tour packs to Canada. Agents are given familiarization tours of Canada. Advertising costs are shared with U.S. tour operators and wholesalers for the promotion of new tours to Canada. This section has a budget of some \$375,000.

In addition, the CGTB sponsors visits to Canada by travel journalists and any other persons in the media who are in a position of influence to encourage travel to Canada. These include editors, arts and entertainment columnists, etc. Some 200 guest parties visit Canada each year. The program has a budget of \$85,000.

The CGTB has 14 offices throughout the U.S. While they were traditionally available to off-the-street enquirers, they are more and more working with the important travel agents and wholesalers. The recent ski reception in Washington in which ski resort staff from Quebec and Alberta were presented to Washington area ski people, travel agents, etc., is an example of the kind of local activities undertaken.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

Up until 1967, the Department of Manpower and Immigration conducted quite an activist informational program in the United States with some \$1 million for use in the media to promote Canada to potential immigrants. Partially

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as a result of the new Immigration Act of 1967 which established universality and which tied immigration much more closely to the existing economic conditions, the information program is at present reduced to a minimum. It is almost totally responsive, i.e. it provides information and advice to those persons who enquire concerning the possibilities for emigration to Canada. The Department does not seek clients so as not to stimulate an interest which could not be followed through.

There is therefore no advertising program, not even to attract those with specialized skills needed in Canada as these categories often change rapidly. In fact, the possibility of "reverse selling" was suggested, i.e. officers would speak at universities concerning the absence of opportunities.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco and officers travel to other consulates periodically for interviews. Very roughly, it is estimated that some 6,000 information packets are distributed per month, in reply to phone, letter and personal enquiries. These include information on the specifics of immigration, including application forms, fact-sheets on such things as social benefits and education and a general handbook "Living in Canada" or "The Canadian Way" which outline the living and working conditions in Canada. These materials are the same for every country; they are not designed specifically for the U.S. Other than this, a number of specific enquiries, for example, concerning teaching positions, are answered.

The one active area which the New York office (in conjunction with educational liaison officers) may get involved in is the Operation Retrieval program, whose purpose is to encourage Canadians in post-graduate studies in the U.S. to return to Canada.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Except for the occasional public speech by a Minister, other Departments work generally through the Department of External Affairs. In certain cases, they also work through the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Sales promotion for the Department of Agriculture for example, is carried out by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce within the scope of its trade fairs and promotional brochures.

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NATIONAL FILM BOARD

The purpose of NFB offices in the United States is to get exposure for Canadian films - officially NFB films, but they also promote films from private companies as well. The program has three parts:

- a. 1) the sale of prints commercially to distributors for showings in theatres primarily, but also for television
- 2) the sale of prints to the non-theatrical markets, e.g. libraries, film centres
- b. the placing of films in the Canadian Embassy and Consulates for free distribution
- c. the travel film program is conducted for the CGTB. Canadian travel films are made available free of charge to TV stations to promote travel to Canada.

With the exception of the distribution of films by Consulates in response to requests, the NFB program is essentially active in nature.

What kind of image is promoted? The NFB's mandate is "to interpret Canada to Canadians and to the world" and this, they interpret very broadly. There are therefore a wide variety of films distributed, some presenting information on something Canadian - a historical aspect, a social problem, others indicating Canada's work in some experimental technique such as multiple image. The image of Canada which is presented varies from the traditional Trans-Canada Journey style all the way to that revealed in the Challenge for Change series.

Scope of the program

Commercial sales

1) i. Some half dozen short films per year are sold to the big distributors such as Columbia. A large number of prints are made and the film is given total and thorough circulation in movie houses throughout the United States. Pas de Deux for example, has circulated for two years. Some are attached to specific feature films and are shown throughout its duration.

ii. Recently, the NFB has started selling, to smaller national distributors who sell for example in a dozen major cities. One such company has taken 15 films.

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iii. Films are also bought by regional distributors. For example, some dozen were taken for showing in Pennsylvania.

2) Some 5,000 16mm prints per year are sold to non-theatrical outlets, such as schools or libraries. (Paddle to the Sea sold 1,500 in 4 years.) Here coverage depends on the factor of money, e.g. California has more money to invest in film purchases, and the strength of the distributor for the particular film. For example, McGraw Hill has salesmen to present new films to clients throughout the country, whereas a smaller company must rely on mail announcements.

A distributor like Columbia would for example take 100 prints for preview purposes, 1,000 say for sale and 100 for rental.

In the television field, the major audience is from the educational stations, although last year ABC took seven films. Films are sold to the network or on a regional or local basis.

Embassy and Consulate showings

In 1970-71 (following the cutback in External Affairs representation in the various Consulates, Chicago in particular) according to statistics covering all the major Consulates, some 77,500 films were screened to an audience of close to 4 million. Some 85 percent of these showings were to elementary and secondary schools, some 5 percent to service clubs, etc., and less than 5 percent to universities. Close to 1/3 were shown in the Detroit area, 1/6 in New York, 1/6 in Boston and over 1/6 in the San Francisco-Los Angeles area.

Of these films, what percentage of the content bears a specifically Canadian message? Estimating roughly, some 30 - 40% of these audiences (e.g. 37.6% of the Washington audience over the last six months) are watching films which deal with Canada's geography, history, culture and art. The large majority of the rest are science films such as Wild Life in the Rockies, Salmon Struggle for Survival and Introducing Insects.

Budget/man years

NFB has three offices in the U.S.A.

New York:	10 man-years 1 man-year devoted to travel program (TV films)
Chicago:	5 man-years 1/2 man-year - travel program
San Francisco:	1/3 man-years 3 2/3 travel program

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Unlike the NFB, the CBC (except for CBC-IS) is not commissioned within its Act to represent Canada abroad. There are no funds allocated for the promotion of CBC programs in the U.S. It is therefore totally a sales program which must be able to cover the costs of distribution efforts.

The major proportion of sales are to television broadcasting organizations. While radio programs are sold to national public radio (the cost of a program is generally too high for individual stations), the notably different philosophy in radio broadcasting prescribes much interest in the kind of programming characteristic of the CBC.

As with CBC-IS transcriptions, the major interest in CBC television programs comes from NET stations, especially PBS. The major commercial stations very rarely take programs. Programs are also lent to universities when CBC has the rights. Very occasionally, a French-language program is sold to individual stations in Louisiana.

While we have seen no studies on NET audiences, it might well be hypothesized that the viewers of these programs are more likely to be from the educated upper-middle class.

Last year, about a dozen programs were sold in the U.S. some to limited markets, a number to PBS. In the latter case, the programs, such as the recent one hour Glen Gould feature on the Arctic, get national coverage, going to some 120 stations during a period of 2 - 3 years. While there is therefore exposure throughout the U.S. the major concentration is on the Eastern Seaboard.

About one half of the programs sold have specific Canadian content. They include everything from documentaries to ballet. Programs which are too specifically Canadian however, do not sell. For example, the new program featuring the Diefenbaker and Pearson years which is very successful in Canada, is not expected to be picked-up in the U.S.A.

Given the directives of the CBC as outlined above, no programs are made specifically for U.S. broadcasting. There are certain exchange agreements however, and certain programs are co-produced with American broadcasting people.

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CBC - INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

CBC-IS projects into the U.S. through two basic services - shortwave broadcasting and the supply of transcriptions. In the former two programs are broadcast daily to the U.S., directed mainly at the East coast, one in the morning (1 hour) and one in the early evening (one half hour). A third program, transmitted to the S. Pacific is heard in the Western U.S. at 12:30 a.m.

These broadcasts are directed at a general audience and present Canada in topical form. The major portion is a comprehensive news bulletin, with a variety of news commentary, interviews and features on Canada also included. While it is difficult to estimate audience size in total, the service received an audience mail of 18,000 letters from the U.S. in 1970. One could guess roughly that the actual audience is say 10 - 20 times this figure, say upwards of 300,000.

The transcription service which provides spoken word and music to U.S. broadcasting agencies presents more diversified programs and therefore reaches specific interest groups as well.

In 1970, 65 spoken word series were in distribution in the U.S. Over 2,200 programs were sent to U.S. educational stations who played more than 6,800 program hours. Over 600 programs were sent to U.S. commercial stations who played over 1,700 program hours. (diplomatic: 42 programs and 340 hours; miscellaneous: 56 programs and 167 hours). Well over 2/3 of the 65 series dealt with specifically Canadian topics, in formats ranging from features and documentaries (historical and contemporary), to drama, humour and talk.

Eleven music series featuring mainly Canadian artists, were in distribution in the U.S. in 1970. 450 programs were sent to educational stations who played 5,000 program hours and 200 programs were sent to commercial stations who played 2,000 hours.

The annual budget for CBC-IS is not broken down in terms of figures for U.S. spending. However, a very rough estimate would place costs for services in the U.S. at between 30 - 40 percent of the budget for the English-language program which is \$275,000, i.e. approximately \$100,000.

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THE PROVINCES

While the scope of the programs vary significantly, each of Canada's provinces conducts an active tourist promotion in the U.S. Working in cooperation with the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, they develop complementary themes and promote specific regions as compared to the more general approach of the CGTB.

The budget figures in Table 4 indicate provincial Government expenditures (excluding production costs) on all tourist promotion, i.e. in Canada, Europe, Japan, etc. as well as in the U.S.A. The percentage of these sums which is directed towards the U.S. varies according to the province. Estimating roughly, the Atlantic provinces spend about 40% of their budget in the U.S. Ontario and Quebec spend about 75% of their budgets in the U.S. The Prairie provinces spend approximately 50% in the U.S. British Columbia spends over 80% in the U.S.

Table 4

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON TOURIST PROMOTION
ACTUAL 1970-71**

	Advertising	Booklets Folders Maps	Films	Photos	Displays	Publicity Releases	Grants to Tourist Associations	Research
Newfoundland	\$ 215,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 64,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 45,000	\$
Prince Edward Island..	171,853	173,048	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,374	33,500
Nova Scotia	808,871	111,749	5,292	9,000	.....	9,000	53,510	18,354
New Brunswick	346,000	160,000	.....	7,980	.....	.....	41,800	.....
Quebec	1,130,284	528,644	8,300	.....	95,404	.....	6,035,000*	213,812
Ontario	1,669,780	473,673	.....	.....	13,800	.....	177,436	198,545
Manitoba	420,000	204,200	15,000	17,000	17,000	3,000	50,000	.....
Saskatchewan	76,000	160,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,500	.....
Alberta	235,000	150,000	40,000	18,500	20,000	2,000	112,000	17,000
British Columbia	826,851	691,963	131,000	43,700	12,975	36,683	271,740	6,787
N.W.T. ....	.....	24,000	.....	2,000	11,000	3,000	.....	14,000
Yukon	15,000	60,000	20,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	10,000	.....
	<u>\$5,914,639</u>	<u>\$2,947,277</u>	<u>\$288,592</u>	<u>\$112,180</u>	<u>\$176,179</u>	<u>\$62,683</u>	<u>\$6,806,360</u>	<u>\$501,998</u>

*including a grant of \$5,500,000 to Man and His World

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AIR AND RAIL COMPANIES

While their basic purpose is to attract clients to their services, the following companies, through their advertising efforts, project Canada to the U.S. public.

Air Canada

Air Canada advertises through a variety of media, primarily newspapers, trade and travel magazines, travel and shipping directories and posters. While much of their advertising emphasizes the advantages of Air Canada travel, they also promote certain Canadian destinations, e.g. "Ski the Rockies", "Visit Old Montreal".

A rough estimate places the Air Canada information and public relations budget for the U.S.A. at approximately \$20.5 million. Of this, some 16% is spent nationally, 6% is spent in the Boston area, 10% in Chicago, 10% in Cleveland, 8% in Los Angeles, 10% in Miami, 28% in New York, 6% in Tampa and 6% in Detroit.

Canadian Pacific Airlines

The total advertising and public relations budget for C.P. Air in the U.S. is approximately \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. Canadian Pacific Airlines concentrates its spending in Hawaii and California where it serves the cities of Honolulu and San Francisco respectively. Its thrust is primarily to induce people to fly by the airline, but it also stresses the attractions of Canada, particularly of a touristic nature. It advertises in all the media, and allocates a substantial portion of its budget for public relations activities by its numerous agents throughout the U.S.

C.N.R. and C.P.R.

Both CNR and CPR advertise for American clients in the following media: travel and trade magazines, directories, newspapers, shipping journals, posters. No radio or television advertising is used.

The CNR budgets approximately \$150,000 for U.S. advertising. The CPR budgets approximately \$275,000.

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OTHER PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Certain private corporations publish newsletters which convey information on Canada to a specialized public.

For example, stockholders of Standard Oil which owns 67% of Imperial Oil in Canada, receive the Lamp Post which periodically contains articles on Canada, particularly the Arctic.

Similarly, specific trade magazines such as "Oil Daily" provide extensive coverage of Canada to their readers. The coverage which is strictly informational as opposed to promotional is of two kinds. It reports on the industry itself, new finds, strikes, etc.; and it presents interpretations of government actions.

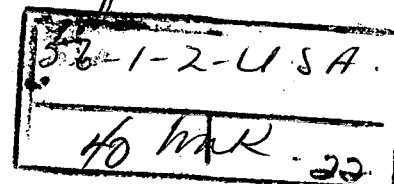
One further example of private efforts to present Canada to the U.S. public is the Dempsey Canadian newsletter. It is published weekly datelined Montreal, by the Canadian Enterprise Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio.

No thorough survey has ever been conducted of these publications. The above are simply a few examples of what exists.

ACTION COPY

Lambie
M. Kelly

file



U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 75 JAN7/72

TO EXTOTT *L*FAI

INFO CNGNY

AIRMAIL BOSTN PHILA BFALO CLVND DTROT

DISTR GWU FAP

REF YOURTEL FAI20 JAN5

---PUBLIC TV JOINT VENTURE

PLEASED TO LEARN CBC IS TAKING KEEN INTEREST IN PROJECT AND ACTIVELY ASSESSING COSTS AND SPACE AVAILABILITY. WE HAVE ADVISED FRYE OF RESPONSE AND POSSIBLE TIMING, AND THAT CBC MAY BE IN DIRECT TOUCH WITH HIM TO DISCUSS PRODUCTION DETAILS. (HIS PHONE NUMBER: 202-387-1300).

2. HE MEANWHILE HAS REVIEWED 1972 TIMETABLE OF EVENTS AND SUGGESTS THAT CDN PROGRAMS WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT TO MANAGE AFTER FEB19.

ELECTION YEAR ACTIVITIES, ALREADY GEARING UP WITH CANDIDATE ANNOUNCEMENTS, BEGIN TO DRAW MORE COVERAGE WITH PRIMARY CAMPAIGNS AND BALLOTING. NEW HAMPSHIRE IS FIRST PRIMARY MAR7

AND 22 OTHERS FOLLOW IN SUCCEEDING THREE MONTHS. ALSO IN SCHEDULING CONSIDERATIONS ARE PRESIDENTIAL TRIPS TO CHINA (FEB21-28) AND USSR (MAY). THESE EVENTS CONTRIBUTE TO HEAVY BROADCAST SCHEDULES WHICH MUST ALSO COPE WITH REGULAR PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS.

3. FRYE REGARDS NEXT SIX WEEKS AS IDEAL TIME IN WHICH TO PRODUCE PROGRAMS HAVING BEST CHANCE OF BEING PICKED UP BY PUBLIC BROADCAST NETWORK. HE IS HOWEVER NOT/NOT PESSIMISTIC ON CHANCES AFTER FEB19.

FRYE HAS NOW OUTLINED CONCEPT TO EEN HQ IN BOSTN AND JOHN PORTER, EEN

...2

PAGE TWO 75 UNCLAS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WILL CARRY IT TO PBS OFFICIALS FOR CONSIDERATION. IT WILL BE TO OUR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DECISION FROM YOU SO THAT PBS OFFICIALS WILL KNOW THEY HAVE A REAL PROPOSITION.

4. WE APPRECIATE DIFFICULTIES IN PREPARING ACCURATE ESTIMATE FOR DEPTL AND TREASURY BOARD CONSIDERATION BUT WE WOULD URGE THIS PROJECT BE GIVEN UTMOST PRIORITY SO THAT ITS FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY MAY BE DETERMINED--AND IF RESULTS PROVE POSITIVE, PRODUCERS MAY GET DETAILED PLANNING UNDERWAY TO ACCOMMODATE ORIGINAL TIME FRAME.

Ø72231Z 34Ø

File Diary Circ. Chron.

File: 56-1-2-USA

OTTAWA. KIA OG2.

22.

January 7, 1972.

Dear Mr. St. Pierre,

At our recent meeting in Mr. Stephens' office, you expressed interest in the press summaries issued by our Embassy in Washington. I enclose some sample copies. As I think we mentioned at the meeting, "Canadian Press Comment" is compiled weekly but "Canada in the U.S. Press" only when there is sufficient material to produce a survey of worthwhile size.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. HICKS

D.B. Hicks,
Director,
Information Division.

Mr. P. St. Pierre,
Parliamentary Secretary to the
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Room 101-S,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario, KIA OA6.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES JAN 25 1972

FROM/DE: ACRG

ATTN: *[Signature]*

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs - OTTAWA - (FAI)

SECURITY
Sécurité Unclassified *[Signature]*

FROM
De Canadian Embassy - WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE January 6, 1972

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro 31

SUBJECT
Sujet American Historical Association Meeting. *J91*

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>56-1-2-USA</i>	
MISSION	55-4 & 55-11-CDA-USA

40 *22*

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

The Cultural Counsellor attended the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Historical Association in New York, December 28-30. Perhaps the high spot of the proceedings was a confrontation between Daniel Ellsberg and three Harvard professors who challenged the historical worth of the Pentagon Papers. Canadian professors participated in a number of panel meetings, and in the event that it might be of value, (for example, as a source for prospective speakers) we will attach a list of their names and the titles of their papers.

2. The exhibition portion of the conference was as lively and well attended as that of the National Council for the Social Studies, and we may wish to consider participation in next year's exhibition. Particularly, in view of the Association's interest in Canadian history, and the fact that at least one joint session is usually held with the Canadian Historical Association, an exhibition featuring a display of Canadian works of history and both college and high school level textbooks would probably be well received.

Mr. Lambie
Miss Laker
another
entry in the
exhibition stakes.

Is this one the Book
Publishers' Council

told us they're definitely
interested in? Miss Lakerly

had a list of conventions,
as I remember, and had
marked the good ones. I think
this was one.

Yes, Bk Publishers
Council very
interested
13.3.72

[Signature]
The Embassy

RECENT AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUNGARIAN HISTORY

Janus M. Bak, University of British Columbia
Mathias Corvinus: Outlines for an Iconoclasm

THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE REFORMATION

James M. Estes, University of Toronto
The Institutionalization of the Reformation in Wurttemberg, the
Work of Johannes Brenz.

WRITING SOCIAL HISTORY FROM BELOW: THEORY AND STRATEGY

George Rudé, Sir George Williams University (Chairman)

Edward Shorter, University of Toronto
Demography and the Family

LEADERS AND LEADERSHIP: THE CANADIAN CONTEXT Joint Session with the Canadian Historical Association

James Nuechterlein, Queen's University (Chairman)

Robert Bothwell, University of Toronto
Loring Christie: Optimism and Leadership, 1909-1926

IMPERIALISMS COMPARED

A.P. Thornton, University of Toronto (Chairman)

SPORT AS SOCIAL HISTORY

Alan Metcalfe, University of Windsor
Sport and Social Class in Nineteenth Century Canada

Comment: John R. Mallea, Queen's University

UKRAINIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Bohdan Bociurkiw, Carleton University, Ottawa
Intellectual Dissent in Contemporary Ukraine

NEW WORK IN PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

Panel: R.J.W. Swales, University of Saskatchewan

ARISTOCRACY IN THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Comment: Nicholas Oikonomides, University of Montreal

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN ZAPOROZHIAN HOST

Alexander Baran, University of Manitoba

The Zaporozhian Cossacks and the Kievan-Mohyla-Mazepa Academy

LEGAL AND POLITICAL TRADITIONS OF THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

Comment: Roger E. Reynolds, Carleton University, Ottawa.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

Ivan Avakumovic, University of British Columbia

Guerrilla Warfare: The Case of Yugoslavia, 1941-1945

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act /
 Document divulgué sous l'accès à l'information

UNCLASSIFIED

WITHOUT ATTACHMENT(S) / SANS ANNEXE(S)

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO The Under-Secretary of State for
 A External Affairs, OTTAWA (FAI)

XX
 Date: January 6, 1972

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE	DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION
4	Transcript of program "December 6, 1971, A Day in the Presidency" on WRC TV, NBC Network. Submitted by Radio TV Reports	<div data-bbox="1110 261 1474 505" data-label="Form"> <p>TO/A <i>FAI</i> FROM/DE: ACRG JAN 11 1972 ATT'N <i>P. Hobb</i></p> </div> <p>(Please distribute attached to: PDM FAP GWU)</p> <p><i>Miss Hobb</i> <i>file</i></p> <div data-bbox="1218 644 1607 815" data-label="Form"> <p>56-1-2-USA <i>48 mkt</i></p> </div>

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ From:

The Canadian Embassy
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 (R. O'Hagan)

DATE

SIGNATURE

FOR SIGNATURE AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR — SIGNER ET RETOURNER AU BUREAU D'ORIGINE

001535

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

4435 WISCONSIN AVE. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016, 244-3540

FOR EMBASSY OF CANADA

PROGRAM	December 6, 1971, A Day in the Presidency	STATION	WRC TV NBC Network
DATE	December 21, 1971 7:30 PM	CITY	Washington, D.C.

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU'S VISIT

JOHN CHANCELLOR: More trumpets, for the arrival of the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Trudeau flew in today for a two-hour meeting with the President -- not a state visit, a working visit which means less formality, no exchange of photographs. And the rules say the President waits in his office for the Prime Minister, which he does, whistling a small tune.

(Whistling)

PRESIDENT NIXON: How are you, Mr. Prime Minister. Good to welcome you again.

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU: Thank you very much for having me, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Oh, we're glad you could come. You have a little -- not quite as far to come as some others. What was the trip -- an hour and a half?

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU: Approximately an hour and a half.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Well, we have the usual drill here, which you have to go through. We have to have a picture and all that sort of thing. Before we have it, why don't we sit over here. They're going to shoot us tonight too, at the dinner, so if you don't mind...

CHANCELLOR: The Canadian press party meets the President. Mr. Nixon usually treats reporters as though they were cats and he had an allergy to cats, but here he rises to the occasion.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Well, now look, I want to be sure that -- so we don't discriminate against our neighbors to the north, they all get the Presidential pens. We didn't have these before you were here. But to any visiting press corpsman, they get the

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Presidential pen. But with it they can write anything they want.
(Laughter) I'll show you what it is. Here it is. It's a little...

MAN: You'll be sorry you gave it to them.

(Laughter)

PRESIDENT NIXON: Oh, I know. But I've been stuck with worse. Anyway, it's a -- and we use it to give, you know, to the Senators and Congressmen; When we have dinner, we've got to pass out pens. You've got to give something inexpensive...(Laughter)
The box is more expensive than the pen. Now, everybody gets one.

CHANCELLOR: And then they were ushered out, and so were we.

The President and the Prime Minister spent two hours together, just the two of them in the Oval Office talking alone. We don't know what was said to Trudeau, whose country is having its troubles with the United States over trade and economic penetration. But Trudeau said later that he was mightily pleased by what he heard. In two hours, they will meet again.

Back in the Oval Office, the valet has brought in the President's dog, King Timahoe.

PRESIDENT NIXON: He's used to good furniture. Want to go out? Go out? Okay.

CHANCELLOR: Eight o'clock in the Blue Room. A black-tie stag working dinner for about forty men.

(Music. Applause)

The Prime Minister is a witty man. After shaking hands with Secretary of the Treasury Connally, Trudeau counts his fingers.

(Laughter)

PRESIDENT NIXON: The Speaker will be sitting on your right.

(Music)

CHANCELLOR: The guest list was made up of officials and business people from both Canada and the United States, including one of Mr. Nixon's favorite labor leaders, Frank Fitzsimmons of the Teamsters. The menu included sole with a German wine, squab with a California wine, crepes suzettes with French champagne, and it was delicious.

PRESIDENT NIXON: Mr. Prime Minister and our distinguished guests, this is what is called a working dinner. However, I would not want an occasion like this to go by without having the honor of proposing a toast to our distinguished guest and to the country he represents, and also to all those who are with him -- here with him as members of his party.

MAN: Let me just begin by saying, Mr. President, that if this is a working dinner, we would like to work with you more often. I would like to invite our guests to join me in a toast to the President of the United States of America.

MAN: To the President.

CHANCELLOR: While Mr. Nixon said goodbye to his Canadian guests, I went upstairs to have a word with Mrs. Nixon and her daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox...

(Postcode) KIA OG2

Ottawa, January 5, 1972

File No. 56-1-2-USA

40	22
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Dear Miss Zimmerman,

With reference to Miss Kelly's telephone conversation with you yesterday, I attach a copy of telegram No. 4231 of December 21 from our Embassy in Washington.

We share the view of the Embassy that the project proposed by Public TV in Washington (Station WETA) is well worth considering. However, it will be necessary for us to have a firmer estimate of the cost than is given in the Embassy's telegram.

I understand that you will enquire whether CBC studio space in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa could be rented in late February or early March and, if the space would be available, will discuss the project with Public TV in Washington by telephone with a view to arriving at an estimate/production costs. The discussion would be very informal because we are not in a position, at this stage, to give Public TV a firm decision on whether we can underwrite the project. As you know, we must have Treasury Board authority for what would amount to entering into a contract for services costing more than \$5,000.00. I think it would assist you in your discussions with Public TV to know that we are thinking in terms of a maximum expenditure of \$15,000.00.

... 2

Miss Betty Zimmerman,
Director,
Office of External Services,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
1500 Bronson Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario

- 2 -

I am most grateful for your interest and cooperation and shall look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. If you find that the CBC is unable to offer studio space, your advice on other possibilities we might explore would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. HICKS

D.B. Hicks
Director
Information Division

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	Nº D'ORIG.			SÉCURITÉ
FM/DE	OTT	EXT AFF	FAI-20	Jan. 5/72	56-1-2-USA 40
TO/A					UNCLASSIFIED
WASHINGTON					PRECEDENCE
INFO					
(BY AIR MAIL) CONGENNY BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO CLEVELAND					
DETROIT					
DISTR.					
FAP GWJ					

REF

SUB/SUJ

YOUR TEL. 4231 DEC. 21

PUBLIC TV - JOINT VENTURE

INTERESTED IN PROPOSAL AND HOPE WE CAN ACCEPT. HAVE ASKED CBC TO EXPLORE POSSIBILITY OF STUDIO SPACE LATE FEB. EARLY MAR. AND FOR COST ESTIMATE. FIRM ESTIMATE ESSENTIAL BECAUSE APART FROM REQUIREMENT TO QUOTE COST WHEN SEEKING TB APPROVAL WE ARE OURSELVES THINKING IN TERMS OF MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE OF DOLLARS FIFTEEN THOUSAND. IF CBC CAN OFFER STUDIO SPACE ITS OFFICE OF EXTERNAL SERVICES WILL DISCUSS PROJECT BY TELEPHONE WITH PUBLIC TV WASH TO ASSESS PRODUCTION COSTS. IF CBC STUDIO SPACE NOT/NOT AVAILABLE OTHER POSSIBILITIES WILL BE EXPLORED.

2. WILL INFORM YOU DECISION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT WITH NECESSITY TO OBTAIN TB AUTHORITY WOULD NOT/NOT EXPECT BEFORE END JAN. AT EARLIEST.

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG. <i>L. M. Kelly</i> L.M. KELLY/sg	FAI/OTT	2-6939	SG. <i>D.B. Hicks</i> D.B. HICKS

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs —
 À Ottawa — (FAI)

J81

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 Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

Unclassified 1972

WITHOUT ATTACHMENT(S) / SANS ANNEXE(S)

ATTN: *[Signature]*

NO. December 29, 1971

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE	DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION
1	<p><i>Mr. Lambie</i> <i>Miss [unclear]</i> <i>to see file</i> <i>Intk.</i></p> <p><i>FAI</i></p>	<p>Letter dated December 14, 1971 on National Council for the Social Studies Convention from David Novek of NFB, Montreal.</p> <p><i>56-12-USA</i> <i>40</i></p>
RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION		RETURN TO / RETOURNER À
DATE	SIGNATURE	<p><i>[Signature]</i> George A. Cowley Counsellor for Cultural Affairs Canadian Embassy/Washington, D.C.</p>

FOR SIGNATURE AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR — SIGNER ET RETOURNER AU BUREAU D'ORIGINE

001542

INSTRUCTIONS: FOR USE WHEN SIGNATURE ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS IS NEEDED.
À UTILISER LORSQU'ON EXIGE UN ACCUSÉ DE RÉCEPTION.

TO/A *PM*

SÉCURITÉ — SÉCURITÉ

WITH ATTACHMENT(S) / AVEC ANNEXE(S)

Unclassified

WITHOUT ATTACHMENT(S) / SANS ANNEXE(S)

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO A Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs -
Ottawa - (FAI)

NO. December 29, 1971

QUANTITY
QUANTITÉ

REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE

DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION

1

Letter dated December 14, 1971 on
National Council for the Social Studies
Convention from David Novek of NFB, Montreal.

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

RETURN TO / RETOURNER À

DATE

SIGNATURE

George A. Cowley
George A. Cowley
Counsellor for Cultural Affairs
Canadian Embassy/Washington, D.C.

001543

RECIPIENT'S COPY — COPIE DU DESTINATAIRE

W.S. Jobbins
Director of Distribution

cc: John Boundy (New York)
✓ George Cowley (Washington)

cc Info Div
cc SF. (M560000)

4 ply

David Novek

December 14th, 1971

National Council for the Social Studies Convention

All those participating in the NCSS Convention in Denver, November 24th-27th, thought the effort extremely worthwhile. The reaction to the NFB presence at the show and our screenings in our suite at the Headquarter's Hotel was very gratifying.

As you are aware, our participation was a joint effort with the Embassy in Washington. The Embassy paid for the booth space, which was adjacent to theirs, and helped out with the hospitality in our suite. It was a great pleasure for me and the members of our New York office to work with George Cowley, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs at the Embassy. The Embassy booth was given over to the Canadian Book Publishers Council and they also found the results extremely satisfying. It was a profitable and smooth running joint venture and one that would probably bear repeating at other conferences and conventions of this type.

Because we are limited in funds, the NFB's booth was very simple. Doug Eliuk is to be congratulated for his work in designing the booth. Working within a very limited budget he came up with a design that made our booth one of the most talked about and one that certainly stole the thunder from more expensive creations. (I am expecting pictures shortly).

.../-2-

.../-2-

Those of which ~~we~~ worked at the booth found a very curious paradox. On one hand people came up to us and told us how great our films were and how much they use them. (Films most often mentioned were NO REASON TO STAY, NEIGHBOURS, PHOEBE, NOBODY WAVED GOODBYE and THE GAME). On the other hand we were surprised by the number of people, especially from mid-western and southern states, who said they had never heard of the NFB. This is completely unlike AECT where all the AV specialists are familiar with us. Perhaps the reason is that we were dealing at the NCSS with teachers, professors and department heads who are just getting into film or have not yet used films to a great extent. Certainly it proves that we have a marketing job to do in this area. I would consider NCSS and The National Council of English Teachers Show to be prime targets for us in the future and will discuss these fully with John Boundy at an early date.

The screenings in our suite were very modest, both in the size of our suite and hospitality, but drew enthusiastic response. We screened films we were distributing ourselves and those being handled by distributors in order to give an overview of our product. Films most enthusiastically received were EVOLUTION, SAD SONG OF YELLOW SKIN, RISE AND FALL OF THE GREAT LAKES and COSMIC ZOOM.

David

David Novek

George

I thoroughly enjoyed working with you and the girls at Denver. I found it a very profitable joint venture and think there may be grounds for other common efforts. My very best to you for a happy and healthy holiday season and New Year.

David

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

JAN 11 1972

ATTN: *Miss Kelly*

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs - OTTAWA - (FAI)

FROM
De Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet World Affairs Council Conference on the
Environment.

SECURITY
Sécurité Unclassified

DATE December 29, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro 1993

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA <i>56-1-2-USA</i>	
MISSION <i>40</i> 55-6-1 & 55-4	<i>20</i>

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FLP

Bill Messner, the indefatigable organizer of the World Affairs Councils, reports that he is planning a week-long conference on environmental and urban problems to be held in Cincinnati next autumn. He seeks Canadian participation, particularly from "a known scientist who can take an overview of problems concerning the ecology and economics of the seas". For this rôle, Messner reports that Robert Reford of the CIIA has suggested Alan Beesley. Messner expects to return to us shortly with further details and suggested candidates.

*Sent Mr. Beesley, FLP,
a copy of Mr. Messner's
own letter of December 22
from which it appears
Mr. Beesley will not be
called upon to participate.
26/1/72
bmk.*

[Signature]
The Embassy (for County)

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO
À

The Under-Secretary of State for
 External Affairs, OTTAWA (FAI-FAP)

D9C

January 11, 1972

QUANTITY
QUANTITÉ

REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE

DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION

2

Article by Bruce West in The Globe and Mail of November 1971,
 entitled: "Solving Problems"

*Mr. Kelly**file*

56-1-2-USA
 40
mtk

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

RETURN TO ORIGINATOR From:

The Canadian Embassy
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 (R. O'Hagan)

DATE

SIGNATURE

FOR SIGNATURE AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR — SIGNER ET RETOURNER AU BUREAU D'ORIGINE

001547

Dec 8

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date November 1971

Publication GLOBE AND MAIL

By BRUCE WES

Solving problems

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

It is fitting, I suppose, that we should be going back to the scene of some of the hottest clashes between Americans and Canadians in an effort to find how our two nations can learn to better understand each other in these modern days of increasing friction. At any rate, an organization known as the Niagara Institute for International Studies has been established at historic Niagara-on-the-Lake. It is the hope of its founders that in the months and years ahead policy-makers and opinion-formers of both nations will have the opportunity to sit across the table from each other in the quiet surroundings of the old town and discuss our mutual problems—not just those of international politics and economics but also those human factors of the relations between the two peoples which can be so important in preserving the traditional friendship which has so long existed between our country and the United States. This will be one of the main purposes of the new organization, but many other domestic and international problems will be discussed as the institute develops. An inaugural conference was held at the Oban Inn in Niagara-on-the-Lake last week. To draw up plans for the new body. Among those attending this meeting was Lester Pearson, who probably has had more experience at explaining Canadians to Americans—and vice versa—than any other person in this country.



Isaac Brock

Calvin Rand, of Niagara-on-the-Lake and Buffalo, N.Y., is the president of the institute. He is a former faculty member and associate director of cultural affairs at the State University of New York at Buffalo. He is also president of the Shaw Festival Theatre.

"In both its main purposes, the creation of a permanent centre for a program of continuing dialogue on the Canadian-U.S. relationship and the introduction to Canada and the eastern United States of executive seminars patterned on the Aspen experience, the Niagara Institute is unique. It is a project my associates and I have had under active consideration for some time," Mr. Rand says.

"It is the only international conference centre concentrating on the frequently perplexing issues that affect the Canadian-American scene. The institute fills a vacuum long recognized by concerned citizens on both sides of the border who deplore not so much the differences between the two countries, but the misunderstandings that aggravate and compound them.

"By bringing together individuals and small groups in an informal, secluded atmosphere, such as Niagara-on-the-Lake provides, without inflexible agendas and set positions, we are seeking a creative advance and not an ivory tower approach to the problems of the nineteen seventies and beyond. We want to get at the real problems, to be innovative and to breach barriers of prejudice and pre-conception. We hope to follow up our initiatives with further research into matters raised at our seminars."

It would be dramatic indeed if new bonds were forged, in these uneasy days, between Americans and Canadians, in a quiet town where the angry Niagara Bee once said, 11 days after the death of Isaac Brock at the Battle of Queenston Heights: "... come, Americans, come in legions of myriads to invade our land and you shall find in Canada ..."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



CINCINNATI COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

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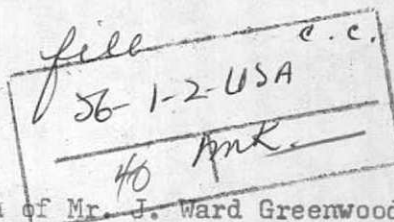
(513) 241-2149

Mr. Hicks mt
Miss Kelly flr

Mr. A. T. Davidson
Assistant Deputy Minister for
Policy Planning and Research
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

December 22, 1971

Dear Mr. Davidson:



Mr. Alan Beasley, Flr.
done
26/1/72
mtk

This letter comes as a suggestion of Mr. J. Ward Greenwood, Counselor for Scientific Affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and follows along from discussions which have been had with George Cowley at that Embassy, as well as with Bob Reford at the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. Greenwood has suggested specifically that our Council forward to you with this letter our quite cordial invitation for you to take part in programming activities here in the Cincinnati region, under our auspices during the period from Monday, October 2, 1972, through Friday, October 6, 1972.

The balance of this letter is to serve rather extensively as an explanation of the work of our Council, the new subject matter focus about which we would desire your assistance, and the specific pattern of activities which would be involved.

I hope that you will not hesitate to consult with any of the gentlemen mentioned, or Llyn Stephens, or Douglas Hicks, in your Bureau of Public Affairs, in Ottawa, regarding the work of our Council.

Our Cincinnati Council on World Affairs is designed and administered as a regional educational resource agency on international affairs, working closely with several specific different constituencies, in designing and administering, on a continuing basis, resource services for these several constituencies, in addition to the activities for the general public, such as our Annual Conference, and our television series.

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CINCINNATI COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

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Mr. A. T. Davidson

December 22, 1971

Page Two

Our Council has been developing, and now will be administering, beginning earlier this Autumn, on a broadening basis, an additional subject matter dimension -- namely, the international comparative approach to urban and environmental questions, treated with certain of our specific constituencies, most notably the school systems and college association, both as subject matter in its own right, and also within the matrix of the addressment of these international functional problems by specific national societies and cultural areas, in terms of their priorities, traditions, ideals, and institutions.

Now, we are well along in planning, and are commencing to prepare, a closely-integrated series of resource activities and educational services for several of these constituencies, during the Autumn of 1972, accentuating concerns which in the American milieu are more narrowly defined as relating to "the environment".

We shall be servicing across the Autumn a Faculty Enrichment Sequence VII, for the faculty members from the colleges in our association in the neighboring three-state area for whom we have for a dozen years served as administrative agency in the development of their institutional capabilities in regard to their international studies, as well as Joint Lecturer work on the campuses, another of the resource activities sustained for the colleges; various training sessions, under the International Studies Enrichment Project, maintained by the Council and the school districts in the metropolitan area for whom the Council has for over a decade served as in-service training agency in regard to their institutional capabilities in international studies matters; a series of Editorial Board meetings with the Editor and Editorial Staff of The Cincinnati Enquirer; a series of half-hour television tapings in our "World Front" television series, broadcast over both commercial and educational stations here, the latter, incidentally, in prime weekday evening time; and a series of professional meetings and briefings for lay leaders on these particular matters, in our "Cities International" series.

During the week of October 2, 1972, we shall be needing the services of two resource individuals, one a specialist on air pollution aspects of environmental matters, and the other a specialist on water pollution aspects of environmental matters, both of whom should not be technicians as such, and both of whom would need to treat these matters broadly in terms of their economic, social, and political factors and ramifications.

During the week of October 23, 1972, we shall need two resource individuals, one a specialist on ecology and economics of the seas, and the other a specialist on land and resources, and their utilization and conservation, and both should be broadly competent on social, economic, and political ramifications of these matters.



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Mr. A. T. Davidson

December 22, 1971

Page Three

During the week of November 13, 1972, we shall need the services of two other specialists, one on agriculture and nutrition problems, and the other on the concerns and needs of less developed countries in the field of environmental matters, and both competent to deal with matters within the broadest context of relevant economic, political, cultural, and social aspects and ramifications.

Our specific invitation, as initially cited above, is for you to take part here during the week of October 2, 1972. Our primary concern is not depth of competence on technological matters, but rather a broad understanding of operative factors, including those of a technical character, but also including those of a social, cultural, economic, and political nature, and in the case of this particular set of matters, including also in regard to water resources and water pollution control, and interrelated matters, specifically including the particular issues of an international character which affect and involve the United States and Canada.

We would posit a carefully patterned and closely integrated schedule, which would involve air travel to the Cincinnati area on Sunday, October 1, and return from this area on the morning or afternoon of Saturday, October 7, 1972.

On Monday, October 2, we should of course tour you and the resource individual on air pollution matters to part of the metropolitan area here, for at least an initial acquaintance, and then arrange a meeting with the Editor and Editorial Board of The Cincinnati Enquirer. At lunch and into the afternoon for a total of three hours, we would arrange an informal consultation session with professionals from various aspects of your field, from the area here.

During that latter part of Monday afternoon, we would conduct the taping of a half-hour television program in our "World Front" series, the script for which we would send well in advance, including opening and closing remarks for the Moderator, and a list of suggested discussion questions. These latter you could review with the panel of three local individuals who would be interviewing you on the program, during the preliminary session, just prior to the taping. That Monday evening, you would be guest for informal discussion at a "salon" dinner, with lay leaders in fields verging upon your competence.

On Tuesday, October 3, we have arranged a further tour here in the area, and then a meeting and early luncheon with the other specialist in the area -- that on pollution matters, and from another country -- and myself, in order to prepare in detail for the faculty training sessions for the faculty registrants from the ten associated colleges, which would occur that afternoon, during an early working dinner, and during the evening.



CINCINNATI COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

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Mr. A. T. Davidson

December 22, 1971

Page Four

Both you and the other specialist would make presentations -- extemporaneously from notes, and not as a prepared paper -- and engage in extensive questions, during the afternoon, while the evening session would consist of a rather wide-ranging colloquy, as is our custom, involving yourself and the other specialist, and the faculty members present, on the broader ramifications of a social, economical, political, and legal character.

During each of the three remaining days of that week, you would be on the campus of a college in this association, thus totaling three college visits during the three days. In each case, you would deliver a single formal prepared presentation, similar to that which you would have given on Tuesday afternoon in the faculty training session, would visit two or three class or seminar groups on an extemporaneous basis, and would engage in consultation and discussion sessions with faculty members and the students.

We integrate, as has been our custom for most of a decade, the work of visiting specialist in the faculty training sessions for faculty members from all of the colleges in this association, with their visits in a resource capacity on the campuses of colleges in the association, for the type of versatile and thorough utilization of the services of these specialists, which means that there is a follow-through encouraged at the individual institutions, with regard to the development of their institutional capabilities on the matter under study each year.

I should add that the faculty training work between the Council and the colleges was originally begun with grants from the Ford Foundation, has benefited also from grants of the United States Office of Education, and is now funded entirely by the Council and the colleges, as integral elements in the range of resource activities of an associational character administered by the Council for these colleges, under the direction of the policy-level Committee of Deans.

Our Council of course would expect to provide direct route round-trip air coach ticket for yourself, and all lodging and meals, for the period involved, as well as an amount not to exceed \$50.00 to cover other travel-related incidental expenses, such as tips, and the like, and we would of course within this area provide all ground transport, also.

Naturally, and particularly on the basis of Mr. Greenwood's quite earnest recommendation, we surely hope that you personally would be able to be with us during the week of October 2, 1972. If you should feel that you cannot spare that amount of time from your professional duties, and would like to second to us a senior colleague of the type of breadth of competence mentioned earlier in this letter, we should welcome your assistance in this regard.



CINCINNATI COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

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Mr. A. T. Davidson

December 22, 1971

Page Five

Our general timetable here calls for the initial rounds of arrangements correspondence to be completed by the close of Winter, since we need to start preparing printed Programs, and entering these individuals onto lecture schedules at the colleges, and similar steps, no later than the very early part of the Spring, and these latter steps of course do require a number of earlier weeks of the types of correspondence and preliminary arrangements clarification mentioned here.

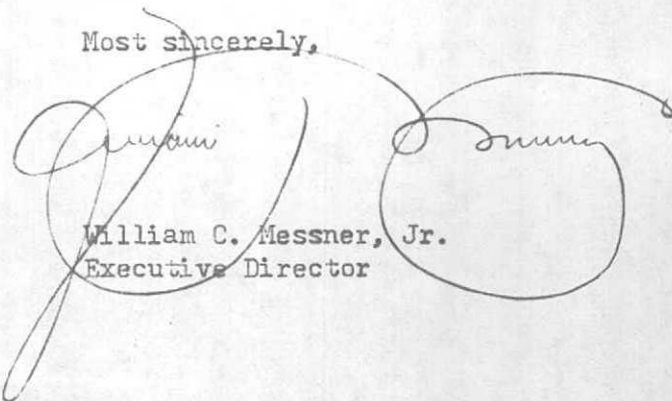
I shall of course be happy to answer any questions which you might have regarding these matters, and provide any further information which might be of assistance to you. While we are working against the types of deadlines mentioned above, as to acceptance of invitation and clarification of the early stages of working out arrangements matters, I should note that, barring the unforeseen, I should expect to be in Ottawa sometime in May, and would be happy to meet with you, or any senior colleague whom you might have to nominate in your place, for whatever assistance for you would come from specific personal discussion of matured arrangements details.

It might be useful at this point to indicate that the schedule sketched above is a schedule already on our calendars, with full commitments for which are already in hand from each of the constituencies and programming audiences or sources stated. In other words, this is a fully firm invitation, for which we have definite need of the thoroughly and broadly competent senior resource capability, which your friends have indicated to us you so well exemplify.

Needless to say, we shall quite warmly welcome all the consideration and assistance which you can provide for us, Mr. Davidson, and earnestly hope that we might look forward to the benefit of your participation next Autumn.

With genuine and enduring appreciation for your consideration, and with all good wishes for the New Year,

Most sincerely,



William C. Messner, Jr.
Executive Director

cc: George Cowley
J. Ward Greenwood
Douglas Hicks
Robert Reford
Llyn Stephens

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A	FAI
FROM/DE	ACRG
JAN 5 1972	
ATTN	[Signature]

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs - OTTAWA-(FAI)

FROM
De Canadian Embassy - Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet American Geographers Annual Meeting.

SECURITY
Sécurité

Unclassified

DATE December 28, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro 1991

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
56-1-2-USA	
MISSION	
40	22

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

E.M.&R.
(Surveys and
Mapping
Branch)

Information
Canada

NFB - N.Y.
Mtl.

Chicago
Consulate
General

We have received the attached invitation to participate with an exhibition at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers to be held in Kansas City April 23-26 next. In view of the success of our exhibition at the Social Studies convention in Denver, we would recommend consideration of participation in this meeting as well.

2. We envisage a booth where we could display:

- 1) geography texts and other appropriate books from Canada
- 2) maps available from the Surveys and Mapping Branch of E.M. & R. and from other Canadian sources
- 3) NFB films, particularly from the NFB geography series
- 4) material available from the Embassy and from Information Canada

3. The booth might appropriately be manned by one Embassy officer, one clerk, hopefully from our Consulate General in Chicago if he or she could be spared, and a representative from the Canadian Book Publishers' Council.

4. We would be grateful for your views.

*Mr. Lambie -
for comments.*

FAI

G Cowley

182-7-210

*Copy of encl. sent
to Miss G. [unclear]
Cdn Bk Publishers' Council
Ottawa
Mar. 3/72*

*Mr Cowley has received
Book No. 6.*

The Embassy



the association of american geographers

1710 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009
PHONE: AREA CODE 202, 234-1450

CAE

Answer

Interested?

A

Dear Sir:

The Association of American Geographers cordially invites your country to be an exhibitor at its 68th Annual Meeting to be held at the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City, Missouri from April 23 through 26, 1972. The Exhibit will open at 6:30 p.m. on Sunday, April 23, and will close at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, April 26. The Exhibit will be held in the Hotel Muehlebach's Exhibition Hall. Every effort will be made to insure maximum exposure for the exhibitor's products.

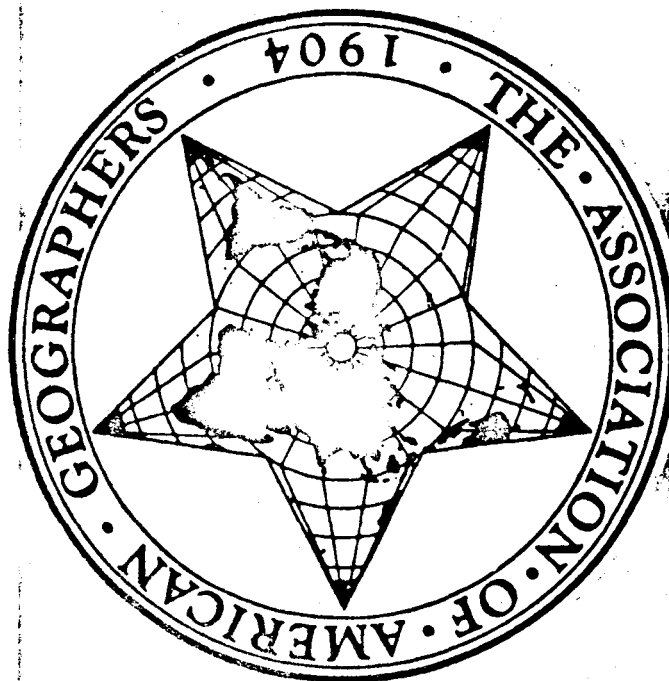
The Association of American Geographers is the leading scholarly organization in the field of geography. Most of its members are professors of geography in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. It is anticipated that about 2,000 geographers, representing government, industry, and public and private educational and scientific institutions will attend the 1972 Annual Meeting. Because most of the geographers viewing the exhibit are educators, information received may be passed on to a large number of students, present and future.

Please read the enclosed exhibit prospectus carefully, and if you wish to participate in the Exhibit, complete and sign both copies of the accompanying contract and return them to us with your deposit check. You will note the customary booth price is \$300 for the three-day period, but because we recognize that embassies can add much to the educational program, the special price per booth for embassies is \$150.

If you have any questions, or wish further information on the 1972 AAG Annual Meeting Exhibit, please do not hesitate to communicate with Jane Castner, Exhibits, Association of American Geographers, 1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 234-1450.

Sincerely,

J. Warren Nystrom
J. Warren Nystrom
Executive Director



ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

April 23-26, 1972

Hotel Muehlebach • Kansas City, Missouri

PURPOSE OF THE EXHIBITS

The exhibits are an extension of the professional program of the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers. Geographers from all over the United States and from abroad look forward to seeing the annual exhibits of new publications, maps and globes, as well as technical instruments and computer equipment useful in the varied research and educational activities of geographers.

SCOPE OF THE EXHIBITS

An unparalleled opportunity to exhibit exists for those companies, organizations, institutions and governments engaged in furthering research, development and professional activity in the field of geography and other interdisciplinary activities including urban planning—cartography—photogrammetry—remote sensing—climatology—conservation—geology—geophysics—water resources—transportation—resource planning, etc.

To foster closer relationships and improve communications within the scientific community, a special effort will be made to introduce the most recent concepts and developments in: Field and laboratory analysis equipment—Communications—Computers and data processing—Measuring and recording systems and devices—Research and development services—Books and other publications—Tools—Supplies—Audio-visual materials and teaching techniques, etc.

ATTENDANCE AT THE EXHIBITS

The Association of American Geographers is the nation's foremost scholarly and professional association in the field of geography. Founded in 1904, it has a current membership of about 7,000. It is anticipated that there will be approximately 2,000 in attendance at the April 1972 Annual Meeting in Kansas City. For the exhibitor interested in meeting the right people the AAG Annual Meeting offers an excellent opportunity to present products and services to geographers who are involved in original research and educational projects in the nation's public and private institutions.

Scientists, technologists, educators and administrators representing industry, government, scientific and educational institutions will visit the exhibits to view and discuss products and services on display.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE AS AN EXHIBITOR

Organizations interested in displaying their products or services at the Exhibit may reserve space by using the enclosed application. Further information may be obtained by contacting Jane Castner, Association of American Geographers, 1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, telephone (202) 234-1450. Early application is suggested.

ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE

Booth assignments will be made in order of applications received. Remittance of 50 per cent of the booth rental price must accompany applications for space and the balance must be paid on or before April 11, 1972.

HOURS

Exhibit hours, subject to changes authorized by the Association of American Geographers are as follows:

Sunday, April 23 (Formal opening of the

Exhibit at 6:30 p.m., prior to the
opening session of the Annual Meet-

ing at 8:00 p.m.) 6:30 p.m.—9:00 p.m.

Monday, April 24 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Tuesday, April 25 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Wednesday, April 26 (Exhibit closes

at 2:00 p.m.) 9:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.

SPACE

The floor arrangement of space is shown by the diagram in this prospectus. Dimensions and location of each booth are believed to be accurate, but only warranted to be approximate.

INSTALLATION OF EXHIBITS

Exhibitors may have access to booths starting at 8:00 a.m., Sunday, April 23. The Exhibitor must have the installation of his exhibit completed by 5:00 p.m., Sunday, April 23.

DISMANTLING AND REMOVAL OF EXHIBITS

No displays may be dismantled or packing started before 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, April 26. Exhibitors will have until 11:59 p.m., Wednesday, April 26, to remove their exhibits from the Exhibit facilities.

BOOTH FURNITURE

Manncraft Exhibitors Service will furnish to all exhibitors, upon receipt of their orders, well-maintained furniture, tables, carpeting, table draping, and other equipment according to their price list. Price lists will be sent in advance of show time.

STORAGE OF CRATES

The Hotel Muehlebach is not equipped to handle and store crates and cartons. All crates and cartons will be stored by the official Drayage Company and returned to the booth promptly at the end of the show. The official Drayage Company will receive and store shipments thirty days prior to show dates.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

- (1) Exhibitors are prohibited from using amplifying equipment that is objectionable.
- (2) Exhibitors must confine their activities to the space they have contracted for.
- (3) Exhibitors will not be permitted to distribute samples or souvenirs except from their own booths.
- (4) Exhibitors must abide with fire regulations and all other regulations of governmental agencies and the Hotel Muehlebach. All draping and decorative materials must be flameproof.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

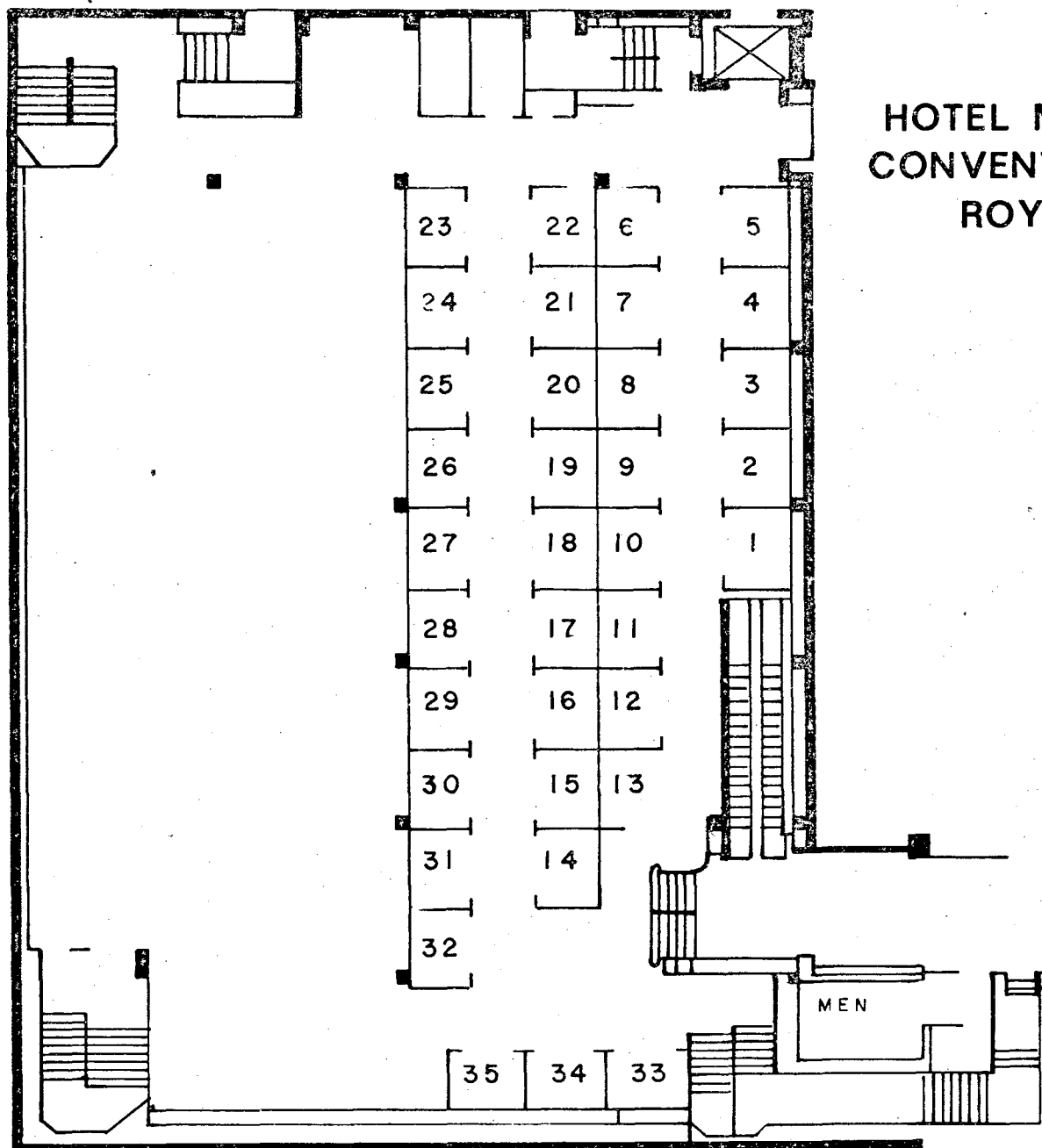
The Association of American Geographers will provide guard service throughout the official period of installation and dismantling and exercise reasonable care for the protection of the Exhibitor's materials and displays. Beyond this insurance and liability are the full and sole responsibility of the Exhibitor. Exhibitors assume full responsibility of any damage to hotel property or their exhibits. Exhibitors agree to make no claim for any reason whatsoever including negligence against the Association of American Geographers, the Hotel Muehlebach or its agents or employees, for loss, theft, damage, or destruction of goods; nor for any injury to themselves or employees while in the Association of American Geographers quarters; nor for any damage of any nature or character including any damage to their business for reason of failure to provide space for the exhibit or the removal of exhibits; nor for any action of any nature on the part of the Association of American Geographers, or the Hotel Muehlebach or their employees or agents; nor for failure to hold the exposition as scheduled; nor for any causes beyond the control of the Association of American Geographers, or the Hotel Muehlebach that may render any exhibit area unusable.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Manncraft Exhibitors Service, Inc., 216 West 17th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64108 has been designated the official Drayage Company for the Exhibit. All necessary shipping information and instructions will be provided the Exhibitors by Manncraft.

SERVICE MANUAL

Manncraft Exhibitors Service will provide Service Manuals to be mailed to each Exhibitor. These manuals include information on booth furnishings, tables, carpeting, table draping, and other equipment according to the price list attached.



HOTEL MUEHLEBACH CONVENTION CENTER ROYAL HALL

GENERAL INFORMATION

BOOTH DIMENSIONS:

Width: 10 feet
Depth: 8 feet

BOOTH RENTAL: \$300

Each booth space will receive one 9" x 44" Identification Sign—one line; one 9" x 9" Number Card. Any additional needs must be ordered from Manncraft Exhibitors Service, Inc., 216 West 17th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.

FLOOR LOAD: 150 lbs. per square foot

DOORWAY CLEARANCES:

Width: 9'
Height: 9'

UTILITIES AVAILABLE:

120V, Single Phase, 60 Cycle AC
208V, Three Phase, 60 Cycle AC

**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS
ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION - 1972**

APPLICATION FOR THE RESERVATION OF EXHIBIT SPACE

Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City

April 23 - 26, 1972

We hereby make application on the accompanying floor plan for Exhibit Space in the AAG Annual Meeting and Exhibition to be held in the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, April 23-26, 1972.

Name of Firm _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS—EXHIBITS

1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20009

Gentlemen:

You are hereby authorized to reserve the following Exhibit Booth Location(s):

First Choice(s) _____ Second Choice(s) _____

Third Choice(s) _____ Fourth Choice(s) _____

Total Number of Booths _____

One-half of Full Booth Price Submitted Herewith \$ _____
(Remainder to be paid not later than April 1, 1972)

Cancellation prior to April 1, 1972 - AAG retains 50% of Booth Cost

Cancellation after April 1, 1972 - AAG retains 100% of Booth Cost

APPLICATION MUST BE COMPLETED IN FULL. PLEASE RETURN WITH INITIAL PAYMENT ATTACHED. COUNTER-SIGNED AND CONFIRMED APPLICATION WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU WHEN BOOTHS ARE ASSIGNED.

Application by: _____
Signature

_____ Title

FOR AAG USE

Accepted (date): _____

Booths Assigned: _____

For AAG _____

Please address further AAG Exhibit Correspondence to:

_____ Name and Title

_____ Company

_____ Street Address

_____ City, State, & Zip Code

_____ Telephone (please include Area Code and extension)

Please make checks payable to the Association of American Geographers and return application and check to: Association of American Geographers, 1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 Telephone (202) 234-1450.

RULES FOR EXHIBITING

1. **EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.** The words "Exhibition Committee" designated herein shall refer to the AAG Annual Meeting and Exhibition or its Officers, Employees, or Agents acting for them in the management of the Exhibition.

2. **ELIGIBLE EXHIBITORS.** (a) The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to determine the eligibility of any Exhibitor, or product for exhibit, for inclusion in the Exhibition. (b) Exhibitors must be manufacturers of the products displayed, or manufacturer's representatives displaying products of eligible manufacturers and publishers of educational texts or materials.

3. **RESTRICTIONS.** The Association of American Geographers reserves the right to restrict exhibits which, because of noise or for any other reason, become objectionable; and also to prohibit an exhibit which, in its judgment, may detract from the general character of the meeting. This reservation includes persons, things, conduct, printed matter or anything of a character which might be objectionable to the exhibit as a whole. These are formulated for the best interests of the exhibitors as well as the Association of American Geographers, and exhibitors are requested to cooperate in their observance.

4. **EXHIBITORS RESPONSIBILITY.** (a) Exhibit Booths must be manned, at all times, by qualified *regular employees* of the Exhibitor (or his authorized representative), and must demonstrate and explain the products displayed. (b) Each Exhibitor must designate at least one person to be his representative in connection with installation, operation, and removal of the Exhibit Display. This authorized representative may enter into the necessary service contracts for which the Exhibitor shall be responsible.

5. **LABOR.** Exhibitors are required to comply with Union Labor regulations as designated. Union labor will be made available by the sub-contractors, where necessary.

6. **EXHIBITOR SOLICITATIONS.** (a) Exhibitors must limit their activities within the confines of contractual space. Exhibitor activities must be conducted in a manner consistent with non-interference of activities legitimately exercised by other Exhibitors. (b) The distribution of Exhibitors' products, catalogues, pamphlets, printed material, souvenirs, etc., must be conducted entirely within the Exhibitors' Booth Space. (c) No Exhibitor promotional activities will be permitted outside the confines of the Exhibitor's contractual space. This includes exhibits in any hotel room, suite, public or private display room except his duly established sales office.

7. **FAILURE TO OCCUPY SPACE.** Any space not occupied by 6:30 P.M., Sunday, April 23rd, will be forfeited by the Exhibitor, and this space may be resold and reassigned without refund unless arrangements for delayed occupancy have been approved by the Exhibition Committee. In no event will there be any refund of booth rental paid by the Exhibitor.

8. **SIZE LIMITATIONS.** Displays should not exceed eight feet in height. In unusual circumstances, contact Manncraft Exhibitors Service, Inc. for accommodation of displays which exceed eight feet.

9. **FIRE LAWS.** (a) Federal, State, and City Fire Laws must be strictly observed. Cloth and non-fire retardant materials must be flameproofed. Electrical wiring must comply with Fire Department and Underwriters' rules. (Exhibitors should contact Manncraft Exhibitors Service, Inc. for additional information.) (b) All inflammable materials (excelsior, wrapping paper, etc.) must be removed from the Exhibit Area prior to Exhibition opening time. (c) Aisles and fire exits cannot be blocked by Exhibitor displays; and, all Exhibitor equipment must be placed within the confines of booth limits. No combustibles of any nature may be brought into the Exhibition Facility without permission, in writing, from the Exhibition Committee.

10. **SUB-LEASING OF SPACE.** No Exhibitor may assign, sublet, or apportion the whole or any part of the space assigned to him, nor permit any other party to exhibit therein, nor to distribute any promotional or advertising materials in the occupied space of the Exhibitor except as may be permitted by the Exhibition Committee.

11. **CONTESTS.** (a) Drawings, lotteries, attendance or product surveys, etc., shall not be allowed without special permission, in writing, from the Exhibition Committee. (b) Demonstration by live models, pantomime, dancing, or acting, is prohibited unless specifically approved by the Exhibition Committee.

12. **AMENDMENT TO RULES.** Any and all matters, or questions, not specifically covered by the preceding Rules and Regulations shall be subject solely to the decision of the Exhibition Committee. These Rules and Regulations may be amended at any time by the Exhibition Committee, and all amendments so made shall be binding on the Exhibitors equally with the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

Miss Kelly
Mr. Hardy
Miss Hardy
to see file
56-1-2-USA
40 | *mk*

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4230 DEC22/71

TO EXTOTT ECL

INFO FINOTT ITCOTT BOFCOTT CNGNY

PCOOTT PMOOTT DE OTT

AIRMAIL LDN OECDPARIS BRU HAGUE BONN EECANMIS ROME GENEV BOSTN

BFALO CHCGO CLVND DALAS DTROT LNGLS MNPLS NRLNS PHILA SEATL

SFRAN SJUAN

DISTR GWU GWP ECP PDE PDM FAR FAI

---SMITHSONIAN AGREEMENT USA EDITORIAL REACTION

GENERALLY, LEADING USA NEWSPAPERS HAVE WELCOMED THE AGREEMENT REACHED DEC18, GIVING RESERVED PRAISE TO PRESIDENT AND SECTY OF TREASURY BUT HAVE CAUTIONED THAT HARD TRADE BARGAINING STILL LIES AHEAD. CDA RECEIVED NO/NO MENTION IN EDITORIALS EITHER AS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR PARTNERS NOR/NOR AS THE ONLY COUNTRY TO CONTINUE TO FLOAT.

2. WALL ST JOURNAL (DEC20) EXPRESSED MOST PESSIMISM: QUOTE WITH ALL DUE RESPECTS TO ALL CONCERNED, WE SUGGEST THAT THERE IS IN REALITY SCANT OCCASION FOR PRIDE AND CELEBRATION UNQUOTE. IT CASTS DOUBT THAT NEW REALIGNMENT IS A LASTING ANSWER EVEN THOUGH IT MAY BE MORE REALISTIC. QUOTE INCREASINGLY, HOWEVER, WE HAVE COME TO VIEW THAT STABILITY MIGHT BEST BE PROMOTED BY EVEN GREATER FLEXIBILITY. THE NEW WIDER BAND STILL SMACKS OF RIGIDITY AND THEREFORE OF THE SPECTER OF FRESH MONETARY WOES. UNQUOTE.

3. THE NYTIMES (DEC20) REGARDS THE AGREEMENT AS FULFILLING THE ROME AND AZORES PROMISE THAT MAJOR CURRENCIES WOULD BE REALIGNED AND

...2

PAGE THREE 4230 UNCLAS

OF CRISIS IS ABATED, WE SHALL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEFINE OUR
NATL PURPOSES MORE BROADLY IN BUILDING THE NEW INSTITUTIONS OF
INNATL TRADE AND FINANCE. UNQUOTE.

5. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE (DEC 21) DESCRIBES THE BENEFITS OF WEEKEND MTG
AS QUOTE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE THE REMOVAL OF GAMBLING RISKS
FROM INNATL TRADE, AND PERHAPS SOME EVENING UP OF THE WORSENE
COMPETITIVE POSITION OF THE USA UNQUOTE. IT CONCLUDES QUOTE IF ONE
DOESNT EXPECT TOO MUCH OF IMMED BLESSINGS, ONE IS NOT/NOT GOING TO
BE DISAPPOINTED IN WAITING FOR FUTURE REWARDS.

6. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (DEC 20) WARNS QUOTE THE STRUGGLE IS NOT/NOT
YET OVER UNQUOTE BUT IT DOES SEE CONSIDERABLE BENEFIT ACCRUING TO
EUROPE AND USA, ALTHOUGH JPN WILL BE WORST HIT. QUOTE PRESIDENT NIXON
HAS IN THE PROCESS GAINED STATURE FOR HAVING ASSUMED A TOUGH POSE
AND FOLLOWED THROUGH WITH ENOUGH FLEXIBILITY TO MAKE AN ACCORD
POSSIBLE UNQUOTE.

7. BALTIMORE SUN (DEC 20) SAYS AGREEMENTS QUOTE SIGNIFICANCE CONSISTS IN
ITS REASSERTION OF THE MONEY-MARKET DISCIPLINES ESTABLISHED BY
THE OLD GOLD STANDARD UNQUOTE AND THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE.
QUOTE WE MUST LEAD NOW IN GEARING OUR DOMESTIC PROGRAMS, BIG,
EXPENSIVE, AND EXPANSIVE AS THEY ARE, INTO THE OLDER OBLIGATIONS OF
OUR FOREIGN TRADE UNQUOTE.

222332Z 750

Walter Kelly
ACTION COPY

file

56-1-2-USA
40 Vmk 321

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4231 DEC21/71

TO EXTOT FAI

INFO CNGNY BOSTN PHILA BFALO CLVND DETROT

DISTR FAP GWU

REF JOHNSTON-KELLY TELECONS DEC15 AND 17

---PUBLIC TV-JOINT VENTURE

LONGSTANDING OFFER OF COOPERATION WITH LOCAL PUBLIC TV STATION (WETA) HAS DRAWN PROPOSAL TO ORIGINATE FROM CDA-WITH GOVT FINANCIAL SUPPORT-FIVE HALF HOUR PROGRAMS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS. PROGRAM QUOTE MARTIN AGRONSKY: EVENING EDITION UNQUOTE IS CARRIED ON 26-STATION QUOTE EASTERN EDUCATIONAL NETWORK(EEN) UNQUOTE AND, ON OCCASION, FULL QUOTE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM(PBS) UNQUOTE NETWORK(175-200 STATIONS).

2. HOST IS WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY COMPETENT USA JOURNALIST MARTIN AGRONSKY WHO FOR MANY YEARS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH COLOMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM ON SUCH PROGRAMS AS FACE THE NATION; HE STILL RETAINS CBS LINK WITH A WEEKLY DISCUSSION INTERVIEW PROGRAM. FORMAT OF PUBLIC TV PROGRAM, WHICH IS BROADCAST DAILY IN WSHDC 10-10:30PM IS USUALLY ONE, TWO OR THREE PEOPLE IN AN INTERVIEW SETTING. TOPIC IS ALWAYS OF CURRENT INTEREST. DURING WEEK OF DEC14 TOPICS INCLUDED WELFARE PROGRAMS, TENSIONS IN THE MIDEAST, DEVALUATION, BANGLA DESH, AND THE MERITS OF BACKGROUND PRESS BRIEFINGS. (LATTER SUBJ WAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST HERE AS RESULT OF WSHDC POST PUBLISHING OFF THE RECORD BRIEFING BY KISSINGER.)

...2

PAGE THREE 4231 UNCLAS

ANOTHER IDEA MIGHT BE TO DO A PROGRAM IN BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH TO SHOW THE DIVERSITY OF CDA AND TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION OF BILINGUALISM IN CDA AND WHAT IT MEANS TO ITS PEOPLE.UNQUOTE.

5.THIS WOULD BE SEEN BY PUBLIC TV AS A QUOTE COOPERATIVE VENTURE UNQUOTE BETWEEN ITSELF AND CDN GOVT.IN PRACTICE THIS WOULD MEAN ASSUMPTION BY CDN GOVT OF VIRTUALLY ALL PRODUCTION AND OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES WHILE PROGRAM TEAM IS IN CDA.OUR PARTICIPATION IS TO PROVIDE THREE CAMERA COLOUR STUDIO AND VTR EQPT,FACILITATE INTERVIEWS,UNDERWRITE TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION EXPENSES FOR ONE ADVANCE MAN(FRYE)AND FOR A FIVE MAN TEAM(TWO RESEARCHERS,ONE ASSOCIATE PRODUCER,FRYE AND AGRONSKY)FOR FOUR TO SIX DAYS.OUR PRELIMINARY EXPLORATIONS ON COSTS INDICATE STUDIO COSTS RANGE FROM DOLLARS 1,500 PER DAY TO DOLLARS 4,800 PER DAY.

BECAUSE THEY ARE PRODUCING ONLY HALF-HOUR PROGRAMS,A STUDIO WOULD NOT/NOT BE NEEDED FOR A FULL EIGHT HOURS OR MORE THAN ONE COULD BE TAPED IN A DAY.TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION(INCLUDING SURVEY)WOULD PROBABLY COST ABOUT DOLLARS 1,800,ALLOWING DOLLARS 150 PER PERSON FOR TRAVEL AND STANDARD DOLLARS 30 PER DIEM.IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO ADD ON DOLLARS 500 FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES SUCH AS PHONES, CARS,AND SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE.(BECAUSE IT IS PUBLIC TV AND CARRIES NO/NO ADVERTISING,WE RULE OUT PROMOTIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE TRADE.)

6.FRYE WILL MAKE STRONG APPEAL TO PBS NETWORK TO CARRY PROPOSED SERIES IF IT BECOMES LIKELY WE WILL COOPERATE.THIS WOULD INCREASE

...4

PAGE FIVE 4231 UNCLAS

EXPLORATIONS WITH CBC IN MTL, TOR AND OTT) FOR ENTIRE PROJECT WOULD
MAKE THIS AN EXTREMELY ECONOMIC AND EFFICIENT INVESTMENT FOR EEN
EXPOSURE ONLY. IF PBS NET IS FIRMED UP PROPOSITION IS ONE OF
EXCEPTIONAL PALUE. WE BELIEVE THIS TO BE VERY MUCH A WORTHWHILE
VENTURE.

222331Z 1060

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

A

TO/A <i>PAI</i>	
FROM/DE: ACRG	DATE: Dec. 21/71
JAN 4 1972	
REFERENCE	REFERENCE
ATTN: <i>[Signature]</i>	

QUANTITY
QUANTITÉ

DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION

1

Copy of our letter of December 21, 1971 to the Embassy, Washington, D.C.

567-2-USA
40

Miss Kelly
Miss Reid

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

RETURN TO / RETOURNER À

DATE

SIGNATURE

FOR SIGNATURE AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR — SIGNER ET RETOURNER AU BUREAU D'ORIGINE

001567

2110 International Trade Mart,
2 Canal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130,
December 21, 1971.

Dear Embassy,

In accordance with a telephone request from Mr. Cowley we arranged to man a booth at the 57th Annual Convention of the National Council for Geographic Education in Atlanta, Georgia on November 25, 26 and 27. Advance arrangements had been made with the Conference organizers by Mr. Cowley and since our supply of information material had been totally depleted we were promised that at least 200 and probably 300 Teacher Kits, together with other appropriate material, would be on hand for distribution to those attending the Conference.

Attached is a copy of Mr. Stimpson's memorandum which is self-explanatory. One would judge that our participation was unwarranted, particularly in view of the fact that inadequate give-away material was provided. In any event, it would seem logical that when other government departments participate in conferences of this nature (e.g. in this case the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources) the need should not exist for two Canadian booths but rather a coordination of effort should be considered. Even had Stimpson been provided with a reasonable supply of Teacher Kits it is questionable whether our type of give-away material was of real interest to those attending the Atlanta Conference but nevertheless, if it was considered advisable that a Canadian be present, distribution of our material could have been made from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources booth.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. HUGHES

Consulate General.

The Canadian Embassy,
1746 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.

cc: Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa.

M E M O

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A Mr. J. D. Hughes through
Mr. ~~Pierre Asselin~~

FROM
De D. J. Stimpson

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Convention of the National Council for Geographic
Education in Atlanta

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

DATE December 7, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	56-6-3

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

The 57th Annual Convention of the National Council for Geographic Education was held from November 25 to November 27, 1971 at the Marriott Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

In an attempt to attract foreign mission participants in this convention, the organizer contacted the Canadian Embassy in Washington D. C. who agreed to set up an information booth and to supply teacher kits, maps and various other items to be distributed to those attending the convention. It was at this point that the Embassy informed us of this undertaking and it was decided, in telephone conversation between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cowley, that a representative from this Consulate General be sent to set up and man the booth. Stimpson was chosen and he arrived in Atlanta at 9:30 a.m., November 25. After registering at the hotel he went to the exhibition area to set up the booth. The exhibition area was arranged as in the diagram attached.

Austria, Switzerland, Arab nations, Israel and NAACP were among those operating booths in addition to the ever-present book publishers and audio-visual people. There was an apparent mix-up in connection with our booth as no draped table or chair were requisitioned for it. After some harassing, these were finally provided and I was able to arrange a display of teacher kits. The number of these supplied by the Embassy (they had agreed to supply 300 as well as additional give-aways) was ~~usefully~~ ^{usefully} inadequate and they were distributed within the first two hours of operation. We were supplied perhaps 75 teacher kits, 25 large, 25 medium and 25 small maps of Canada, a set of posters and an overwhelming supply of the March 1971 edition of Canada Today/Aujourd'hui, the cover story of which was "Women in Canada" (a questionable topic in view of the fact that the convention was one of Geographic Educators).

In any event, I was forced to hold back two teacher kits for display purposes. The maps were distributed on the 26th, again in about two hours. Saturday the posters went. All that remained at the conclusion of the convention was that "overwhelming supply" of Canada Today.

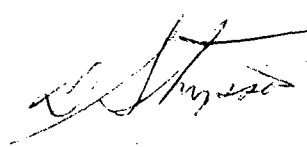
..2

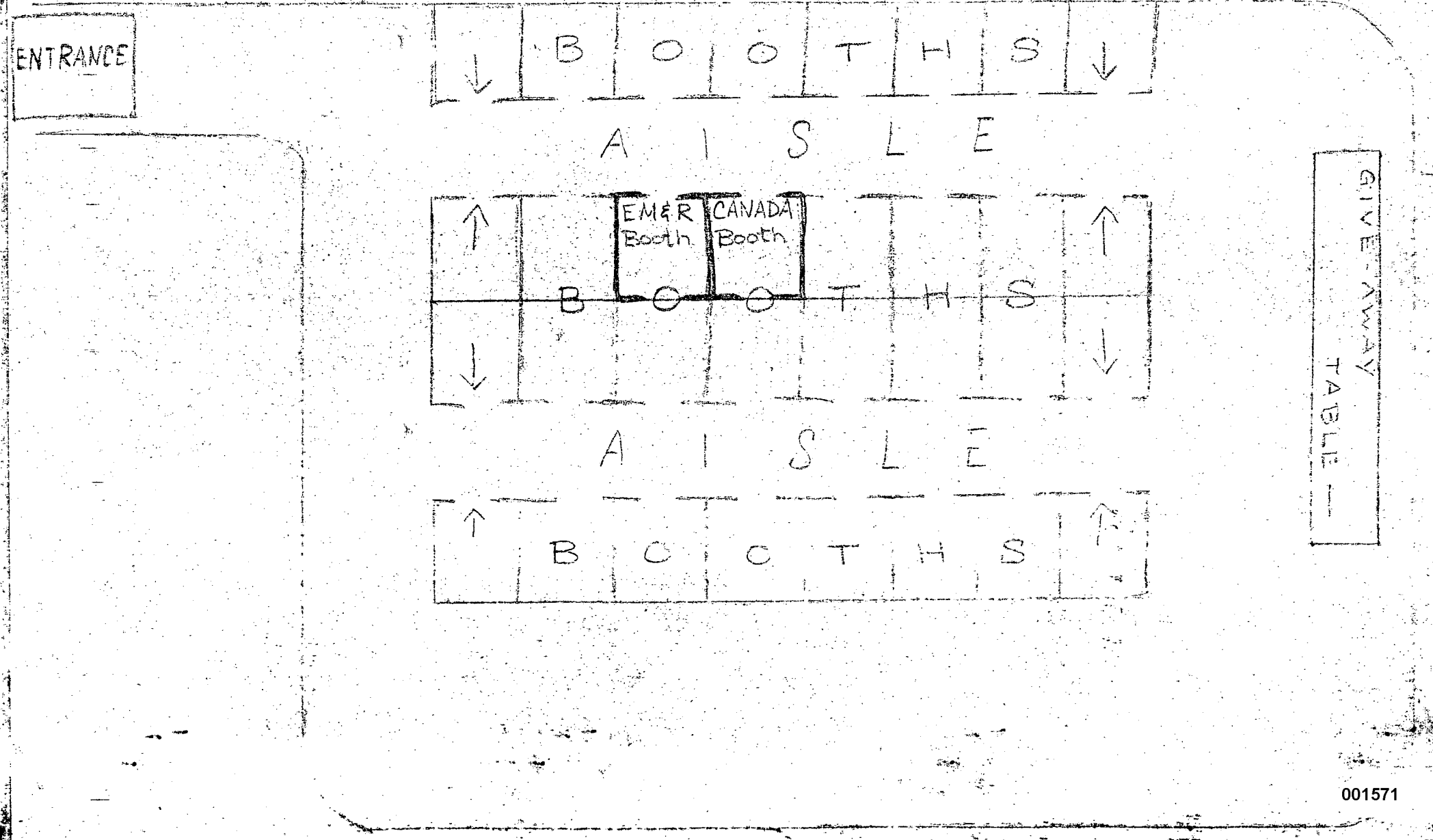
- 2 -

The neighbouring booth was occupied by a table with four or five atlases belonging to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. It was unmanned, but generated more interest among the participants than did our booth despite the give-aways. Incidentally, at the end of the exhibition hall was a long table upon which were placed give-away publications from a variety of sources. I noted that someone had supplied a great number of publications entitled "Conspectus of Canada 1967".

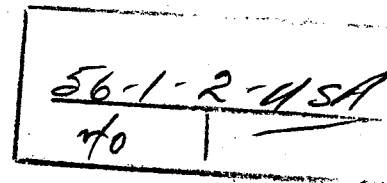
It is my opinion that our participation in this convention, assuming that it was warranted, was of very little value, both to the educators and to our information aims. We were not supplied with enough relevant information to distribute to the teachers nor was a representative required to man the booth. Our purpose would have been served by simply sending 1000 maps to the convention to be placed on their give-away table. In the 25 hours of booth manning, Stimpson received a total of twelve enquiries of which five were interested enough to ask that we send them something.

COSTS:	Airfare	=	\$ 80.00	
	Booth Rental	=	180.00	- \$50
	Furniture Rental	=	31.50	
	Hotel & Meal Expenses	=	96.00	
	Overtime incurred	=	130.00	
			<hr/>	
			517.50	TOTAL





FILE DIARY CIRC



OTTAWA, December 21, 1971.

Dear Pierre,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of December 15 from Jim Nutt about the valuable services which Jane Rigby has been able to perform in San Francisco in the cultural-information field.

It may be that Jane will be able to help out along these lines in Lima if that suited your plans although I don't think her willingness should be imposed on for very long without some system of remuneration.

I can commend both Righys to you warmly (Jane I have known longer as she is a cousin of my wife) and I think you will appreciate them.

With all good wishes for the year to come.

Yours sincerely,

L. A. D. STEPHENS

L.A.D. Stephens

Mr. Pierre Charpentier
Ambassador of Canada
Casilla 1212
Lima, Peru

file

56-1-2-USA
40 *mk*

Seen: Mr. Hardy
Mr. Coleman
Miss Hardy

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4198 DEC20/71

TO EXTOTT GWU

INFO CNGNY PRMNY FINOTT/REISMAN ITCOTT/GRANDY

PMOOTT/ROBERTS DE OTT

DISTR FAI FAP PDM POP GWP ECL

PRIME MINISTERS VISIT DEC6

NBC-TV WILL BROADCAST DOCUMENTARY QUOTE DEC6:A DAY IN THE

PRESIDENCY UNQUOTE DEC21 AT 7:30 PM EST.YOU WILL RECALL PMS

VISIT COINCIDED WITH THIS PRODUCTION AND IT IS EXPECTED PORTIONS

WILL BE INCLUDED IN BROADCAST.

2.EMB HAS ARRANGED FOR TRANSCRIPT OF RELEVANT PORTIONS BUT

POP MAY WANT TO VIDEOTAPE.

202020Z 60

cc: MIN
PDM
PARL SEC
FPR
PAG
FAI✓

S E C R E T

December 16, 1971

Mr. Stephens

Mr. Hicks
Mr. Hardy
to see if file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Canada-U.S.A. Relations: An Inventory

56-1-2-USA.

mk

Attached for your signature, if you agree, is a Memorandum for Cabinet transmitting an inventory of the issues currently entering into the Canada-U.S.A. relationship which Cabinet instructed be prepared, on your recommendation, at its November 22 meeting.

2. This is the first time such an inventory has been attempted and the results while preliminary in nature are nevertheless impressive in volume and scope. You may wish to take with you to Cabinet one of the attached copies of the "raw material", submitted by government departments on their measure of involvement in Canada-U.S.A. relations. We received excellent cooperation from other Departments in producing this material on short notice. We found, of course, that interest in particular subjects is often shared by several departments and the submissions we received inevitably included some duplication and overlap.

3. The question, accordingly, arose as to how best to summarize and present this vast amount of material in a meaningful and readily useable manner. The method followed is somewhat arbitrary and no doubt other analyses and presentations are possible. We selected broad areas, e.g. agriculture, labour relations, etc. (which are tabulated in the index) and collated the information submitted by all departments into these general categories.

4. You will notice that we have not drawn any conclusions from this study. It is primarily intended at this stage to serve as a compendium or working document on which further studies could, if thought desirable, be based. In its present form, it will enable each department to take account of what other departments are doing with the United States in various fields. It may, additionally, lend itself to such further studies as the number and relative importance of our bargaining levers; the timing of issues requiring negotiation; a more convenient grouping of issues to be negotiated so as to improve our bargaining stance; the identification of some issues which are dormant but could be revived; the number of departments involved in various issues, etc.

... /2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- 2 -

SECRET

5. One fact clearly illustrated by the inventory is that there are very few aspects of Canadian activity and governmental policies which do not impinge upon or have implication for our relations with the U.S.A. Given this situation, you may wish to consider suggesting the advisability of examining whether memoranda to Cabinet should in future include a section "implication for Canada-U.S.A. relations", perhaps as part of a section identifying "international implications", much as is now done for Federal-Provincial relations.

6. While the inventory is useful for the information it contains, you may wish to recommend to Cabinet that the Committee on External Affairs and National Defence examine some of the suggestions made above for further analysis and study which might be worth pursuing at this time.

A.E. RITCHIE

A.E.R.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

S E C R E T

December 16, 1971

MEMORANDUM TO THE CABINET

Canada-U.S.A. Relations: An Inventory

At its meeting on November 22 the Cabinet confirmed the recommendations of the Committee on Priorities and Planning that studies be initiated to test the assumptions and illuminate the options available in Canada's relations with the United States. These studies included an inventory of all issues currently entering into the Canada-U.S.A. relationship or significantly affecting U.S. interests within the areas of responsibility of each government department with an indication of present or potential pressure points for or against us and of the priorities attaching to each issue.

2. I now submit such an inventory which is a consolidated summary of information provided by all government departments. The information has been grouped under general headings for convenient reference. A short description of each item is provided and where pertinent, additional information on pressure points and other factors is provided in a remarks column. The priorities attached to each issue have been indicated by departments in the sense of the timing involved in discussions or negotiations with the United States on each item. An attempt has also been made to assess whether issues may be considered to be in our favour or that of the U.S.A. Because of the complexity of many issues and the need for comparison, these have taken two factors into account: whether an item is something that is more desired by Canada or by the U.S.A.; and whether in a bargaining situation the advantage would lie with Canada or the U.S.A. on that particular item.

3. This quickly compiled inventory gives an indication of the extensive range and broad nature of our relations with the United States. The information is amenable to further analysis and is intended to serve as a working tool if further studies are desired. It could prove useful in a negotiation context by isolating areas of importance and perhaps of identifying any interrelationships which may exist between issues which fall within the purview of different departments.

4. If it would be considered helpful in the current period of negotiations with the United States, I am prepared to have this inventory kept up to date, and re-submitted periodically, say in six months intervals.

5. Meanwhile, work is continuing on the other studies set forth in my Memorandum to Cabinet dated November 4, 1971. Preliminary results will be brought to Cabinet's attention before the end of the month.

6. I recommend that the inventory of Canada-U.S.A. relations be considered in the Committee of External Affairs and National Defence.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
MITCHELL SHARP

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

001576

INSTRUCTIONS: FOR USE WHEN SIGNATURE ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS IS NEEDED.
À UTILISER LORSQU'ON EXIGE UN ACCUSÉ DE RÉCEPTION.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS — AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO
À
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
Ottawa - (FAI)

SECURITY — SÉCURITÉ	
WITH ATTACHMENT(S)/AVEC ANNEXE(S)	
Unclassified	
TO/A	FROM/DE: ACRG
NO. 178	
Date: December 5 1971	
ATTN: <i>[Signature]</i>	

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE	DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION
1	<p>Your letter FAI-2666 of December 2, 1971.</p> <p><i>FAC</i></p> <p><i>to see 1 file</i></p> <p><i>mtk.</i></p> <p><i>6/1/72.</i></p> <p><i>J.M. Towle</i></p> <p><i>R. [Signature]</i></p> <p><i>to see (vide p. 23 et seq.)</i></p> <p><i>TKR.</i></p>	<p>Letter with attachment on U.S.-Canadian Academic Exchanges.</p> <p><i>56-1-2-48A</i></p> <p><i>40</i></p>

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

RETURN TO / RETOURNER À

[Signature]
George A. Cowley
Canadian Embassy/Washington, D.C.

FOR SIGNATURE AND RETURN TO ORIGINATOR — SIGNER ET RETOURNER AU BUREAU D'ORIGINE

001577



Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

LEADERS FOR TOMORROW...
A Review of U.S. Programs
for Foreign Students

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

LEADERS FOR TOMORROW...
A Review of U.S. Programs
for Foreign Students

Annual Report of
THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1970

To the Friends of International Exchange —

The 135,000 and more foreign students in the United States offer us a challenge and opportunity. Among them are many who will become tomorrow's leaders in their own countries. The professional and personal ties they form here, the insights they gain into the United States, its customs and its people, will influence future relations of their countries with our own, and the prospects for world-wide collaboration in solving mankind's common problems. The State Department-aided programs for foreign students, described in this report, are designed to enrich and diversify their experience here, and provide them with enhanced opportunities to observe the American scene outside the classroom. Unfortunately, these programs, together with all the related private efforts, fall far short of growing needs. I hope this report may stimulate others - - in government as well as among private institutions, agencies and individuals - - to consider how they may share to a greater extent in this practical effort to build the structure of peace through understanding.

John Richardson Jr.

Assistant Secretary of State
for Educational and Cultural Affairs

ADVISORY GROUPS AND COMMISSIONS BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

In carrying out the exchange program, the Department of State in the fiscal year 1970, as in previous years, had the benefit of the cooperation and counsel of especially appointed boards and advisory commissions:

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS supervises the academic exchange program and selects all academic grantees. The Board's chairman in 1970 was James R. Roach, professor of government, University of Texas, first elected in February 1969.

THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS recommends to the President broad policies on the conduct of international educational and cultural programs. Its chairman was Homer D. Babbidge, president of the University of Connecticut, first appointed in 1965.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS advises the Department of State on exchange programs in the performing arts.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW BOARD FOR THE CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST (East-West Center) reviews the programs and operations of the Center and advises the Secretary of State on these matters. The chairman in 1970 was Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii, first appointed in 1965.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS assists the Department in a continuing review of U.S. Government book and library activities abroad. Its chairman during 1970 was Mrs. Helen Meyer, president of Dell Publishing Company, who was appointed in 1969.

THE ADVISORY PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS assists in the planning and selection of exchange programs involving athletes and coaches.

THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO acts as an advisory body to the U.S. Government on UNESCO programs and policies, and serves as an informational and community action link between the American people and UNESCO. Its Chairman during 1970 was Alvin C. Eurich, president of the Academy for Educational Development of New York, who was elected in 1967.

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INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

LEADERS FOR TOMORROW. . .
A Review of U. S. Programs
for Foreign Students

A REPORT OF
THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE — 1970



APPENDIX A

PERFORMING ARTS GROUPS AND ATHLETIC TEAMS APPEARING ABROAD
IN
FISCAL YEAR 1970

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS (9)

Jac Murphy Trio	Latin America
Deep River Boys	Africa
Dorian Woodwind Quintet	Near East
New York Chamber Soloists	Far East
Duke Ellington Orchestra	Far East
Blood, Sweat and Tears	Eastern Europe
Paul Taylor Dance Company	Near East, Europe
Alvin Ailey Dance Theater	Africa
Merce Cunningham Dance Company	Europe

INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS (1)

Betty Allen (Soprano)	Latin America
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ACADEMIC GROUPS (3)

Millikin University Jazz Band	Latin America
University of Illinois Jazz Band	USSR
University of California Chamber Singers	Eastern Europe

ATHLETIC TEAMS (4)

National Association of Inter-collegiate Athletics Basketball Teams (2)	Africa
World University Winter Sports Teams	Europe
United States Collegiate Sports Council Basketball Team	Eastern Europe, Near East, Africa

APPENDIX B

LIST OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PROVIDING ORIENTATION COURSES
FOR SPONSORED AND NON-SPONSORED STUDENTS
(with U.S. State Department Assistance)

American Language Institute, Georgetown University	Stanford University
Boston Area Seminar for International Studies (BASIS)	State University of New York
Bucknell University	University of Arizona (2 programs, one for sponsored and another for non-sponsored students)
Economics Institute, University of Colorado	University of California, Santa Barbara
Indiana University	University of Hawaii
Iowa State University	University of Kansas
North Carolina State University	University of Michigan
Oregon State University	University of Minnesota (2 programs, one for sponsored, another for non-sponsored students)
Orientation Program in American Law, Brown University	University of Texas
Rockhurst College	Utah State University
St. Louis University (2 programs, one for non-sponsored students, one for medical doctors in U.S. for advanced training)	

TABLE 9

**EXPENDITURES BY COUNTRY, UNDER MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL
EXCHANGE ACT (P.L.87-256) DURING FISCAL YEAR 1970**
(Dollars)

(Country totals include amounts for Exchange of Persons, Cultural Presentations and Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad)

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
AFRICA		Upper Volta	\$12,072
Algeria	\$127,822	Zambia	126,296
Angola	177,033	Regional	431,705
Botswana	96,976	Cooperation with	
Burundi	59,658	Private Institutions	42,394
Cameroon	91,108		
Central African Republic	17,588	TOTAL	4,613,222
Chad	21,645		
Congo-Kinshasa	107,634	AMERICAN REPUBLICS	
Dahomey	47,168	Argentina	426,304
Equatorial Guinea	34,856	Barbados	16,529
Ethiopia	136,784	Bolivia	258,570
Gabon	7,464	Brazil	772,243
Gambia	16,034	British Honduras	29,137
Ghana	191,284	Chile	374,805
Guinea	40,920	Colombia	440,146
Ivory Coast	64,573	Costa Rica	58,086
Kenya	53,495	Curacao	13,176
Lesotho	42,154	Dominican Republic	103,526
Liberia	430,335	Ecuador	274,286
Libya	405	El Salvador	55,074
Malagasy Republic	32,506	Guatemala	101,146
Malawi	20,211	Guyana	88,825
Mali	80,629	Haiti	11,227
Mauritania	3,845	Honduras	59,847
Mauritius	41,691	Jamaica	47,023
Morocco	206,086	Martinique	9,863
Mozambique	227,038	Mexico	477,285
Niger	36,731	Nicaragua	76,154
Nigeria	172,460	Panama	64,298
Rwanda	25,772	Paraguay	110,752
Senegal	54,654	Peru	465,140
Sierra Leone	67,712	Surinam	3,991
Somalia	48,494	Trinidad	80,625
South Africa	365,780	Uruguay	128,489
Southern Rhodesia	374,553	Venezuela	218,043
Sudan	29,602	Regional	312,646
Swaziland	67,002	Cooperation with	
Tanzania	105,829	Private Institutions	30,000
Togo	34,914		
Tunisia	79,391	TOTAL	5,107,236
Uganda	160,919		

* Includes foreign government contributions and other funds.

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
WESTERN EUROPE		EAST ASIA (con't.)	
Austria	\$319,727	Korea	281,178
Belgium/Luxembourg	186,814	Laos	172,990
Canada	2,881	Malaysia	232,704
Denmark	112,824	New Zealand	188,047
Finland	417,915	Philippines	176,257
France	615,720	Singapore	53,363
Germany	1,601,561	Suva, C.D.	7,670
Iceland	39,818	Thailand	359,706
Ireland	127,986	U.N. Trust Territories	3,669
Italy	666,440	Viet-Nam	194,087
Malta	6,108	Regional	400,172
Netherlands	191,807	Cooperation with	
Norway	116,950	Private Institutions	557,162
Portugal	87,954		
Spain	325,529	TOTAL	4,595,066
Sweden	108,701		
United Kingdom	322,227	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA	
Regional	150,112	Afghanistan	164,932
Cooperation with		Ceylon	265,472
Private Institutions	105,000	Cyprus	112,440
TOTAL	5,506,074	Greece	418,489
		India	889,623
EASTERN EUROPE		Iran	381,125
Bulgaria	55,308	Israel	107,161
Czechoslovakia	51,544	Jordan	64,607
Hungary	6,625	Kuwait	6,930
Poland	338,003	Lebanon	91,392
Rumania	268,606	Nepal	196,227
U.S.S.R.	628,729	Pakistan	275,722
Yugoslavia	543,206	Saudi Arabia	6,429
Regional	8,426	Southern Yemen	17,325
Cooperation with		Turkey	476,593
Private Institutions	74,000	United Arab Republic	40,754
TOTAL	1,974,447	Regional	312,466
		Cooperation with	
EAST ASIA		Private Institutions	204,660
Australia	530,325	TOTAL	4,032,347
Burma	22,719		
Cambodia	1,933	Total by Country	25,828,392
China (Taiwan)	271,899	Undistributed	9,986,185
Hong Kong	71,964		
Indonesia	269,606	GRAND TOTAL	35,814,577*
Japan	\$799,615		

C JRADO CROSSROADS Seminar, held with State Department sponsorship, brings outstanding foreign students together for discussion of U.S. scene and problems. Here, from left, Mr. and Mrs. Sakr Sakr of Egypt, Isami Shiroma of Japan and Shun Au-Young of Taiwan pursue an animated discussion with panelist Christopher Griffiths (back turned).

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LEADERS FOR TOMORROW

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* Throughout this report, 1970 refers to the fiscal year 1970, that is, the period July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1970.

Leaders for Tomorrow...

A foreign student who finished his graduate work here only in 1961 is today Sweden's Minister of Education. Another who studied here in 1963 is today Singapore's Ambassador to the United Nations. Still another, a graduate student at MIT in 1961, is now directing a nuclear research center in Israel. Many others, advanced students here as little as 6 to 15 years ago, are now members of parliament; ministers of finance, health, agriculture or education; presidents or deans of universities; top level scientists or diplomats; heads of social welfare or economic development programs; leaders in many professional fields from law to dentistry.

No one can say with assurance what specific education or experience produces a leader—in this country or any other. But it's a certainty that more and more of tomorrow's leaders here and elsewhere will be drawn from those who study outside their own country, or have had some opportunity to observe other nations and peoples of the world.

To help build up a corps of such leaders is one of the privileges and responsibilities of the United States, among other countries. From 1954 to 1970 the number of foreign students in the United States rose from 34,000 to 135,000, and they now make up about 2% of all students in U.S. higher institutions. About half are graduate students. Other nations, particularly but not exclusively in the West, have experienced a similar demand from foreign students; indeed several countries in Europe have 10% to 17% of their student body drawn from abroad.

Wherever they study, foreign students represent a potential leadership group on their return home. The presence of foreign students on U.S. campuses, moreover, is recognized as a

means of enriching the education of American students and the research and teaching programs of U.S. institutions. The State Department has therefore encouraged and supported, in close cooperation with private organizations, a variety of efforts and special programs for foreign students to help assure them the best possible U.S. education and international experience. Some of these efforts have continued over a period of years, but beginning in 1970 they were stepped up, strengthened and enlarged.

Essentially these programs are directed to the major problems experienced both by the students themselves and the U.S. institutions which receive them: the student's need for counseling overseas on their choice of college here; the difficulty of judging credentials of students from abroad; the provision of adequate reception and orientation services for incoming students; the need to help the students understand the character of American society and the American people outside their campus.

Few of these programs can reach even the majority of students. To reach anything like the 135,000 or more now in the United States would require a far more intensive and widespread effort on the part of U.S. colleges and universities, local communities and private agencies as well as the State Department. The programs described in the following pages, in this 1970 annual report of the Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, are at best, then, only indicative of some of the services and opportunities awaiting the foreign students here. They are also indicative of the challenge posed to the American people in any endeavor to reach, help and encourage far more of these students from whom, we know with certainty, will rise many of the leaders of tomorrow's world.

TABLE 5
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROGRAM, 1970
(Arrivals Plus Grant Extensions and Renewals)

Area	U.S. GRANTEES			FOREIGN GRANTEES			U.S. and foreign total participants
	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total U.S. participants	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Total foreign participants	
Latin America and Caribbean	119	10	129	898	321	1,219	1,348
Western Europe	457	43	500	1,302	880	2,182	2,682
Eastern Europe	68	4	72	116	38	154	226
Africa	47	13	60	400	155	555	615
Near East-South Asia	82	8	90	430	792	1,222	1,312
East Asia and Pacific	151	18	169	560	591	1,151	1,320
Multi-area	8		8				8
TOTAL 1970	932	96	1,028	3,706	2,777	6,483	7,511
TOTAL 1969	1,613	135	1,748	4,937	3,284	8,221	9,969
Percent change FY 1970 over FY 1969	-42%	-28%	-41%	-26%	-16%	-21%	-25%

TABLE 6
WOMEN GRANTEES AS COMPARED TO TOTAL EXCHANGES, JULY 1, 1969-JUNE 30, 1970
(Arrivals Only)

Area	Students & ed. travel		Lecturers & res. scholars		Teachers		Leaders & professionals		Total	
	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All	Women	All
U.S. GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	16	24	4	83			12	20	119	
Western Europe	77	205	7	127	42	116	1	9	127	457
Eastern Europe	8	22	2	26			5	20	15	68
Africa				23	7	17	4	7	11	47
Near East-South Asia	7	16	2	43		5	18	9	82	
East Asia and Pacific	14	49	2	57	3	14	1	31	20	151
Multi-area							2	8	2	8
TOTAL, U.S.	122	316	17	359	52	152	13	105	204	932
FOREIGN GRANTEES										
Latin America and Caribbean	65	357	7	45	97	203	67	293	236	898
Western Europe	139	617	23	226	91	195	35	264	288	1,302
Eastern Europe	10	33	5	50	5	7	6	26	26	116
Africa	6	97		8	2	10	21	285	29	400
Near East-South Asia	39	177	8	56	12	44	20	153	79	430
East Asia and Pacific	45	226	3	58	3	21	15	255	66	560
TOTAL, FOREIGN	304	1,507	46	443	210	480	164	1,276	724	3,706
GRAND TOTAL	426	1,823	63	802	262	632	177	1,381	928	4,638

TABLE 7
SOURCES OF FUNDS PROGRAMMED, FISCAL YEARS 1969 AND 1970
(Dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS	1969	1970	Difference Increase(+) Decrease(-)
MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT APPROPRIATION	\$31,389,503	\$32,298,562	\$+909,059
OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE			
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program Appropriations)	1,033,328	311,000	-722,328
Reserve Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions	831,055	788,000	-43,055
Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt	391,320	358,135	-33,185
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-sharing Agreements	1,794,464	1,969,272	+174,808
Irish Counterpart Funds	89,608	89,608	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	4,139,775	3,516,015	-623,760
GRAND TOTAL	35,529,278	35,814,577	+285,299

TABLE 8
TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED, FISCAL YEARS 1966-70
(Dollars)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Percent change 1970 over 1969
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS:						
Exchanges with 127 countries and Territories	\$39,929,279	\$35,134,048	\$33,079,987	\$23,238,251	\$23,760,685	
Assistance to High School (Teen-age) Exchanges	385,000	200,000	180,000	182,762	208,250	
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students	394,816	271,549	362,600	400,000	445,196	
Volunteers to America		73,000	99,936	37,708		
TOTAL, EXCHANGE OF PERSONS	40,709,095	35,678,597	33,722,523	23,858,721	24,414,131	+ 2%
AID TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS ABROAD	3,176,636	2,899,931	2,052,937	1,599,942	1,599,661	
CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS	2,774,140	1,606,397	1,575,487	1,199,010	596,182	-50%
MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES	460,226	477,891	405,771	433,522	484,742	+12%
PROGRAM SERVICES COST	7,152,312	7,146,572	6,804,143	6,160,583	6,344,709	+ 3%
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	2,491,435	2,491,225	2,499,632	2,277,500	2,375,152	+ 4%
GRAND TOTAL	56,763,844	50,300,613	47,060,493	35,529,278	35,814,577	+ 1%

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTEES IN THE UNITED STATES 1952-1967; 1968, 1969 and 1970
Arrivals Only (Except for 1970)

State or Territory	Arrivals						Arrivals, extensions & renewals				Total arrivals	
	1952-1967		1968		1969		1970				1952-1970	
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.		To U.S.		From U.S.	To U.S.
							Arriv.	Ext. & renew.	Arriv.	Ext. & renew.		
Alabama	190	143	11	7	10	8	3		10	10	214	168
Alaska	19	6	2			3			1	3	21	11
Arizona	177	294	13	23	23	19	13	1	13	10	226	349
Arkansas	121	133	4	8		9			4	5	136	149
California	3,643	5,079	254	405	213	453	142	16	343	356	4,252	6,280
Colorado	417	995	27	66	23	41	14	2	29	54	481	1,131
Connecticut	856	1,298	42	44	51	60	10	4	35	57	959	1,437
Delaware	114	104	6	4	5	1			3	3	126	112
Florida	434	492	26	39	15	32	12		32	22	487	595
Georgia	278	399	20	30	12	25	9		22	28	319	476
Hawaii	137	51	11	11	9	4	3		3	5	166	69
Idaho	101	46	7	89	7	2			2	3	118	139
Illinois	1,640	3,615	94	199	98	234	68	9	129	225	1,900	4,177
Indiana	727	1,729	48	127	33	132	22	2	92	95	830	2,080
Iowa	462	739	29	34	25	59	12		35	48	528	867
Kansas	451	1,150	31	59	32	49	13		26	50	527	1,284
Kentucky	250	170	12	4	11	5			3	12	283	182
Louisiana	264	345	12	19	15	18	4		14	30	295	396
Maine	181	180	4	11	5	7			4	1	197	202
Maryland	602	670	32	28	46	30	12		26	47	692	754
Massachusetts	1,654	4,422	80	260	78	219	38	4	174	243	1,850	5,075
Michigan	1,308	2,849	68	137	57	120	37	3	73	129	1,470	3,179
Minnesota	833	1,287	30	70	38	62	21	5	46	64	922	1,465
Mississippi	135	46	9	3	5	4			4	5	150	57
Missouri	519	650	34	34	38	31	11		26	40	602	741
Montana	130	86	5	6	2	5			3	4	139	100
Nebraska	220	183	8	26	7	5	6		3	11	241	217
Nevada	52	11	3		4	2	3	1		1	62	13
New Hampshire	163	154	9	10	11	8	11		14	12	194	186
New Jersey	1,191	1,346	76	92	47	67	44	3	63	64	1,358	1,568
New Mexico	166	139	9	11	15	7	12		6	11	202	163
New York	4,754	6,840	232	421	214	378	107	20	231	353	5,307	7,870
North Carolina	517	725	19	28	28	35	8		35	56	572	823
North Dakota	97	47	7	6	6	5			4	1	116	62
Ohio	1,187	2,181	56	133	47	127	34		60	100	1,324	2,501
Oklahoma	269	325	9	8	11	10		1	5	14	297	348
Oregon	460	702	37	48	25	46	11		19	33	533	815
Pennsylvania	1,626	2,880	106	196	96	197	52	9	125	188	1,880	3,398
Rhode Island	211	343	14	16	13	17	3	1	10	28	241	386
South Carolina	167	144	10	7	12	3			6	4	191	160
South Dakota	121	58	9	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	135	67
Tennessee	323	459	11	11	14	16			13	16	355	499
Texas	801	1,600	59	111	51	109	33	2	88	82	944	1,908
Utah	191	253	13	22	9	8	12	1	10	13	225	293
Vermont	124	159	9	10	5	7			2	8	140	178
Virginia	507	407	25	30	30	18	19	1	22	22	581	477
Washington	620	1,161	32	59	30	54	3		32	55	696	1,306
West Virginia	128	88	8	3	6	2			8	3	145	101
Wisconsin	727	1,637	46	155	43	95	29	2	52	88	845	1,939
Wyoming	75	45	2	4	2	1			1	3	80	51
District of Columbia	527	932	36	108	17	81	24		43	52	604	1,164
Guam	3										3	

State or Territory	Arrivals						Arrivals, extensions & renewals				Total arrivals	
	1952-1967		1968		1969		1970				1952-1970	
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.		To U.S.		From U.S.	To U.S.
							Arriv.	Ext. & renew.	Arriv.	Ext. & renew.		
Puerto Rico	90	1,212	5	96	2	58	2		32	2	99	1,398
Virgin Islands	5				1						6	
Multi-state	26,889		1,712		1,914				1,632	7 ⁱ	32,147	
Outside U.S.	48	2	3	4	36		1		35		56	73
TOTAL	31,013	77,900	1,764	5,043	1,613	4,937	932	96	3,706	2,777	35,322	91,586
											126,908	

TABLE 4
COUNTRIES WITH COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS*
(Dollar Equivalent)

Country	Cost-sharing agreement signed	Contribution FY 1970
Australia	August 28, 1964	\$202,000
Austria	June 25, 1963	150,000
Belgium/Luxembourg		66,000
China	April 23, 1964	15,300
Cyprus	September 7, 1968	2,400
Denmark	February 25, 1965	20,000
France	May 7, 1965	224,820
Germany	November 20, 1962	738,030
Iceland	February 13, 1964	1,137
Israel	March 23, 1967	4,286
Italy		240,000
Netherlands		60,000
New Zealand	February 3, 1970	56,421
Norway	March 16, 1964	28,000
Portugal		5,240
Spain		75,000
Sweden	June 28, 1963	10,638
United Kingdom	May 10, 1965	40,000
Yugoslavia		30,000
TOTAL		1,969,272

* In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.



STUDENT COUNSELING ABROAD

Choosing the right U.S. college or university is the first great hurdle of the foreign student. As more and more of them aspire to a U.S. education, graduate or undergraduate, matching the student and institution has become a serious business.

American parents who have seen sons and daughters go through the anguish of choosing a college can well imagine the problems which face a student far from the United States in making the same decision. He must make not only an immense financial an important psychological investment in study abroad.

AT COUNSELING OFFICE in Nairobi, IIE representative advises two young graduates on possibilities of taking advanced studies in the U.S.

He probably knows the names of only a few world-renowned U.S. institutions. Few U.S. alumni are at hand to question. To whom can he turn for advice?

One major source, now provided by private agencies as well as the State Department, is counseling offered by specialists centrally located in key regions of the world, especially in developing countries. Since students with U.S. Government support are graduates chosen only after a special counseling, selection and placement process, these specialists concentrate their efforts on the so-called "non-sponsored" students—those without U.S. support. This is the vast majority. Only about 1 in 20 of all foreign students here come with U.S. financial assistance.

The State Department in 1970 increased its expenditures for all overseas counseling to \$131,000 and planned further increases for subsequent years. The Department provides counseling services in two ways. The first is to supplement the counseling efforts of private agencies already engaged in such work. One such agency is the Institute of International Education (IIE). Since 1962, it has received over \$1½ million from private sources for overseas counseling work. For the last 7 years, the State Department has supplemented IIE's funds for this purpose. The Department's contribution in 1970 supported IIE's counseling services in Peru (which also services all of South America except Brazil), and in Hong Kong which services the area from Japan to Thailand. The IIE itself supports an office in Nairobi which services at least six other African countries by means of part-time local assistants.

The flow of students to IIE's counseling centers, as elsewhere, is large and evergrowing. Its overseas offices in 1969-70 advised nearly 70,000 students. In one busy month not long

ago the IIE's Hong Kong office, which counsels the largest number (nearly 47,000 in the 1969-70 academic year alone), reported that its front door literally fell off its hinges twice, from the press of students coming and going.

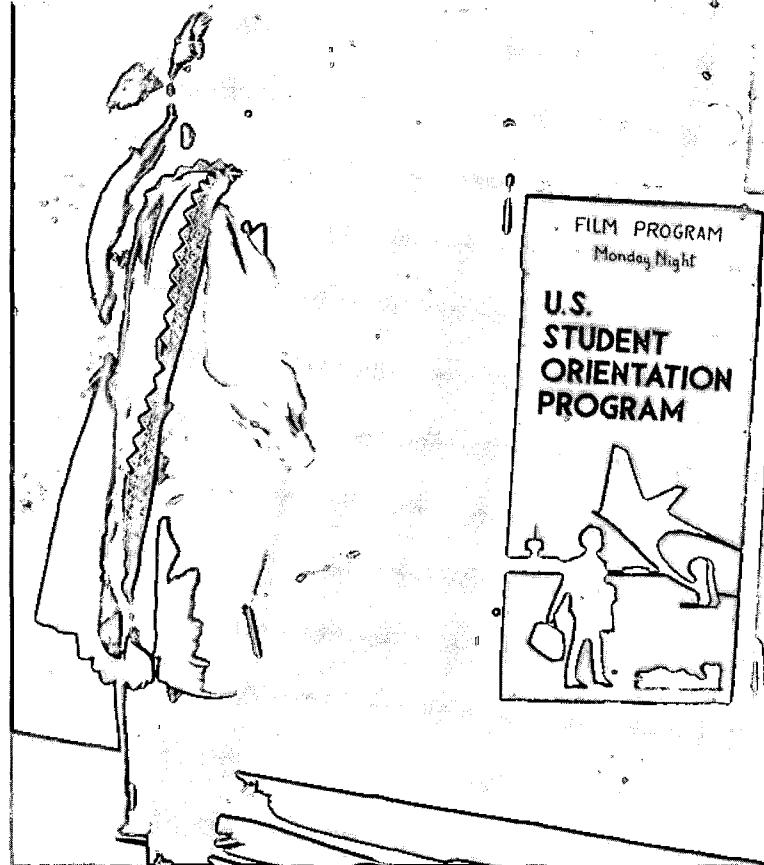
Other private agencies are also heavily engaged in overseas counseling on their own. In cooperation with the State Department, the American Friends of the Middle East acts as student counselor in Tehran, Beirut and Cairo and may expand its work into other Moslem countries in North Africa as well as the Middle East.

Another agency, the African-American Institute, has six major offices in Africa with "program representatives" in other key African cities. This organization receives substantial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development for screening participant trainees for U.S. study, but it also screens students for specific scholarship programs, some of which are supported by State Department grants.

The second way the State Department helps provide student counseling is through support of the services offered by many of the overseas Binational Commissions—agencies which have had long experience in administering the educational exchange ("Fulbright") program. The Department also provides training for counselors employed by the Commissions as well as for those who do similar work for private agencies. Basic information provided to students by the Binational Commissions includes college catalogues and the excellent booklets prepared by the College Entrance Examination Board, in cooperation with the State Department, especially for this purpose.*

In countries where Binational Commissions do not exist or are not active in counseling non-grant students, the Cultural Affairs Officers or special education officers at the U.S. Embassies serve as counselors, among their many other duties, and try to make sure that U.S. Information Service libraries abroad contain adequate orientation materials and college catalogues.

* "Financial Planning for Study in the U.S." and "Entering Higher Education in the U.S."



Only a fraction of the aspiring students can actually qualify for a U.S. institution or afford the cost. Counseling therefore concerns itself as much with making a determination of the student's level of training, his English language proficiency, financial resources, or the availability of scholarships. Another function of counseling is to acquaint the would-be applicants with the opportunities for training closer at hand. For example, some African students may not know that the very training facilities they seek in the United States exist in a nearby African country. Others are urged to take further training at home before applying in the United States. All counseling services emphasize the exacting requirements of most U.S. institutions and encourage only the best and most qualified candidates.

TABLE 2—Continued
FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970
(Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES							FOREIGN GRANTEES								U.S. AND FOR- EIGN TOTALS	Fields of Specialization
	Academic				International Visitors		U.S. totals	Academic				International Visitors			Foreign totals		
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees		University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Specialists	Leaders			
Social Work and Welfare	1	1		6			8	5	11		1		87	3	107	115	Social Work and Welfare
Sociology	1	1	1	9		2	14	31	2	5			1	3	41	55	Sociology
Urban Housing & Planning	2	1		1		3	7	10						44	55	62	Urban Housing & Planning
Women's Org. & Activities					25		25						1	1	2	27	Women's Org. & Activities
Youth Organizations & Activities					1	2	3					75	2	5	82	85	Youth Organizations & Activities
Other	3				1		4	4					1	5	4	8	Other
SOCIAL SCIENCES, TOTAL	80	18	12	117	34	52	313	453	67	49	29	182	194	761	1,735	2,048	SOCIAL SCIENCES, TOTAL
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES:																	AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCES:
Agriculture		1		1			2	5	1					22	28	30	Agriculture
Food Technology		1					1	1	1						2	3	Food Technology
Home Economics, Dietetics			2				2	6		2			1		9	11	Home Economics, Dietetics
Other	1	1		3			5	28	4			2	4	5	43	48	Other
AGRI., FOOD SCIENCES, TOTAL	1	3	2	4			10	40	6	2		2	5	27	82	92	AGRI., FOOD SCIENCES, TOTAL
MEDICAL SCIENCES	3	1		5			9	39	49		4	8	2	16	118	127	MEDICAL SCIENCES
NATURAL & PHY. SCIENCES:																	NATURAL & PHYS. SCIENCES:
Chemistry	2	2	4	15		1	24	25	33	7	1			1	67	91	Chemistry
Computer Sciences			1	6			7		4	1					6	13	Computer Sciences
Earth Sciences		2		2			4	5	3					1	9	13	Earth Sciences
Life Sciences	4	9	1	11		2	27	29	57	5			3	1	95	122	Life Sciences
Gen. Science, History of Science										1				2	3	3	Gen. Science, History of Science
Mathematics, Statistics	2		3	14			19	73	14	18	10		2		117	136	Mathematics, Statistics
Physics	1	3	2	13		1	20	50	22	4	1			7	84	104	Physics
Space Sciences	1	1		2		2	6	1							1	7	Space Sciences
Other				1			1	4							4	5	Other
NAT., PHYS. SCIENCES, TOTAL	10	17	11	64		6	108	187	133	36	12		5	13	386	494	NAT., PHYS. SCIENCES, TOTAL
ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION																	ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION
Engineering		2	1	8			11	179	15	1	4	3	2	3	207	218	Engineering
Transportation								12						4	16	16	Transportation
ENGINEERING, TRANSP. TOTAL		2	1	8			11	191	15	1	4	3	2	7	223	234	ENGINEERING, TRANSP. TOTAL
EDUCATION:																	EDUCATION:
Administration & Supervision			4				4	3	10	43		1	15	12	84	84	Administration & Supervision
Art & Music Education	1									4				2	6	10	Art & Music Education
English As A Foreign Language			37	11		9	58	25	1	80				1	108	166	English As A Foreign Language
Elementary and Pre-School			25				25	3		55				1	59	84	Elementary and Pre-School
General		1		8		8	17	1	1	3	24	6	27	65	127	144	General
Physical				1			4	1		4				1	7	11	Physical
Remedial			3	1			1			1				4	5	6	Remedial
Science Education			1				3			22				5	27	30	Science Education
Secondary			2	1				1		55					56	56	Secondary
Teacher Training & Methodology							1	6	2	41			1	4	54	55	Teacher Training & Methodology
Vocational							7							2	2	9	Vocational
Other	10	1		1		2	14	47	1	1			1	9	59	73	Other
EDUCATION, TOTAL	11	2	79	23		19	134	87	15	309	24	7	47	105	594	728	EDUCATION, TOTAL
MISCELLANEOUS:																	MISCELLANEOUS:
LIBERAL ARTS						9	9	3					1		3	3	LIBERAL ARTS
SPORTS												99		1	99	99	SPORTS
OBSERVATION OF U.S.								1							1	1	OBSERVATION OF U.S.
OTHER																	OTHER
TOTAL						9	9	4				99	1	1	105	114	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	282	55	152	304	34	105	932	1,206	318	480	125	301	279	997	3,706	4,638	GRAND TOTAL

TABLE 2
FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION BY CATEGORY OF GRANTEE, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970
(Arrivals Only)

Fields of Specialization	U.S. GRANTEES							FOREIGN GRANTEES							U.S. AND FOR- EIGN TOTALS	Fields of Specialization
	Academic			International Visitors		U.S. totals	Academic			International Visitors			Foreign totals			
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel		Short-term grantees	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel		Specialists			Leaders
HUMANITIES FINE ARTS: Archaeology Architecture Painting, Sculpture History of Art, Architecture Music History of Music Theatre Arts & History of Other Fine Arts, Total	1 6 8 6 32 7 4 5	3		2			4 8 8 6 37 7 8 6	21	1 4		1 2		2 3 18 2 6 8 19 3	2 32 23 6 8 9 36 20	6 40 31 12 45 16 44 26	HUMANITIES FINE ARTS: Archaeology Architecture Painting, Sculpture History of Art, Architecture Music History of Music Theatre Arts & History of Other Fine Arts, Total
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: African Classical East Asian East European, Slavic West European Near East and South Asian Romance U.S. and English Other Language & Literature, Total	2 1 50 9 3 24	1 3					4 3 1 76 11 93 25	2	1		2 1 3 3 23 4 2 2 1			2 4 3 3 72 4 23 107 32	2 8 6 4 148 4 34 200 57	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: African Classical East Asian East European, Slavic West European Near East and South Asian Romance U.S. and English Other Language & Literature, Total
Library Science Linguistics, Philology Museum Service Philosophy Religion Humanities, Other HUMANITIES, TOTAL	3 7 6 3	2		10		4	19 9 9 4	20	5		3		6	2 1 2 3 13 3	13 29 2 17 22 7	Library Science Linguistics, Philology Museum Service Philosophy Religion Humanities, Other HUMANITIES, TOTAL
SOCIAL SCIENCES: Anthropology Area Studies Business Administration Communications Economics Geography HISTORY: African East Asian European Latin American Near East and South Asian U.S. History and Civilization World Other History, Total	1 3 5 1			4 2 6 2 19 3	6 1		5 8 7 12 30 9	1	1		2		7 44 3	16 171 51 1	26 34 134 245 222 24	SOCIAL SCIENCES: Anthropology Area Studies Business Administration Communications Economics Geography HISTORY: African East Asian European Latin American Near East and South Asian U.S. History and Civilization World Other History, Total
Industry Labor, Industrial Relations Law Political Science Psychology Public Administration Social Science	6 13 1	1 4 1		11 16 10 1		5 6 20 2	6 23 53 14 2 1	69 50 31 8	13 7 3 1		6 2 2	15 28 1	5 16 2	8 63 259 37 14 5	14 120 189 415 51 28 42	Industry Labor, Industrial Relations Law Political Science Psychology Public Administration Social Science

U.S. FILMS on student, campus life
are shown overseas by U.S. Informa-
tion Service and counseling offices.

WHO SHALL BE ACCEPTED?

When a foreign student finally sends in his application to a U.S. college or university, how can it judge his credentials—especially when he comes from a school abroad with a curriculum quite unlike our own?

With foreign students now applying to U.S. institutions from some 170 countries and territories—many of which have educational systems not only unfamiliar but undergoing rapid changes—the problem is acute. A large U.S. university may receive as many as 8–9,000 applications in a year from abroad when it can accommodate only 400. Accepting a student unqualified by U.S. standards (or rejecting one fully capable of handling the work) can mean serious personal loss and failure.

To help solve this problem, several private agencies with long expertise in this field meet together as a national liaison group on foreign student admissions, with the encouragement and active support of the State Department. Among them are the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), the Council of Graduate Schools, the Institute of International Education, and the College Entrance Examination Board.

The Collegiate Registrars group, for example, convenes these agencies, usually semiannually, in a special Council on Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials, to review and approve guides on the education systems of particular countries. Since 1963 the State Department has supported the publication and distribution of 28 such booklets in a World Education Series, plus a “do-it-yourself” instruction booklet on evaluation of foreign

student credentials, all prepared by the Registrars group. These booklets are made available to U.S. colleges and universities. NAFSA, under its State Department-supported “Field Service” program and in cooperation with the Collegiate Registrars, also publishes a guide to admission of foreign students which goes to all colleges and universities.

To supplement these efforts and keep information up to date, the State Department also supports continuing programs of NAFSA and other agencies to hold workshops in key regions of the world to evaluate educational systems and credentials. In recent years, such conferences have been held for Latin America, the Pacific-Asia area and South and Southeast Asia. Published reports from these workshops are made available to U.S. institutions.

The overseas student counseling agencies also keep closely in touch with local education institutions and educational officials by field trips in their general area. Their reports on educational changes and reforms, shared with other U.S. private agencies and institutions, provide essential material for U.S. colleges to evaluate applications.

Even with all this help, it is sometimes necessary for a U.S. institution to consult as many as seven sources to be sure of the student's aptitude and readiness for study in the United States. The smaller U.S. colleges consequently often have the greatest problems in evaluating foreign student credentials. Large universities usually have full-time staff working on foreign admissions and accumulate an expertise small colleges cannot. One solution currently being tried for small colleges is a pooling of resources. The Regional Council for International Education, centered in Pittsburgh and composed of 32 colleges in the region, is an example. With the assistance of a small grant from the State Department through NAFSA, the Council in 1970 offered its



SIGNING UP. Incoming foreign students register for orientation classes and English language refresher courses. Well over 135,000 foreign students are

now here, about 2% of all students enrolled in U.S. higher institutions. U.S. Government assistance goes only to small fraction, almost all graduates.

TABLE 1-Continued
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1970
(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES													FOREIGN GRANTEES																		U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country	
	Academic						International Visitors				U.S. totals, cumulative	Academic						International Visitors						Foreign totals, cumulative											
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educa-tional travel			Short-term grantees		University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educa-tional travel			Specialists		Leaders								
1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1959-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1957-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1970	1949-1970	1970	1949-1970					
LATIN AMERICA	82	5	9		14		93	11	7		18	2	18	241	397	29	44		152	6	23	2	215	10	111	3	385	17	67	1,394	85	1,635	LATIN AMERICA		
Argentina					2									2	2				6	2		4	10		10		4	3	5	28	5	30	Argentina		
Barbados	26		1		8		14				5			54	141	8	20		210	4	2	2	439	17	19	2	179	7	40	1,050	40	1,104	Barbados		
Bolivia	134	5	20		76		144	5			79		10	478	656	28	119		310	9	33	2	868	107	160	3	561	41	193	2,900	203	3,378	Bolivia		
Brazil	116	3	10		16		99	8		15	6			24	11	282	49	5	222	11	23	3	67	237	12	59	1,112	70	1,394	70	1,394	Brazil			
Chile	78	4	4		171		152	12			24	16		445	361	16	26	5	239	23	17	2	358	3	54	7	181	10	66	1,302	82	1,747	Chile		
Colombia	32				3		19	2			4	3		61	66		8		101	9	1	2	335	1	47	2	70	2	16	644	19	705	Colombia		
Costa Rica	8				6		13				6			33	57		2		46		1		5		7		40			158		191	Costa Rica		
Cuba	11						70	8			14			25	69	6	3		55	6	1	1	129	10	26		113	1	14	410	14	435	Cuba		
Dominican Rep.	47	2	1		10		7				27	3	13	168	163	9	12		223	19	4		377	10	38	163	10	48	1,028	61	1,196	Dominican Rep.			
Ecuador	2				16		16				6			1	27		2		93	5			377	5	23	2	74	13	25	620	26	647	Ecuador		
El Salvador	71				1		24	1			10	1		107	69		3		299	6	4	2	556	14	110	1	178	9	32	1,251	33	1,358	El Salvador		
Guatemala (Fr.) & Surinam											1			1	2				1							3	1	7	1	2	16	2	17	Guatemala (Fr.) & Surinam	
Guyana					6		3	1			2	1		12	48		1		14				4		38	3	38	4	8	150	9	162	Guyana		
Haiti	18				2		12				6			38	71		1		62	4	3	1	21		19		25	4	7	207	7	245	Haiti		
Honduras	8				7		17	1			7	1		40	58		3		123	4	1		153		17		70	1	5	429	6	469	Honduras		
Honduras (Br.)											2			3	6				17	8			2		15	3	21	1	12	73	12	76	Honduras (Br.)		
Jamaica	9		14		7		12	1			11			54	4		6		19	1	1		18		42	4	33	12	17	140	18	194	Jamaica		
Mexico	94		1		5		189	11			80	11		380	334	7	45	1	565	29	16	2	1,063	12	85	7	153	3	61	2,322	72	2,702	Mexico		
Nicaragua	14				8		13	1			1			37	90	4	3	1	60	9	2	1	94	1	19		55	2	17	340	18	377	Nicaragua		
Panama	8						14				15	1		1	38	102		4	110	11	2	1	120	1	23	1	55	2	16	432	17	470	Panama		
Paraguay	6		3		6		19	1			4			39	103		11		95	6	1	1	57		25		93	4	11	396	12	435	Paraguay		
Peru	100	2	25		20		138	8	11		9	1	11	314	230	15	94	2	219	18	9	2	365	4	24	4	151	12	57	1,149	68	1,463	Peru		
Trinidad & Tobago	3				1		18	2			1			26	31		2	1	5				15	1	23	4	28	5	11	115	13	141	Trinidad & Tobago		
Uruguay	27		6		6		68				15	9		131	124		5	38	146	8	3	1	338	1	46		111	9	28	834	37	965	Uruguay		
Venezuela	80	1	5		25		22		9		47	3	4	163	74	5	8		184		3		402	9	49	22	261	33	69	1,050	73	1,213	Venezuela		
West Indies: (Br.)	2				3						2			3	25		4		24				16		29		19			119		159	West Indies: (Br.)		
French Antilles																			6				32				21	4	7	68	7	71	French Antilles		
Neth. Antilles																			2								1	1	5	12	5	14	Neth. Antilles		
Multi-country							8		13	1	238	2	3	262					2	3												262	3	262	Multi-country
TOTAL	976	23	100		406		1,177	83	62	1	666	12	119	3,506	3,748	161	507	21	3,608	203	149	24	6,414	196	1,099	70	3,326	223	898	19,749	1,017	23,255	TOTAL		
Multi-Area TOTAL					1		5				483	8	8	497																	8	497	Multi-Area TOTAL		
GRAND TOTAL*	16,856	282	3,623	55	6,434	152	6,876	304	146	34	3,714	105	932	38,581	38,336	1,206	8,820	318	12,136	480	2,541	125	7,720	301	5,760	279	19,418	997	3,706	98,437	4,638	137,018	GRAND TOTAL*		

* Due to the necessary time-lag in selection and placement of grantees, especially academic grantees, the effects of the sharply reduced appropriations for the fiscal years 1968-1969 show up in these fiscal 1970 figures. The increase in appropriations made by Congress for 1970 will be reflected in fiscal 1971 figures.

TABLE 1—Continued
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1970
(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES														FOREIGN GRANTEES														U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS				Area and Country		
	Academic							International Visitors							Academic							International Visitors												Foreign totals, cumulative	
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	U.S. totals cumulative		University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers	Educational travel	Specialists	Leaders														
	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1959-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1970	1970	1949-1970						
WESTERN EUROPE																															WESTERN EUROPE				
Austria	624	24	92		80	3	127	4				8	31	962	948	34	193	13	103	7	88	6	3	54	4	256	4	68	1,713	99	2,675	Austria			
Belgium	294		72	2	63		52	4				3	6	490	454	11	146	7	132	5	28	1	3	16	2	189	8	34	1,002	40	1,492	Belgium			
Canada					5	9							5	14				9	9						1	7	17	113	26	127	Canada				
Denmark	254	2	115		41		136	4				4	6	556	614	15	221	7	93		59	2			42	2	165	5	31	1,225	37	1,751	Denmark		
Finland	108	3	72	5	71	1	182	9				19	18	470	812	26	246	15	264	7	27				201	4	453	9	66	2,117	84	2,587	Finland		
France	4,363	1	424		468		372	12				24	14	5,665	4,266	219	748	25	737	2	348	27			48	5	201	4	622	26	301	7,231	315	12,896	France
Germany	3,119	130	312	12	586	37	452	22				598	201	5,268	5,512	129	634	27	914	28	170	10			30	3	5,532	43	240	13,290	441	18,558	Germany		
Gibraltar																																Gibraltar			
Iceland	19		7		10		13	2		3		25	2	79	137	6	5		49	3					79	2	135	2	13	421	15	500	Iceland		
Ireland	25	2	17	2	4	1	55	5				3	39	114	124	18	23	4	313	41	5				3	4	22	1	68	590	78	704	Ireland		
Italy	1,734	27	430		580		343	12				20	39	3,146	1,497	51	767	45	400	14	141	9			79	3	551	32	154	3,592	193	6,738	Italy		
Luxembourg					2							4			8			16															Luxembourg		
Malta	1		3		4		5							13	9			15									12	1	1	41	1	54	Malta		
Netherlands	502		123	3	220		173	10				8	13	1,039	904	20	262	8	174	2	76	5			89	3	156	11	49	1,712	62	2,751	Netherlands		
Norway	320		158		57		101	1				2	2	640	1,150	44	349	1	176		69				62	5	164	13	63	2,034	65	2,674	Norway		
Portugal	29	1	20	1	1		20	1				1	3	74	88	7	30	2	28		3				14	1	111	5	15	302	18	376	Portugal		
Spain	252	8	78	1	235		150	11				10	20	745	410	23	62	2	76	4	64	1			38	4	155	37	71	962	91	1,707	Spain		
Sweden	60	7	22	1	10	1	52	1				15	10	169	160	8	105	9	58	8	39				118		130	4	29	641	39	810	Sweden		
Switzerland							10					1	11	11				1							9		59					95	Switzerland		
United Kingdom	2,373		397		1,982	64	408	1				19	65	5,244	2,843	1	1,445		2,003	65	657				87	2	498	14	82	7,621	147	12,865	United Kingdom		
Multi-country ¹			1		81		1					206	8	5,244	297																297	8		Multi-country ¹	
TOTAL	14,077	205	2,344	28	4,500	116	2,653	99	3			970	9	457	25,004	19,983	612	5,239	165	5,563	195	1,775	61	255	5	1,345	42	9,320	222	1,302	44,782	1,759	69,786	TOTAL	
EASTERN EUROPE																																EASTERN EUROPE			
Bulgaria	1						1	1				5	3	2	1	8		4		10	2				6		11	2	35	3	43	Bulgaria			
Czechoslovakia							2					3	4					1							25		10	1	2	42	6	50	Czechoslovakia		
Hungary							1					1															1	1	4	1	5		Hungary		
Poland	62	6	1		1		32	3	4			125	9	18	243	110	8	95	6	25		6			79	4	57	5	23	403	41	646	Poland		
Romania	20	8	10	4			10	3				10	15	65	23		41	12							10	3	28	5	22	129	37	194	Romania		
U.S.S.R.							63					63	1	1	64										1		1					70	U.S.S.R.		
Yugoslavia	21	8	12				44	13				46	4	25	148	129	25	95	23	19	4	17	7	6	146	2	195	5	66	673	91	821	Yugoslavia		
Multi-country												29	4	4	33																33	4		Multi-country	
TOTAL ²	104	22	23	4	1		88	22	4			282	20	68	570	264	33	236	41	58	7	28	9	14		267	9	309	17	116	1,292	184	1,862	TOTAL ²	

¹ Includes grants to both Western and Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia for the period 1949-1964.
² In addition, the following exchanges were arranged under State Department sponsorship, through the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the U.S.S.R.:

Country	U.S. GRANTEES				FOREIGN GRANTEES					U.S. and Foreign Total	Country
	Students	Research scholars	Teachers	U.S. total	Students	Research scholars	Teachers	Leaders	Foreign total		
Bulgaria	1	1		2		4		1	5	7	Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia	2	1		3		18			18	21	Czechoslovakia
Hungary		2		2					2	2	Hungary
U.S.S.R.	20	15	20	55	1	36	17		54	109	U.S.S.R.
TOTAL	23	19	20	62	1	58	17	1	77	139	TOTAL

members a general admissions service, a credentials evaluation service, and even placement assistance. Further, under the joint sponsorship of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and other educational groups concerned with admissions, a Mid-West Evaluation Project was formed in 1967. This project makes available to its group of small colleges the free consultant services of nearby specialists from larger universities who review applications and credentials from countries with which they are familiar.

Overseas student counseling offices may also assist with some admission problems. On request from U.S. universities, they may act as interviewing points for students in whose application a university is interested but where further information is needed along with an appraisal by personal interview. On occasion they may even arrange for administering of the College Entrance Boards and Educational Testing Service examinations, and direct placement of qualified students, particularly on behalf of smaller colleges. The counseling offices also sometimes administer the standard Test of English as a Foreign Language ("TOEFL"), a stiff exam now accepted world-wide as a basic measure of English proficiency, and today required by nearly all U.S. colleges and institutions of foreign applicants.

Clearly then the whole process of admitting foreign students to U.S. institutions has become far more professional, with a growing literature and expertise, and a widening range of skilled services to draw upon. The net result should be, and is, a more careful selection of students, and a far greater chance for the foreign student to get the educational experience in the United States most suited to his qualifications and his needs. Since satisfaction with his progress toward personal goals is probably the single most important element in a student's overall reaction to his U.S. experience, the State Department stepped up funds for work on admissions services by over a third in 1970, and planned further substantial increases for subsequent years.

ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Today most students arrive by air, only a few by sea. For a hectic moment each suffers the confusion and apprehension common to all travelers set down suddenly in a strange land. Then his eye catches a welcome sight—an armband reading "Foreign Student Advisor". Above it is a sympathetically inquiring face coming forward to ask, "Are you Mr. J. D. Varma (or Mikashi or Aduba)?" The welcoming face is that of a member of the International Student Service, a volunteer organization formed precisely to give special services to foreign students. Meeting them on arrival is one of the most appreciated.

After years of familiarity with immigration procedures, and of practice in easing the first moments of cultural shock, the Service's volunteers smooth the way for the new arrival. They check on his tickets for the next and final leg of his trip to the university which has accepted him, and if necessary arrange an overnight stay before he moves on, help him collect his baggage, change his money, find a taxi. These small services are performed with skill—and imbue the tense awe-filled moment of arrival with a touch of personal warmth. He has arrived in the United States a stranger, but he is no longer alone.

The State Department has felt this initial point of contact with America so important that for the last 6 years it has provided supplementary support to enable the International Student Service to meet non-sponsored as well as Government-assisted students. When foreign students first apply for their visa to enter the United States, a form is made available by the Service in all consular offices abroad, asking that each student advise the Service of his arrival time and place. In 1970 the Service met over 15,000 such students at all major ports of entry to the United States. The State Department planned some additional support to this valuable service for 1971.

SOME LEADERS ABROAD WHO ONCE
STUDIED IN THE U.S. UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT GRANTS

FROM EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DR. REX PATTERSON (1958)	Member of Parliament	Australia
YOSHIKAZU SAKAMOTO (1956)	Professor, International Politics, Tokyo University	Japan
NAM DUCK WOO (1957)	Minister of Finance	Korea
DR. KASSIM ISMAIL (1966)	Director, Food Technology, Ministry of Agriculture	Malaysia
DAVID A. SHAND (1967) *	Senior Lecturer in Government and Finance, Victoria University	New Zealand
GERARDO P. SICAT (1959-63)	Chairman, National Economic Council	Philippines
TOMMY KOH THONG BEE (1963)	Ambassador to the United Nations	Singapore
SHENG TZE-LIANG (1964)	Director, Law Library, Soochow University	Taiwan
DR. KASSEM SUWANNAKUL (1954)	Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand
CAO VAN THAN (1966)	Minister, Land Reform, Agriculture, Fisheries	Viet-Nam

FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

GUILLERMO APONTE (1966) *	Minister, Welfare and Public Health	Bolivia
ALAN M. COSTA (1965)	Head, American Literature Department, University of Pernambuco	Brazil
ALVARO SABORIO (1965)	Director, Housing and Urban Planning Institute	Costa Rica
JUAN GERARDO MONCAYO (1963)	Director, Language Institute, Central University	Ecuador
RAFAEL CUEVAS (1960) *	Dean, Faculty of Law, University of San Carlos	Guatemala
MANILO MARTINEZ (1965)	Sub-Minister of Economy	Honduras
JOSE LUIS ESCOBAR (1965) *	President, Student Association, School of Political Science, National Autonomous University	Mexico
RIDWAN ALI (1965)	Director, Agricultural Planning	Trinidad
JOSE RIVERA (1966)	Secretary, Federal Senate	Venezuela
ENRIQUE NARCISO (1961)	Director, National Treasury Department, Central Bank	Venezuela

TABLE 1—Continued
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1970
(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES													FOREIGN GRANTEES													U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country			
	Academic						International Visitors			U.S. totals cumulative	Academic						International Visitors				Foreign totals, cumulative											
	University students		Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers		Educa-tional travel	Short-term grantees	University students		Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educa-tional travel	Specialists	Leaders																
	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1959-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1970	1949-1970	1970	1949-1970							
AFRICA			1			17	3	2			2		19	25	66									13	25	1	1	112	20	137	AFRICA	
Algeria															23								5	2	1	1	31	1	32	Algeria		
Angola							1								3								7	7	1	9	33	11	37	Angola		
Botswana		1																												Botswana		
Burundi	1						2				2				4		17	2					8	3	4	5	8	46	8	50	Burundi	
Cameroun				1											21		1									12	107	12	109	Cameroun		
Canary Is.				1																										Canary Is.		
Cen. African Rep.																															Cen. African Rep.	
Chad																															Chad	
Congo-Brazzaville																															Congo-Brazzaville	
Congo-Kinshasa							10	1					1	11	7	2															Congo-Kinshasa	
Dahomey															5		1														Dahomey	
Equatorial Guinea																															Equatorial Guinea	
Ethiopia																															Ethiopia	
Fr. Somaliland							28																								Fr. Somaliland	
Gabon																															Gabon	
Gambia, The																																Gambia, The
Ghana	2		2			5	4		14	4	42	95	6	4																		Ghana
Guinea						2																										Guinea
Ivory Coast						3																										Ivory Coast
Kenya	3		9			3	2		2	2	17	216	2		1																	Kenya
Lesotho																																Lesotho
Liberia						8					2																					Liberia
Libya						10					4	38	17	5																		Libya
Malagasy Rep.						7																										Malagasy Rep.
Malawi						1					3																					Malawi
Mali						2					4																					Mali
Mauritania																																Mauritania
Mauritius																																Mauritius
Morocco						48	2	1		10	1	61	127	1																		Morocco
Mozambique																																Mozambique
Niger																																Niger
Nigeria	66		4		10				22	10		116	118	12	9																	Nigeria
Portuguese Guinea																																Portuguese Guinea
Rwanda																																Rwanda
St. Helena																																St. Helena
Senegal							3																									Senegal
Seychelles Is.						2																										Seychelles Is.
Sierra Leone																																Sierra Leone
Somalia			1			3																										Somalia
South Africa	7					2																										South Africa
So. Rhodesia			1		3	18	1				6	3			36	141		11	6													So. Rhodesia
Southwest Africa						4									9	78																Southwest Africa
Sudan																																Sudan
Swaziland						18					6				24	65																Swaziland
Tanzania						1																										Tanzania
Togo			3		7	5	1			4		1	20	97	2																	

TABLE 1
NUMBER OF EXCHANGES WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1949-1970
(Arrivals Only)

Area and Country	U.S. GRANTEES														FOREIGN GRANTEES														U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and Country				
	Academic						International Visitors								Academic						International Visitors											Foreign totals, cumulative			
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educa-tional travel		Short-term grantees		U.S. totals cumulative		University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educa-tional travel		Specialists		Leaders								
1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1969	1970	1949-1970	1970	1949-1970			
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	6				7			27	1			12		1	53	108	5	3			11				11		5	1	37	10	16	191	17	244	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
Afghanistan																																		Afghanistan	
Bhutan	21		4					68	3	8		2	1	4	107	208	13	23	4	64		6	1		1	29	3	89	6	25	444	29	551	Bhutan	
Ceylon					5			9				2			2	16	118	15	1	39						60	3	36	6	24	278	24	294	Ceylon	
Cyprus	139		60	1	341	5		102	6			23		12	677	1,862	29	121	6	118				2	10	89	5	201	44	1,456	56	2,133	Cyprus		
Greece	468	8	239		160			380	12	9		139	1	21	1,416	1,870	47	279	12	358		2	11	2	10	365	3	424	20	123	3,556	144	4,972	Greece	
India	22		13		68			109	4			14	2	7	233	173		76	8	298		4	5	1	4	134	41	151	2	60	901	67	1,134	India	
Iran	1		13		19			106				14		3	153	143		98	8							18		66		6	244	397	1,344	Iran	
Iraq	22	1	31		8			107	1			25	1	3	196	129		3	24		15	3		6	1	81	67	6	17	437	20	633	Iraq		
Israel	4				3			15				7			29	122	3									54	1	53	6	10	244	10	273	Israel	
Jordan																										1	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	Kuwait	
Kuwait	1		1		4			41	1			36		1	84	23	7	2		12				5	24	48	2	111	13	22	247	23	331	Lebanon	
Lebanon	2		6		3			9	2			2		2	22	91	4	11		41		8		3	5	20	5	12	188	14	210	1	210	Nepal	
Nepal	19		17		25			201		16		36			314	841	7	50	3	130		13	1	14	3	106	5	203	5	16	1,373	16	1,687	Pakistan	
Pakistan								13				4			17	5			2							8	1	11	1	1	27	1	44	Saudi Arabia	
Saudi Arabia												1			1	23			1							3		1			28	29	29	Southern Yemen	
Southern Yemen												6			30	21			2							33		54			124	184	Syria		
Syria	44		16	5	117			139	7			37	2	14	367	565		130	6	97		7		18	1	139	3	8	58	1,096	72	1,316	Turkey		
Turkey	58		38		6			179				25			306	570		45		73			28		10	148	1	1	1,010	51	1	1,316	United Arab Rep.		
United Arab Rep.					2						6	113	11	17	130											69		10			53	53	Yemen		
Yemen																										1								Multi-country	
Multi-country																																			
TOTAL	807	9	438	6	781	5	1,546	37	33	7	496	18	82	4,183	5,919	163	920	47	1,274	44	230	9	117	14	1,188	60	1,823	93	430	11,901	512	16,084	TOTAL		
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC																																			EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
Australia	333	7	180	3	132	5	217	14				10		29	901	558		26	364	26	207	11	96	2	11	3	21		167	8	76	1,500	105	2,401	Australia
Brunei																																			Brunei
Burma	18		20		50			74				9			171	238			42		97		3				25		116			692	1	692	Burma
Cambodia	1				42							7			50	83				12						5		35			135		185	Cambodia	
China, Rep. of	37		112		3			105	4			2	8	6	271	190	10	83	8	63		34	1	5	2	76	1	123	15	37	611	43	882	China, Rep. of	
Hong Kong	6	3	8		2			25	2			5			5	38			3	23		4			9	2	52	3	47	6	15	193	20	244	Hong Kong
Indonesia								9				10			51	262		8	3						13	2	122		300	15	26	800	30	859	Indonesia
Japan	144	7	176	6	117			296	10		18	220	13	54	1,007	2,854	42	1,154	5	377		126	9	14	3	104	1	995	79	139	5,763	193	6,770	Japan	
Korea	9	3	2	1	4			63	2		2	35	1	9	122	384	20	55	1	69		24	1		14	4	203	254	17	43	1,045	52	1,167	Korea	
Laos															4	22									5		19		39	7	8	162	10	204	Laos
Malaysia	10		3		4			54	2			22			2	95	202	31	16			5		10	1	141	1	230	13	46	770	50	865	Malaysia	
New Guinea																																			New Guinea
New Zealand	143	2	108	6	76	1	42	2			1	8		12	389	273	6	79	2	103	1	26			12	3	36		95	13	25	649	37	1,038	New Zealand
PACIFIC ISLANDS: (Br. Solomon Is.)																																			PACIFIC ISLANDS: (Br. Solomon Is.)
Fiji Is.					3							1			4				1								1	25	3	4	44	4	48	Fiji Is.	
Micronesia					1										1				9						1		2	15	1	1	19	1	20	Micronesia	
New Caledonia																																			New Caledonia
Tonga Is.					2																														Tonga Is.
Western Samoa																																			Western Samoa
The Philippines	82		37		10			167	3			19		3	318	993		23	51		54		17	2	23	6	117	3	5	10	46	1,493	49	1,811	The Philippines
Singapore	7				2			11				8			28	41		2	7		21		1		9	2	60		12	194	12	222		222	Singapore
Thailand	16	1	13		41			99			3	38	1	5	212	538		20	5		65		5	2	20	5	128	3	275	32	65	1,098	70	1,310	Thailand
Vietnam			2		27			42	1			184	16	17	91	216									2	38	2	100	11	16	289	17	350	Vietnam	
Multi-country				1	1			5			9																								Multi-country
TOTAL	806	23	662	17	586	14	1,209	40	9	26	611	31	151	4,034	6,787	190	1,876	42	1,377	21	341	16	154	36	1,160	19	3,061	236	560	15,316	711	19,350	TOT		

FROM EUROPE

DR. WOLFGANG SCHMITZ (1950)	President, Austrian National Bank	Austria
ERKKI HATAKKA (1962) *	News Director, Finnish Radio	Finland
NICOLE BERNHEIM (1950)	Assistant Editor, <u>Le Monde</u>	France
OLIVIER GISCARD D'ESTAING (1949)	Member, Chamber of Deputies	France
DR. KURT BIEDENKOPF (1951)	Rector, University of Bochum	Germany
DR. HILDEGARD HAMM BRUECHER (1950)	State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Science and Education	Germany
DR. ERWIN SCHEUCH (1951)	Professor of Sociology, Cologne University	Germany
INGVAR CARLSSON (1961)	Minister of Education	Sweden
BENGT DENNIS (1959)	Undersecretary, Department of Commerce	Sweden

FROM AFRICA

TERENCE NSANZE (1963)	Ambassador to the U.S. and United Nations	Burundi
ABDELRAHIM ABDELMOUTTI (1967)	Chancellor of Embassy, Washington, D.C.	Chad
HUBERT SILVESTRE (1955)	Head, History Department, Lovanium University	Congo (Kinshasa)
A. MOGES TEKLE MICHAEL (1962)	News Director, Ministry of Information	Ethiopia
DR. OBED ASAMOAH (1964)	Member of Parliament	Ghana
FRANCIS X. NJENGA (1968)	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Kenya

JOHN BERNARD BLAMO (1969)	Dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Liberia	Liberia
ARTHUR KHOZA (1965)	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Swaziland
MATIYA K. L. LUBEGA (1962)	Ambassador to USSR	Uganda
JUSTIN B. ZULU (1965)	Economic Advisor to the President	Zambia

FROM NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

MIR SHARAFUDDIN ANSARY (1966)	Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Nangrahar University	Afghanistan
STELIOS THEOCHARIDES (1967)	Director, Cyprus Productivity Center	Cyprus
PHILOCLES ASSIMAKIS (1960)	Economic Advisor to Minister of Coordination	Greece
DR. LAKSHMI SINGH NEGI (1950)	Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Agricultural University)	India
KULDIP NAYAR (1951)	Resident Editor, <u>The Statesman</u> , New Delhi	India
PARVIZ SANAY (1958)	Professor of Law, National University, Tehran	Iran
AHARON NIR (1959)	Director, Soreq Nuclear Research Center	Israel
HAZZIM NUSEIBEH (1957)	Ambassador to the United Arab Republic	Jordan
MARGARET MAJDALANI (1962)	Chairman, Department of English, National University	Lebanon
DR. I. A. MUKHTAR (1952)	Director, Institute of Business Administration	Pakistan

() Final student year in U.S.
() * Year of short-term educational travel in U.S.

ORIENTATION TO THE AMERICAN SCENE

"Does this hotel have a laundry service? My clothes need cleaning and pressing."

"Yes, but it is expensive. It is usually cheaper to take them to a cleaner's."

"That's fine, but how long will it take?"

"Sometimes they can finish the work in one day."

"Thank you. I will go there now."

The class of 10 is speaking in unison, with a variety of accents. The instructor then calls on pairs of students, one to voice the questions, the other the answers. A Thai girl begins the drill, asking her Pakistani classmate, "Does this hotel . . . ?"

The scene is a class of newly arrived foreign students whose English fluency has been found to be only at the intermediate level, and who are taking a 3-week intensive course in English at Georgetown University in Washington before beginning the graduate study for which they came. An hour of such drill in class, then up to the language lab, with its separate booths, ear-phones and play-back tapes, and one hears spoken patiently over and over, "Does this hotel . . . ? . . . Thank you. I will go there now." Then back to class for practice in English composition and reading.

Similar intensive English training is given in 21 orientation centers throughout the United States to which foreign students, who come either on State Department grants or under private

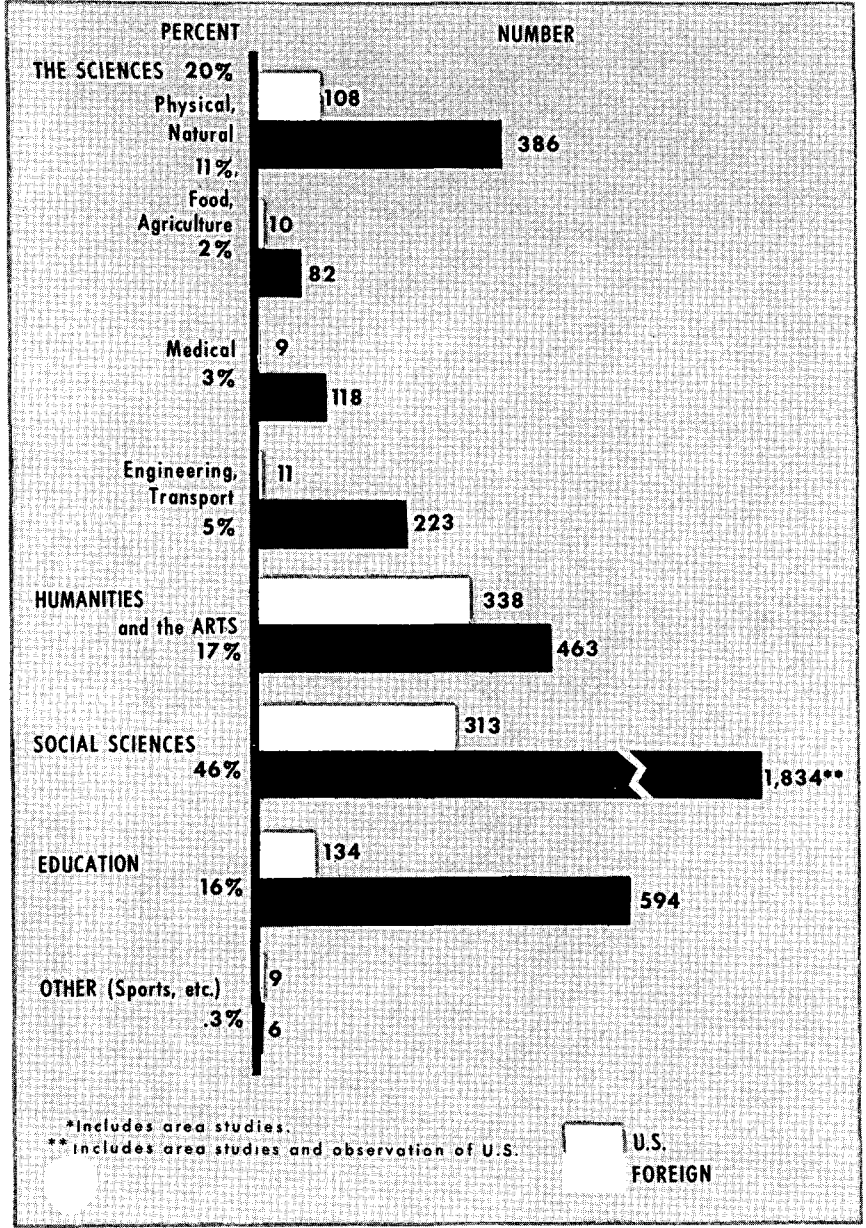
sponsorship, are sent, with State Department assistance, in limited numbers, for special orientation before facing the hard task of doing advance study in an unfamiliar country, campus and language. A list of these centers is given in the appendix.

The State Department has helped to support this kind of orientation for 21 years, through a program administered by the Institute of International Education. The Agency for International Development provides similar orientation for its participant trainees from abroad. The Department's concern is the non-sponsored student, as well as those selected for Government grants who have already had some orientation in their home countries.

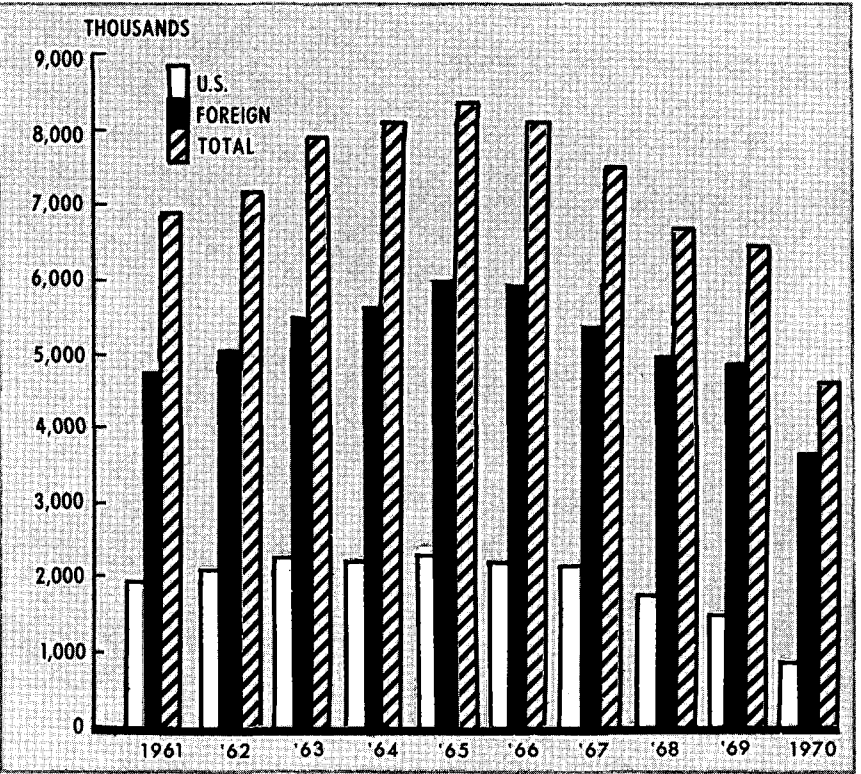
Orientation courses include not only language training but an introduction to the United States, its history, customs, people and its economic and social setting, and specifically to our university system and teaching methods. All courses include some special information on how to use a U.S. library and reference materials.

State Department-supported courses are able to reach only a relatively few students—about 600 to 700 a year. Although the Department increased its support in 1970 for non-sponsored students and planned a 40% increase for the following year, there will still not be adequate funding to reach directly more than a small proportion of incoming students. However, it is reasonable to expect that, as in the past, the Department's courses will serve as models for others, and stimulate other sponsors to provide increased and better services of this kind.

FIELDS OF INTEREST



GRANTEES OVER THE PAST DECADE



WOMEN AS % OF ALL GRANTEES

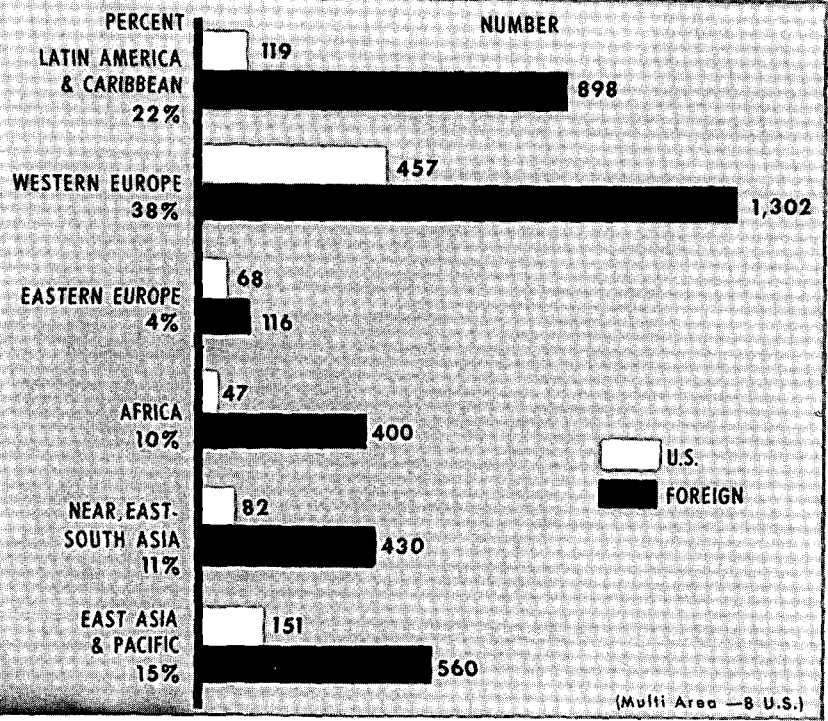
	U. S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL	39%	20%	23%
TEACHERS	34%	44%	41%
LECTURERS & RESEARCH SCHOLARS	5%	10%	7%
LEADERS, SHORT-TERM PROFESSIONALS	12%	13%	13%
AS % OF ALL GRANTEES	22%	20%	20%

A PROFILE OF THE EXCHANGE PROGRAM - FY 1970

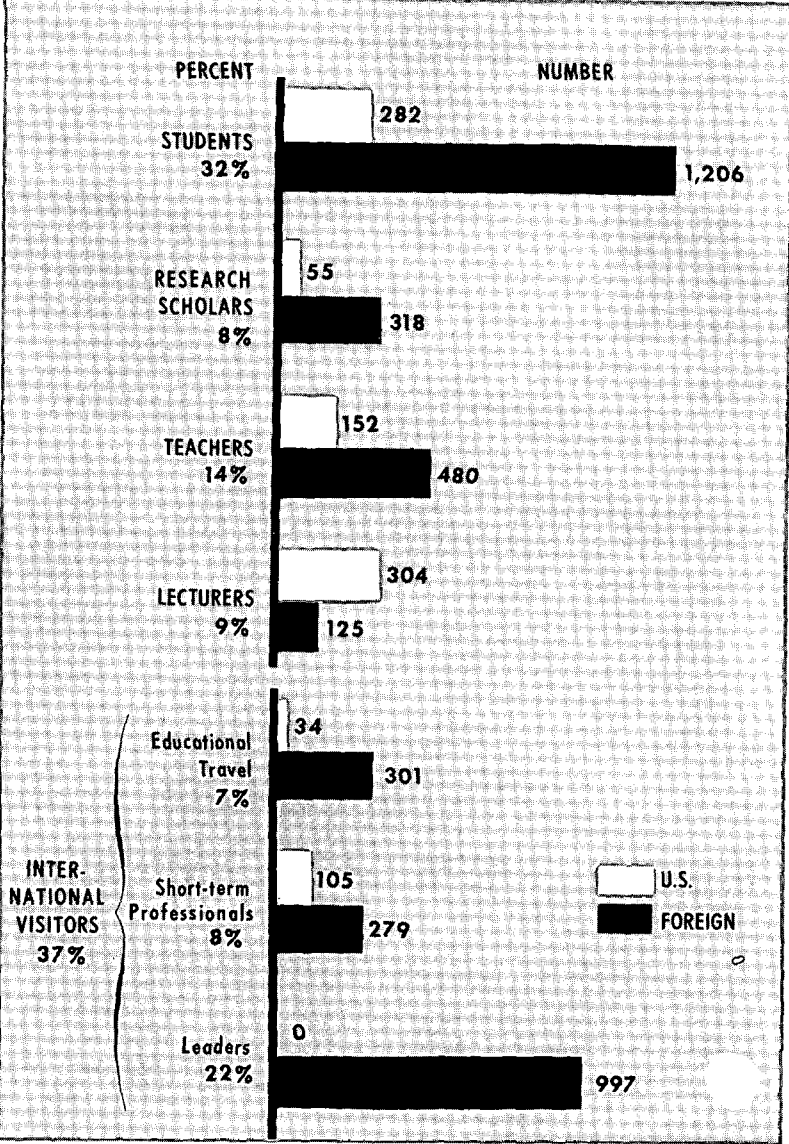
TOTAL GRANTEES*

	U. S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1949-1970	38,581	98,437	137,018
1970	932	3,706	4,638
1969	1,613	4,937	6,550
% CHANGE 1970 over 1969	-42%	-25%	-29%

BY AREA



BY CATEGORY OF GRANT



*Arrivals only.

EXTRA CURRICULAR seminars offer outstanding foreign students chance to discuss the American scene, and exchange views. Here "delegates" of the American Field Service explore questions of leadership.



In the opinion of many faculty, a good orientation course can put an entering foreign student at a stage of English comprehension and academic development which students without this training may achieve by the end of the first semester at the earliest. Many colleges and universities, therefore, now offer regular courses (often for credit) at least in intensive teaching of English, and often, along with these, some general orientation to the United States. A recent survey by the Institute of International Education showed a jump of 70% in the number of academic courses in

English for foreign students, compared to the previous 5 years. As many as 300 U.S. institutions now provide English courses for a full academic year, and 114 provide summer courses. Foreign students are urged to take these courses along with their regular studies. Moreover, many institutions are finding today's arriving foreign student better prepared in English than his compatriot of 10 years ago. In large part this is due to the insistence today of U.S. colleges and universities themselves on a good English test score before accepting an applicant.



PRACTICING ENGLISH. Georgetown University's American Language Institute provides language laboratory for incoming students requiring intensive short-term English drill.

A few universities provide special courses or seminars on particular fields of study. At the University of Texas (Austin), for example, which conducts one of the orientation programs supported by the State Department, the class of 50 was divided into three groups, according to each student's intended field of study, for professional seminars in the humanities, the social sciences, and science and engineering. Other universities, on their own, offer orientation for foreign students in specific fields. The University of Colorado provides an introductory course in economics, including agricultural economics, under the direction of the American Economics Association. An orientation program in American law was given in 1970, as in the previous several years, as an introduction to the American judicial process and constitutional law. Stanford University gives special orientation for foreign graduate engineers and scientists. Intensive study of English, particularly of the special vocabulary of each subject, is required throughout these courses.

Another new trend, very much in keeping with the times, is to use more students—both foreign and American—to help both in the planning and orientation of new foreign students. The University of Washington's unique program planned by fellow students has included informal "rap" sessions outside classroom confines (one site was a wilderness camp). Elsewhere, councils of foreign students who have been in the United States for a time are asked to plan the orientation for newly arriving students, or act as academic helpers to 10-12 newcomers in their own fields of study.

A few incoming students, especially undergraduates from the developing countries, may be offered, under private auspices, still another kind of orientation: a 4- to 6-week home stay with an American family the summer before they enter college. About 100 were given this opportunity in 1970 by the Experiment in International Living, a privately supported agency which exchanges both U.S. and foreign teen-agers.

As these examples suggest, the magnitude of the need for orientation services, and the variety of efforts being made to meet that need, are both impressive. What is still required is greater effort on the part of all concerned to close the gap.



HOST FAMILY in Ohio provides Samuel P. Akinbami of Nigeria with admiring "sisters" and "brothers" during a "home stay" before starting studies.

—PHOTO FROM EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

TEEN-AGE EXCHANGE. Outstanding high school students —left, from Norway, Yugoslavia and France—are brought to the U.S. to live in local communities while attending school.



contributing less than 1.5% of the total costs of the teen-age exchanges. One of the sizable sources of private contributions to the program comes from the host families, who assume all the board and room costs of the visiting student. (The family's only recompense is an income-tax allowance for expenses.) It is the result of contributions like these that, in the past 14 years through 1970, 46,350 outstanding foreign high school students have had an experience which brings many of them to feel that they have a second home in America.

Just as youth is changing all over the world, the private agencies arranging teen-age visits are also making changes in their programs and are contemplating others. Recognizing the earlier maturity of young people today, the agencies are now discussing making the accepted age level 15-19 instead of 16-18. They have already experimented with interspersing home stays with periods of community and social service work, particularly with disadvantaged groups in the United States—American Indians, for example. Another variation on the home stay is periodic participation in intercultural and leadership seminars and conferences with their young American counterparts. Opportunities to permit the young visitors to attend a junior college instead of—or in addition to—U.S. high schools are also under consideration.

These, then, are some of the private programs assisted by the Department of State to assure that at least a significant proportion of all foreign students coming here receive, directly or indirectly, an enriched education, as well as a rounded experience of the United States, of its people, problems and civilization.

The programs are of particular importance—and concern

—today. U.S. colleges and universities everywhere are under financial pressure and forced into hard decisions on how to fund special studies and scholarships for U.S. minority groups, plus curricula more relevant to today's needs, while continuing to provide acutely needed special services for foreign students. These same decisions have been faced by foundations and other private agencies which have been so effective in their past support of exchange programs. It is highly regrettable that a few institutions have already cut down on these services, and the current trend is not encouraging.

At the same time, all who work with and for students from abroad realize that they are an inestimable resource—no less to the United States than to their own countries. Foreign students on U.S. campuses include, as a recent University of California survey observes, some of "the best brains of the world." Already many of those who have studied here—as high school students, undergraduates, graduates, or as young professionals on short visits—have become leaders on their return home. The names listed on earlier pages indicate but a few of the very large number now playing important parts in their home countries.

Many others will do so in the future. But whatever their position of leadership, their years of study abroad make them members of the new international fraternity, the transnational "community of the concerned" which knows no boundaries. It is this group in each country which is most likely to develop new forms of international cooperation, and to work consciously among themselves and other nations, including the United States, to solve some of mankind's common problems. To the extent that we as American individuals, communities, institutions or public or private agencies, help them build ties with U.S. classmates, friends and professional colleagues, we contribute toward this long-sought international partnership for peace.

ADVISING FOREIGN STUDENTS ON CAMPUS

When after World War II, the world's young people began to come to U.S. universities in ever larger numbers, a new role emerged on U.S. campuses—that of foreign student advisor. This advisor does not replace the academic counselor; rather, his job is to help foreign students with their special needs—and these are many and varied. He arranges for orientation classes and for special English language training; he advises on immigration, housing, the student's rights or privileges under U.S. laws; he discusses their problems of adjustment to U.S. campus life and, where necessary, arranges for psychiatric counseling; he advises on financial problems, including arrangements for work permits for needy students and often for a foreign student credit union for short-

term loans; and, last but not least, he puts the students in touch with the local community and host families.

On campuses with large numbers of foreign students, the advisor's work is full time and he may have staff assistants. In smaller colleges with few foreign students, he may be a faculty member serving only part time. He usually maintains close liaison with the admissions office, and has full responsibility for handling foreign student affairs, special services and programs.

As early as 1948, the advisors were already numerous enough to form themselves into a country-wide association to work on common problems. All major U.S. institutions now are members. The association, the National Association for Foreign Student



FOREIGN STUDENT ADVISORS, now in all major U.S. colleges and universities, arrange informal discussions, as above, as well as on-campus

orientation and other special programs. The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs "field service" gives guidance on student programming.

GETTING INVOLVED in the local community, via home hospitality and sharing in civic projects and programs—including social work—is stressed now in all foreign student activities.
—PHOTO FROM NEW HAVEN REGISTER

Affairs (NAFSA), serves as a focal point for continuing study and consultation with all agencies, including the U.S. Government, concerned with the problems and prospects of the foreign student in the United States.

In 1963 with encouragement—and a substantial grant—from the State Department, the Association began a Field Service program which, at no charge, assists all colleges and universities in strengthening their programs for foreign students. There are now over 1,700 institutions in the United States which have foreign students and virtually all of them are now reached by the Field Service. Through this Service, for example, the Association gives requesting institutions guidance on English language programs for foreign students, on admissions problems and practices, and offers foreign student advisors free consultations with experienced professionals, if the colleges request it. It also gives short “drive-in” training courses and workshops to enable new advisors to consult with their more experienced counterparts from larger institutions.

Advising foreign students is now a sizable business. Twenty-seven institutions have over 1,000 foreign students, 7 have more than 2,000, and 82 have over 400. It has also grown over these post-World War II years into a far more professional and sophisticated business, as the United States itself has become more informed about foreign peoples, problems and cultures, and more aware of the need not to “Americanize” the foreign student here but to prepare him best to serve his own country and its culture—in short, to help him prepare for leadership.



mitted and capable private citizen. Now organized under distinguished private sponsorship, in cooperation with social work agencies, schools and civic groups in five cities in the North East and North Central United States, the Council in 1970 provided some 180 foreign young professionals with 4 to 13 months of intensive and extensive study and practical training, together with

FULTON FISH MARKET is scene of pre-dawn visit of an educational travel group of State Department sponsored student leaders, studying problems of U.S. urban and rural life.

their American counterparts, in local, regional and national-level social work and welfare programs.

Over 2,000 young professionals have participated during the last 15 years. Many of them have gone on to important jobs in their home countries. Some have helped introduce new social work programs such as “head start” in Germany, a children’s village in India. In short they have done just what was hoped—become leaders in their own countries in their professional fields, and set up enduring ties of understanding and communication with their professional colleagues in the United States.

Exchange of High School Students

One other important group of young people abroad who now have a chance to be selected to visit the United States are outstanding high school students. A half-dozen private U.S. exchange programs—of which four in 1970 received some supplementary support from the State Department—today are engaged in bringing exceptionally gifted foreign high school students here from all over the world for short-term study. More than 71 countries were represented in the 4,600 young people brought here by the four private agencies in 1970. The young visitors live with American host families for a year, go to the local high school and join in community, school and family activities.

The Department’s funds are merely supplemental to the substantial financing raised by these organizations on their own,



STUDYING CONGRESS. Kyung Kim of Korea, visiting student leader, interviews Gerald Ford, the House Minority Leader, on role of Congress.

Other educational travel groups of special interest in 1970 included a three-member NATO-study group from the Norwegian Conservative Students' Association, who sought answers to questions on the desirability of Norway having foreign alliances; young specialists in English-teaching from Spain, and a similar group from French-speaking countries of Africa.

Leading young professionals are also brought to the United States for specific short-term training, again through the help of private agencies working with supplemental financing from the

State Department. For example, in 1970, as for the last several years, the International Legal Center brought 13 African graduate law students to the United States for a research and teaching seminar. The National 4-H Club Foundation invited 41 young foreign farm leaders, representing 15 countries in the Near and Far East and Africa to the United States to live and work with American farm families. (An equal number of U.S. farm youth was sent abroad to the same areas.) 1970 was the 10th year in which the State Department gave supplementary support to international 4-H exchanges.

In terms of State Department support the largest single program for bringing young professionals to the United States, and an outstanding one as well, is the Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers. A private program, it has had continuing administrative and other support from the Department for 15 years. Three-fourths of the Council's total resources, however, derive from private U.S. donations, foreign private agencies or foreign governments. As is so often the case, the Council was the creation of a single extraordinarily com-

THE FOREIGN STUDENT AND THE COMMUNITY

American families and communities have been meeting with foreign students for years. But the style has changed. The old way: invite a foreign student for Sunday dinner. The new way: invite him (or her) to visit a hospital or a welfare center, to speak to a social studies class, to participate in an informal "rap" session with local business, civic, cultural or political leaders, or to join in a civic anti-pollution drive. Not that Sunday dinner by local hospitality groups and families is neglected, but the "let's be kind to foreigners" tone is gone, or certainly going, and something more real, more mutually revealing about our own and the student's culture is taking its place.

This new trend is apparent among the literally hundreds of community service groups, comprising tens of thousands of citizens, which have been formed in and around university campuses and in major cities in response to the needs of foreign visitors, including students. About 80 of the groups in larger cities belong to COSERV (The National Council for Community Services to International Visitors), which was formed in 1961 with Department assistance to increase cooperation, exchange of information and pooling of experience among them.

The NAFSA Field Service, supported by the State Department, offers guidance and consultation to community groups which wish to set up programs and services linking foreign students—and their wives if present—with the local community and American families. There are now over 1,000 key volunteer organizers who are reached by the Field Service, and who work in cooperation with the local foreign student advisors.

Services provided by these groups cover a wide range. Some develop ties with an incoming student even before he arrives. From foreign student advisors they get the name of an incoming student and write him before he leaves home to assure him of a

personal welcome and tell him of services available, sometimes even designating a "host family" for him.

After the student arrives, services offered may include a "loan closet" of warm clothes for students from tropical climates (loan of a winter coat, \$1), and of housekeeping items (pots, pans, dishes) until students are ready to buy their own; help in finding a place to live, shopping help and English conversation "coffee hours" for wives; offers of weekend home stays or trips to places of interest. In a few cities community groups have also organized, in consultation with the foreign student advisor, a legal service (usually with at least the first consultation free), and special income tax assistance.

Valuable as such personal and community services are, there is a growing number of efforts, encouraged by the Department, to enable the student to participate in the community as well as share in its pleasures and conveniences. Thus, foreign students of the University of Chicago are joining in an effort to encourage high school dropouts to go back to school, through group discussions at local job-seeking centers. In many communities, the students are invited to teach the history and culture of their country in local schools; others are working in community welfare and recreation centers in ghetto areas; still others, on a regular basis, are visiting old people in nursing homes or fellow foreign students in hospitals.

So far, these efforts are few and scattered. But the trend is clear. Community service groups, like foreign student advisors, are aware today that the basic "service" they can render is not simply doing something *for* foreign students as much as to do something *with* them and share with him our mutual problems and aspirations. Out of such efforts come the richness and depth of individual experience which can favorably affect perceptions, perspectives and patterns of communication among the leaders of the future.



SECRETARY OF STATE William Rogers at a reception for foreign students held annually in the State Department, sponsored by the local Foreign Student Service Council.

ENLARGING THE STUDENTS' HORIZON

Providing opportunities for the foreign student to supplement his studies and casual observations with informed face-to-face discussion embracing a variety of viewpoints on some of the current aspects of the United States scene is becoming a special interest of all groups dealing with foreign students, including the State Department.

While the foreign student, pressed for time in the tough job of making a success of his studies, doesn't have many spare hours, there is a risk that he may return home knowing a lot about his specialty—but very little of the United States and the larger social, economic and political issues that may be of potentially great importance to him, as a professional and as a leader.

As a result several private groups have in recent years arranged special regional seminars and workshops for selected students, usually at or near the end of the students' stay. One of the oldest is the Williamsburg International Assembly. For the past 14 years in that historic town in Virginia, it has held 3- to 4-day seminars conducted with the help of outstanding men and women in U.S. affairs, in which selected foreign students (50-60 at a time) can participate in a series of talks and frank discussion on the current U.S. scene, on every topic from racial tensions and foreign investment to federalism or Viet-Nam. The State Department in 1970, as for the past several years, gave supplemental support for this seminar, and for four to five similar, if smaller, seminars held at Aspen, Cornell, Colorado Springs and Los Angeles.

EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL GROUPS

Obviously the students who come to the United States represent only a tiny fraction of their age group at home. Among this vast majority at home are many who are leaders in student affairs or who have already begun their professional careers. For selected groups of such young people, the State Department provides short-term "educational travel" or study-observation visits to the United States. In 1970 some 300 such young leaders and professionals came on these visits; since 1949 about 8,000. Because many of the young people chosen are already at work in their careers, groups are usually drawn from a single profession—journalism, labor, law, urban planning and architecture, government and politics, or the arts. Other groups include only elected student leaders.

To assure these educational travel groups complete freedom to see the United States and meet all kinds of Americans, the State Department usually contracts with a private agency (or university) to arrange their travel and program in accordance with the group's special interest. For example, a 1970 visit of young student leaders from East Asia was handled by the Experiment in International Living. This agency, which has long experience in exchanges of young people, arranged, as the young Asians requested, for meetings with U.S. student leaders of all shades of political opinion—representatives of the extreme left, black nationalists, and editors of the student underground newspapers, as well as Democrats, Republicans, labor leaders and state and city officials.

Similarly, a group of young West African leaders visiting in 1970 asked to see as many kinds of U.S. minorities as possible. Their tour included a visit with young black leaders and Chicanos (Los Angeles), Mormons (Salt Lake City), Creoles (New Orleans), Papagos Indians (Tucson), Black Panthers (New York), a women's lib group (Boston). For balance, they also met with stock brokers in New York, city planners in Philadelphia, and agricultural experts in Missouri. As with many African youth groups, their tour was arranged by the African-American Institute, under State Department contract.

A more formal kind of short-term visit was arranged, with State Department funding, by the University of California at Los Angeles in 1970 for a group of select Brazilian students. Their tour included a 4-week series of lecture-seminars on the United States to precede their travel elsewhere. While attending the seminars, the young Brazilians stayed in a UCLA dormitory with American students, visited the law courts and law libraries and the Los Angeles Symphony, as well as the jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena; talked with labor officials, Berkeley student leaders, a labor action group in Watts. In Washington the group attended Senate hearings, met with Senators and Congressmen of both parties, a member of the Supreme Court, the Peace Corps, in addition to making the usual tourist rounds. The program, which was the ninth in a series administered by UCLA under State Department sponsorship, also featured a visit to Puerto Rico to show what a Latin-oriented country can achieve in self-development.



WILLIAMSBURG ASSEMBLY, held annually, draws top lecturers, students. Richard Scammon, noted elections analyst, chats with students in between-sessions break.

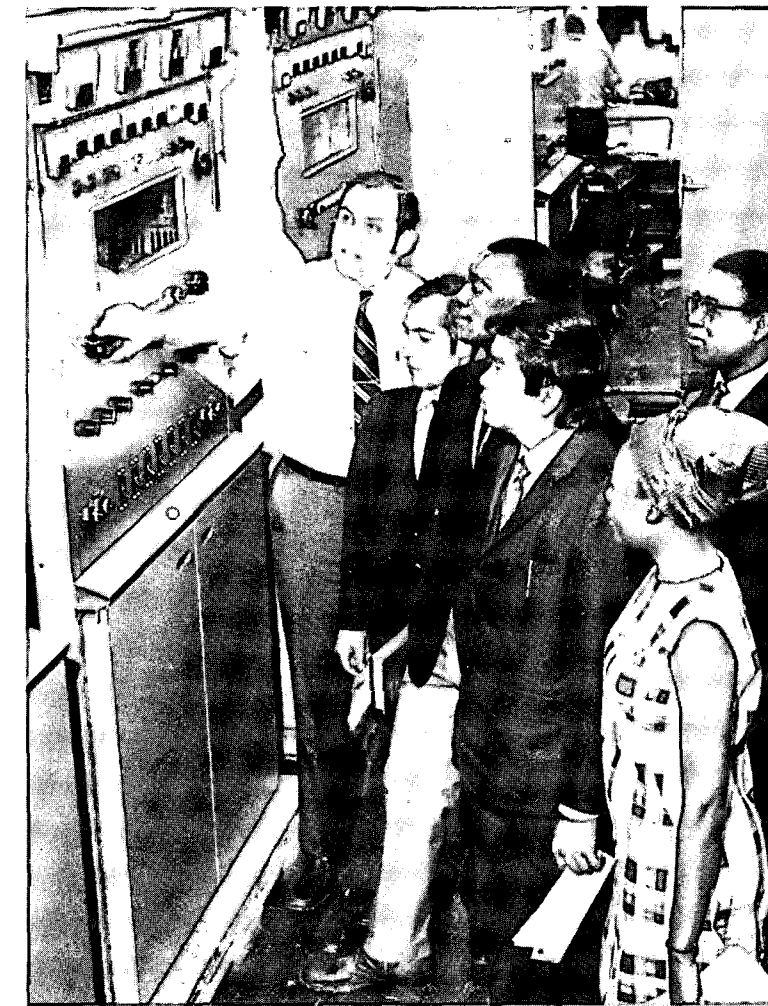
In the nation's capital, which most foreign students usually try to see during their U.S. stay, the State Department has for the past 7 years helped to support the work of the volunteer Foreign Student Service Council in receiving such visitors (in addition to its year-round services for the nearly 6,000 foreign students in the Washington area). For groups of visiting students, the Council arranges not only for sight-seeing and home stays with Washington families, but for interviews with Congressional leaders and visits to the open hearings of Senate and House sessions, and for seminars on the U.S. Government with high-level Washington

speakers. An annual reception for foreign student visitors is held in the State Department. For African students living in or visiting the Washington area, the African-American Institute also offers special services, in addition to joining with the Council for seminars and special events.

In a time of rapid change in campus patterns and attitudes, it is especially important that these programs which engage the foreign student actively in the broader life of our society be strengthened and multiplied.

In 1970 the State Department markedly stepped up its interest in stimulating more "enrichment" seminars during the school year for a larger number of non-sponsored students—the total reached so far is distressingly small—and provided "seed money" to do so. In cooperation with the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, it sponsored on an experimental basis the following extracurricular activities: in Ithaca, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and Akron, a series of special seminars to enable foreign students interested in going into business and industry to meet with local businessmen, and examine the role of U.S. business in national and international development; at the University of Texas, a course on business development and communication in Latin America for students from that area; in Pittsburgh, a leadership seminar. In over a half-dozen other college and university centers in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, workshops on intercultural communications were arranged, with State Department funds, through the Regional Council for International Education which has 32 member institutions in the area. These efforts are being continued through 1971, with some increased Department funds, incorporating adaptations and changes born of the first year's experience.

Over vacation periods foreign students are urged to travel within the United States to get more than a campus-bound perspective. They are given a special opportunity to do so through a volunteer plan called VISIT, a privately supported program of the International Student Service. VISIT not only offers travel advice but sets up a series of host families where the student may stay without charge en route. Foreign student advisors actively encourage students to use this service or other means to see as much of the United States as possible. Such travel is also encouraged by special reduced rates offered to foreign academic exchangees by U.S. bus companies. The National Association of Motor Bus Owners, moreover, at the request of the State Department, for the last several years has eliminated its earlier requirement that the special "See America" tour tickets be purchased before these visitors enter the United States.



INDUSTRY VISITS for foreign students are encouraged. Here General Electric in Syracuse shows a group its visual products division.

PROGRAMS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS
CONDUCTED* BY PRIVATE

AND YOUNG LEADERS
AGENCIES WITH U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE . 1970

PRIVATE AGENCY	PROGRAM	PRIVATE AGENCY	PROGRAM	PRIVATE AGENCY	PROGRAM
African-American Institute** (10th Year)	1) Conducting 10 groups of African students on U.S. educational-travel visits; 2) supplementary services to some 250 African refugee students in U.S. universities; and 3) counseling of African students in the Washington, D.C., area.	Institute of International Education** (21st Year)	1) Counseling, guidance and placement for students in Hong Kong and Lima, Peru; 2) administration of orientation programs for incoming foreign students; 3) placement in U.S. institutions of foreign students with State Department grants.	National 4-H Club Foundation (10th Year)	Exchange of 40 U.S. and 40 foreign farm youth to and from 15 or more countries.
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (8th Year)	Continuing publications of the World Education Series on foreign educational systems.	Inter-American University Foundation (10th Year)	Conducting educational study-observation visits of some 100 Brazilian students and professors.	Operation Crossroads Africa (7th Year)	Conducting observation-study tours of the U.S. for some 60 African students and young professionals.
American Field Service** (21st Year)	Teen-age exchange for foreign high school students.	International Christian Youth Exchange (20th Year)	Bringing foreign teen-agers to live and study in U.S. communities.	University of California** (12th Year)	Seminar for Brazilian student leaders on U.S. civilization.
American Friends of the Middle East (1st Year)	Counseling and arranging grants in U.S. institutions for students from certain Near Eastern countries.	International Legal Center** (3rd Year)	Intensive short-term study program for about 15 African law school graduates.	U.S. Catholic Conference (21st Year)	Teen-age exchange of foreign high school students.
Council of International Programs (15th Year)	6-week work-study training course for some 180 foreign young social workers and youth leaders in five U.S. cities and their community service agencies.	International Student Service—YMCA (12th Year)	1) Reception services for foreign students, including State Department grantees, at ports of entry to the U.S.; and 2) conducting U.S. study-observation tours for selected foreign student leaders.	U.S. Youth Council (2nd Year)	Short-term exchanges between U.S. and foreign youth leaders.
Experiment in International Living** (15th Year)	Conducting travel-observation visits in the U.S. with student leaders from East Asia.			World Youth Forum (1st Year)	Bringing 30-35 selected foreign high school seniors for 10 weeks of seminars and study-observation visits with their U.S. counterparts.
Foreign Student Service Council (7th Year)	Continued and increased services to foreign students studying in or visiting Washington, D.C.	Meridian House (9th Year)	1) Providing hospitality and special services for foreign visitors to the nation's capital; 2) support to the national office of COSERV.	Youth for Understanding (21st Year)	Teen-age exchange of foreign high school students.
Georgetown University (9th Year)	1) Providing refresher English language training for incoming foreign students (and other State Department grantees); and 2) developing and publishing English proficiency tests for non-sponsored foreign students applying for admission to U.S. colleges and universities.	National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (8th Year)	1) A "Field Service" program to enable U.S. colleges and universities to strengthen their program for foreign students; 2) special programs and seminars for foreign students in the U.S.; and 3) counseling non-sponsored students th before and after their arrival in the U.S.		

* The years noted indicate the period over which these agencies have received State Department assistance for carrying out programs for foreign students.

** These agencies conduct other programs under contract with the Department and independently. The above listing refers only to programs for foreign students and youth which received State Department support in 1970.

CC- FAC
FAL + file
CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL



CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA 1971

ATTN *[Signature]*

One Maritime Plaza
Golden Gateway Center
San Francisco 94111

December 15, 1971

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56-1-2-USA
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Mr. Hicks

Miss [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

56-2-Lima

mtk.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum which Ken Ramsay has written to the Director of Personnel of the Trade Commissioner Service on the occasion of the posting from here, to Lima, of Paul Rigby, who was Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner here. You will notice that Ken Ramsay mentions the assistance rendered this Consulate General by Jane Rigby on the cultural side. Jane is well-versed in Canadian art and cultural affairs generally, and some months ago offered her services as ex-officio, un-paid, Cultural-Attaché (had she remained on, I think we should have been making a recommendation that she receive some honorarium for her services). She served the mission well in her voluntary capacity. She was instrumental in making arrangements for the placing of the "Year of the Land" photographic exhibition, along with a collection of graphics which she arranged to obtain from the Embassy, at a very fine community center south of here. The exhibition opened the same night as the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, so the auspices were very good. Over 5,000 people are estimated to have seen the exhibition. Thereafter, she arranged for the photographs to be displayed at various libraries in the so-called North Bay region. One of these libraries was a brand new one, and this afforded me the opportunity just last week to be present at the dedication ceremonies and to make a short pitch on behalf of "Canada/A Year of the Land".

Jane also did some preliminary investigations into the possibility of placing the Canada Today exhibit at the Sacramento State Fair. This matter is now under consideration in Ottawa, and we are hoping soon to have your decision. Additionally, she made contact with all of the main art galleries and libraries in the Bay Area with a view to sounding them out as to their receptivity to Canadian art exhibits. Along with this she made contact with various art galleries, and we did get a positive response from Vancouver, which we hope some day to be able to follow-up.

In short, in the few months that she concerned herself with the promotion of Cultural Affairs in this area, she displayed an imagination,

/page 2

*I have sent a copy to
Pierre Chaputier under a
personal letter.*

per


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- 2 -

initiative, and resourcefulness which were undoubtedly to our benefit. Our problem now is with the resources which we have available to follow-up on her excellent efforts.

Besides wishing to make you aware of her voluntary services in the promotion of Canadian cultural affairs here, I also thought that you might wish to be aware that Jane Rigby will be at the Canadian Embassy in Lima some time in the New Year and might be persuaded, if we thought there was the need, to assist in the promotion of Cultural Affairs there.

Yours sincerely,



Jim S. Nutt
Consul General

Mr. L. A. D. Stephens
Director General
Bureau of Public Affairs
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Director of Personnel,
Trade Commissioner Service

J.H. Nelson

December 2, 1971

Consul and Trade Commissioner

San Francisco

E. P. RIGBY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

On the eve of Paul Rigby's departure from San Francisco, I am writing a memorandum which I would hope can be made part of Mr. Rigby's personnel record.

I have been associated with him since my arrival in San Francisco in September 1970, and during that time I have benefited from his loyal, intelligent, and competent participation in the work of the Consulate General as a whole. San Francisco, as you know, operates as a fully-integrated mission and Jim Nutt, the Consul General, has been able to lean on Paul Rigby just as heavily as I.

I would record that the recent Canada-California Business Symposium was Mr. Rigby's idea in the first place, and he was a major factor in whatever modest success the Consulate General can claim for it. With an accounting background, prior to his joining the Trade Commissioner Service, he has a decided flair for budget control, program planning and cost benefit reasoning. His wife, Jane, has been of particular assistance to the mission in her unofficial, but very effective, role as the Consulate General's "cultural attache". Some time ago, the Consul General, realizing the unexploited potential there was for making the California area more aware of the Canadian arts, enlisted Jane Rigby's assistance. She was instrumental in setting up a number of successful events in the literary and art fields. She has a background of artistic knowledge which I feel sure will be of great use to the mission in Lima.

You will recall my enthusiastic response to the idea of posting Mr. Rigby to Lima as senior officer when you consulted me on the telephone some time ago. I have no hesitation in reiterating in this memorandum my endorsement of his competence and readiness for his own post. He is a credit to the Trade Commissioner Service, and I feel confident that he will continue to perform well under the new responsibilities now facing him.


Kenneth G. Ramsay

bcc: E.P. Rigby

Consul General ←

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CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL



CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA 1971

FROM/DE: ACRG

ATTN: *[Signature]*

One Maritime Plaza
Golden Gateway Center
San Francisco 94111

December 15, 1971

Dear Leger,

574

56-1-2-USA	
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I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum which Ken Ramsay has written to the Director of Personnel of the Trade Commissioner Service on the occasion of the posting from here, to Lima, of Paul Rigby, who was Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner here. You will notice that Ken Ramsay mentions the assistance rendered this Consulate General by Jane Rigby on the cultural side. Jane is well-versed in Canadian art and cultural affairs generally, and some months ago offered her services as ex-officio, un-paid, Cultural-Attaché (had she remained on, I think we should have been making a recommendation that she receive some honorarium for her services). She served the mission well in her voluntary capacity. She was instrumental in making arrangements for the placing of the "Year of the Land" photographic exhibition, along with a collection of graphics which she arranged to obtain from the Embassy, at a very fine community center south of here. The exhibition opened the same night as the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, so the auspices were very good. Over 5,000 people are estimated to have seen the exhibition. Thereafter, she arranged for the photographs to be displayed at various libraries in the so-called North Bay region. One of these libraries was a brand new one, and this afforded me the opportunity just last week to be present at the dedication ceremonies and to make a short pitch on behalf of "Canada/A Year of the Land".

Jane also did some preliminary investigations into the possibility of placing the Canada Today exhibit at the Sacramento State Fair. This matter is now under consideration in Ottawa, and we are hoping soon to have your decision. Additionally, she made contact with all of the main art galleries and libraries in the Bay Area with a view to sounding them out as to their receptivity to Canadian art exhibits. Along with this she made contact with various art galleries, and we did get a positive response from Vancouver, which we hope some day to be able to follow-up.

In short, in the few months that she concerned herself with the promotion of Cultural Affairs in this area, she displayed an imagination,

/page 2

*I have sent a copy to
Pierre Chaputier under a
personal letter.*

[Signature]

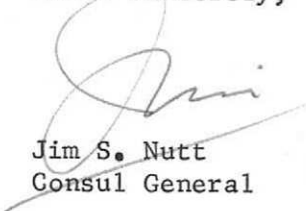
XAP

- 2 -

initiative, and resourcefulness which were undoubtedly to our benefit. Our problem now is with the resources which we have available to follow-up on her excellent efforts.

Besides wishing to make you aware of her voluntary services in the promotion of Canadian cultural affairs here, I also thought that you might wish to be aware that Jane Rigby will be at the Canadian Embassy in Lima some time in the New Year and might be persuaded, if we thought there was the need, to assist in the promotion of Cultural Affairs there.

Yours sincerely,



Jim S. Nutt
Consul General

Mr. L. A. D. Stephens
Director General
Bureau of Public Affairs
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Director of Personnel,
Trade Commissioner Service

J.H. Nelson

December 2, 1971

Consul and Trade Commissioner

San Francisco

E. P. RIGBY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

On the eve of Paul Rigby's departure from San Francisco, I am writing a memorandum which I would hope can be made part of Mr. Rigby's personnel record.

I have been associated with him since my arrival in San Francisco in September 1970, and during that time I have benefited from his loyal, intelligent, and competent participation in the work of the Consulate General as a whole. San Francisco, as you know, operates as a fully-integrated mission and Jim Nutt, the Consul General, has been able to lean on Paul Rigby just as heavily as I.

I would record that the recent Canada-California Business Symposium was Mr. Rigby's idea in the first place, and he was a major factor in whatever modest success the Consulate General can claim for it. With an accounting background, prior to his joining the Trade Commissioner Service, he has a decided flair for budget control, program planning and cost benefit reasoning. His wife, Jane, has been of particular assistance to the mission in her unofficial, but very effective, role as the Consulate General's "cultural attache". Some time ago, the Consul General, realizing the unexploited potential there was for making the California area more aware of the Canadian arts, enlisted Jane Rigby's assistance. She was instrumental in setting up a number of successful events in the literary and art fields. She has a background of artistic knowledge which I feel sure will be of great use to the mission in Lima.

You will recall my enthusiastic response to the idea of posting Mr. Rigby to Lima as senior officer when you consulted me on the telephone some time ago. I have no hesitation in reiterating in this memorandum my endorsement of his competence and readiness for his own post. He is a credit to the Trade Commissioner Service, and I feel confident that he will continue to perform well under the new responsibilities now facing him.



Kenneth G. Ramsay

bcc: E.P. Rigby

Consul General ←

001605

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4129 DEC13/71

TO EXTOTT GWU

INFO FINOTT ITCOTT

PMOOTT/ROBERTS PCOOTT USECONOTT DE OTT

DISTR GWP (FAI FAP FPR PDM ECL

REF OURTEL 4104 DEC10

---PRIME MINISTERS VISIT-PRESS REACTION

THE NEW REPUBLIC, (DEC18) WSHDC BASED MAGAZINE OF POLITICAL COMMENT PUBLISHED FOLLOWING QUOTE TRB UNQUOTE COLUMN (WRITTEN BY RICHARD STROUT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) COMMENTING ON PRIME MINISTERS VISIT TO WSHDC AND CONTRASTING CDA WITH USA. AUTHOR HAS WRITTEN BEFORE MAKING FAVOURABLE COMMENTS ON CDN SOCIAL LEGISLATION BOTH FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

3. COLUMN IS ALSO SYNDICATED TO USA NEWSPAPERS. IT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED BY BALTIMORE SUN DEC11 AND WILL PROBABLY APPEAR IN WSHDC DAILY NEWS DEC14.

3. TEXT BEGINS: UNHEARD-OF:

POWDER THE HAIR THAT COMES DOWN ALMOST TO HIS SHOULDERS AND THE THIN, HATCHET FACE THAT LOOKS OUT WITH A TWISTED SMILE RECALLS VOLTAIRES. THIS IS PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, PRIME MINISTER OF CDA WHO, AT AGE 52 IS MARRIED TO A PRETTY WIFE OF 22 AND EXPECTS HIS FIRST CHILD ANY DAY NOW. WHAT A CONTRAST WITH

...2

PAGE TWO 4129 UNCLAS

RICHARD NIXON WHO RECEIVED HIM HERE LAST WEEK IN THE FIRST OF FIVE SUMMIT CONFERENCES. TRUDEAU'S VISIT EVOKED BREATHTAKING CONTRASTS NOT/NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE TWO MEN BUT BETWEEN TWO STYLES OF GOVT. TAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, TRUDEAU'S CASUAL COMMENT, QUOTE I TOLD PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK. UNQUOTE THINK OF THE THUNDER OF DIFFERENCE IN THIS PHRASE FOR A CITIZEN SOUTH OF THE BORDER WHOSE ISOLATED PRESIDENT NOT/NOT ONLY DOES NOT/NOT EVEN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCES. HE IS BEYOND OUTSIDE QUESTIONS, LIKE A MONARCH.

MR NIXON IS OFF NOW TO SEE PREMIER POMPIDOU ON AZORES AND WE HAVE A CHANCE TO PONDER TRUDEAU PHENOMENON. THE BIGGER ISSUE BEHIND HIM IS CDA ITSELF, THE UNKNOWN NEIGHBOR. CDA NEITHER FRIGHTENS, ENTERTAINS NOR EXASPERATES US. SO AMERICA GENERALLY RELEGATES IT TO THE REGION RESERVED FOR FAMILIAR GOOD NEIGHBORS, OBLIVION. NOTHING IS SO EXASPERATING IN LIFE THAN TO BE JUST TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

WHILE MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE CABINET OF LESTER PEARSON, TRUDEAU ADVOCATED LIBERALIZATION OF LAWS ON DIVORCE, BIRTH CONTROL AND SEXUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CONSENTING ADULTS, EVEN HOMOSEXUALS. QUOTE THE STATE HAS NO/NO PLACE IN THE BEDROOMS OF THE NATION, UNQUOTE HE ASSERTED. HIS FATHER WAS A FRENCH CDN FARMER'S SON WHO STUDIED LAW AND GREW RICH; HIS MOTHER WAS OF SCOTISH CDN STOCK. HE STUDIED LAW IN MTL, WITH GRADUATE WORK AT HARVARD, UNIVERSITY OF PARIS AND LDN SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. HE WAS

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PAGE THREE 4129 UNCLAS

A PROMINENT PROFESSOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, AN URBANE, WITTY BACHELOR. THEN HE RAN FOR PARLIAMENT IN 1965, JOINED THE CABINET TWO YEARS LATER, WAS ELECTED HEAD OF LIBERAL PARTY A YEAR AFTER THAT WHICH AUTOMATICALLY MADE HIM PRIME MINISTER. JUST TO SETTLE THINGS HE CALLED AN ELECTION AND WON A LANDSLIDE. THEN HE MARRIED.

WELL, WHAT HAS THIS TO DO WITH US? SIMPLY THAT A LOT OF PROBLEMS THAT TORMENT USA ARE DEALT WITH REASONABLY IN CDA. HEALTH INSURANCE IS VIRTUALLY UNIVERSAL. THEY HAVE HAD FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR YEARS. (THE MOTHER OF EVERY CHILD, RICH OR POOR, GETS A PAY CHECK.) THEY HAVE A PUBLIC-BROADCASTING SYSTEM THAT SERVES AS A YARDSTICK TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY. CDA GAVE THE VOTE TO 18-YEAR OLDS BEFORE WE DID. IN MANY ANXIOUS PROBLEMS ON THE MECHANICS OF GOVT CDA HAS ANSWERS. CONGRESS IS JUST CONSIDERING NATIONALLY-SUPERVISED VOTER REGISTRATION: CDA HAS HAD IT FOR YEARS EVEN THOUGH THE COUNTRY IS VAST AND MANY PARTS SCANTILY POPULATED. ENUMERATORS COMPILE LISTS OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS, PRINTED AND POSTED IN PUBLIC PLACES, WHICH ANYBODY CAN CHECK. IT COSTS CDA ABOUT DOLLARS 1 PER VOTER WHICH, IN USA TERMS, WOULD BE ABOUT DOLLARS 80 MILLION.

HOW ABOUT CAMPAIGN EXPENSES? IN CDA A CANDIDATE CAN SPEND WITHOUT ANY CEILING. BUT HE MUST MAINTAIN RECORDS AND, FOLLOWING THE ELECTION, MAKE A PUBLIC ACCOUNTING. SINCE THE POLITICAL PARTIES ARE MORE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED THEY PUT UP MUCH OF THE MONEY.

LEST PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF ELECTION RETURNS STAMPEDE VOTERS

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PAGE FOUR 4129 UNCLAS

WHO HAVE NOT/NOT YET GONE TO THE POLLS,DUE TO DIFFERENT TIME ZONES,CDA MAKES IT ILLEGAL TO PUBLISH RESULTS BEFORE THE CLOSING OF POLLS IN A PARTICULAR PROVINCE.THAT IS LEANING OVER BACKWARD, IS IT NOT/NOT?FURTHERMORE,RADIO AND TV PARTISAN APPEALS ARE BANNED BOTH ON ELECTION DAY AND THE DAY BEFORE.

HERE IS MR NIXON RUNNING THINGS(OR TRYING TO)WITH A LEGISLATURE CONTROLLED BY DEMOCRATS.THIS MIX-UP HAPPENS REPEATEDLY.NOBODY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING.NOT/NOT IN OTT.WE WATCHED TRUDEAU AT A BILINGUAL PRESS CONFERENCE HERE,SITTING RELAXED UNDER HIS WAVED WIG OF HAIR,WITH A MODISH BLUE SHIRT,AND SPEAKING IN A CALM CONVERSATIONAL TONE(WITH A LITTLE MORE SHOULDER-SHRUGGING IN FRENCH,WE THOUGHT,THAN IN ENGLISH).IT WAS INTERESTING TO REFLECT ON THE TWO SYSTEMS.IF WE HAD OTT SYSTEM HERE WILBUR MILLS,EDWARD KENNEDY,HUBERT HUMPHREY,PROXMIRE,BAYH,FULBRIGHT,MANSFIELD,MONDALE AND SO ON TO THE TOTAL 20 OR MORE WOULD BE IN THE CABINET.THEY WOULD NOT/NOT HAVE TO RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY-THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BE PICKED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.THE REPUBLICAN ADVERSARIES, LED PRESUMABLY BY MR NIXON,WOULD SIT DRAMATICALLY FACING THEM.LIKE A FOOTBALL GAME,YOU WOULD ALWAYS KNOW WHICH TEAM HAD THE BALL.

ALL THIS SOUNDS PRETTY ABSTRACT,OF COURSE.BOTH SYSTEMS WORK REASONABLY WELL.BUT THERE IS QUESTION ABOUT OURS IN WSHDC.CAN

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PAGE FIVE 4129 UNCLAS

IT REACT FAST ENOUGH? UNDER MODERN ECONOMICS, BOOMS AND RECESSIONS CAN BE CONTROLLED BY TAX CHANGES, BUT THESE ARE CUMBERSOME UNDER SEPARATION OF POWERS. UP IN OTT, TRUDEAU CAN GET RESULTS IN WEEKS; EITHER THAT OR THERE IS AN ELECTION.

IT IS APPALLING HOW LITTLE ATTN USA PAYS CDA. NOT/NOT LONG AGO A TEST WAS GIVEN TO 1000 CDN AND 1000 AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, THE LATTER PICKED FROM 12 SEPARATE STATES ALONG CDN BORDER. THEY WERE ASKED SIMPLE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE OTHER COUNTRY. ALL BUT 9 OF CDNS COULD IDENTIFY THE CAPITAL OF USA. ONLY A THIRD OF AMERICANS KNEW OTT WAS THE CAPITAL OF CDA. WHO WAS AMERICAN PRESIDENT? ALL BUT ONE CDN KNEW. ONLY A THIRD OF AMERICANS KNOW CDN PRIME MINISTER. OF CDNS, 99 PERCENT COULD NAME TWO USA STATES; ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS COULD NAME TWO CDN PROVINCES. AND SO ON.

IT IS SO IN ALL RANKS OF LIFE. WHEN WSHDC STUDIES HEALTH INSURANCE IT LOOKS TO LDN, NOT/NOT ACROSS THE BORDER.

WHEN MR NIXON, THE OTHER DAY, SAID THAT JPN IS AMERICAS BIGGEST TRADING PARTNER CDNS WRITHED; CDA IS, OF COURSE.

LOOKING AT TRUDEAUS OLD WORLD, SARDONIC, 18TH-CENTURY FACE THERE AT THE HOTEL PRESS CONFERENCE, IT WAS EASY TO IMAGINE THE EXASPERATION HE FELT AT THE SUDDEN IMPOSITION OF THE 10 PERCENT USA TARIFF SURCHARGE. WHEN WILL AMERICANS LOOK NORTH? WHAT WILL ATTRACT OUR BORED ATTN TO A COUNTRY AHEAD OF US IN SEVERAL WAYS? MAYBE WE SHOULD FORTIFY THE BORDER AFTER ALL. TEXT ENDS.

132302 1250

U N L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4119 DEC11/71

TO EXTOTT GWU

INFO FINOTT ITCOTT CNGNY

PMOOTT PCOOTT USECONOTT DE OTT

AIRMAIL BFALO CHCGO CLVND BOSTN DALAS DTROT LNGLS MNPLS NRLNS

SEATL SFRAN SJUAN PHILA

DISTR GWP PDM PDE FAI FAP FPR ECL

---WSHDCPOST EDITORIAL ON PRIME MINISTERS VISIT

POST TODAY CARRIES FOLLOWING LEAD EDITORIAL: BEGINS

THE MEANING OF MR TRUDEAUS QUICK TRIP

THE STYLE AND TONE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY IS NOW RAPIDLY CHANGING. PRESIDENT NIXONS RECEPTION OF THE CDN PRIME MINISTER, MR TRUDEAU, ILLUSTRATES VIVIDLY THE NEW ATMOSPHERE OF CONCORD AND REASON. MR NIXON AND MR CONNALLY ARE NOW WITHIN CLOSE REACH OF THEIR FIRST CRUCIAL OBJECTIVE, NEW EXCHANGE RATES FOR THE DOLLAR. THE TIME HAS PASSED FOR THREATS AS A SUPPOSED STIMULUS TO CONCESSIONS FROM OUR TRADING PARTNERS. THOSE THAT WERE GOING TO BE COWED BY MR CONNALLYS PERFORMANCE PRESUMABLY HAVE BEEN BY NOW. SO THE TIME FOR SERIOUS NEGOTIATION AND SETTLEMENT HAS ARRIVED. MR NIXON TOOK HIS OPPORTUNITY TO TELL THE CDNS THAT THIS SETTLEMENT WILL NOT/NOT BE NEARLY SO PAINFUL AS EARLIER RHETORIC MIGHT HAVE PERHAPS LED THEM TO FEAR. THAT SAME MSG, WITH SUITABLE LOCAL VARIATIONS, WILL NOW PRESUMABLY BE CARRIED TO THE OTHER PRESIDENTS AND PRIME MINISTERS WITH WHOM MR NIXON IS TO CONFER OVER THE COMING MONTH.

AMIDST ALL OF THIS GOOD FELLOWSHIP, IT IS USEFUL TO REMEMBER THAT

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Miss Kelly
Mr. Hicks
Miss Noddy
to see
file
56-1-2-USA
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PAGE TWO 4119 UNCLAS

AMERICAN OBJECTIVES HAVE NOT/NOT CHANGED. THIS COUNTRY IS STILL PUSHING FOR A TRADE SURPLUS IN THE IMMED FUTURE, CHIEFLY TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT AT HOME.

ASIDE FROM THE DIRECT IMPACT ON THEIR OWN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, OUR TRADING PARTNERS KNOW THAT AN AMERICAN TRADE SURPLUS WOULD HAVE A SECOND EFFECT. IT WOULD HELP TO FINANCE THE LARGE AND CONTINUOUS OUTFLOW OF AMERICAN CAPITAL. CDA IS THE EXTREME EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN INVESTMENT ABROAD. THE LEAKED VERSION OF THE CDN GOVTS RECENT STUDY SHOWS FULLY 58 PERCENT OF CDN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TO BE OWNED BY FOREIGNERS, INCLUDING NEARLY ALL OF THE OIL, FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, AND ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE MACHINERY PRODUCTION. THE EXTENT OF AMERICAN OWNERSHIP IS A MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUE IN CDA, AND ONE THAT HAS BEEN GREATLY EXACERBATED BY THE FREE-SWINGING, LIKE-IT-OR-LUMP-IT CHARACTER OF AMERICAN PRONOUNCEMENTS FROM AUG UNTIL THIS MONTH.

BUT MR NIXON TOLD MR TRUDEAU TWO VERY INTERESTING THINGS (AS MR TRUDEAU REPORTED IT). FIRST, THE USA IS NOT/NOT LOOKING FOR A PERM TRADE SURPLUS. MR NIXON LEFT THE CDNS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT WE SHALL, IN TIME, BE READY TO SETTLE FOR AN EQUAL BALANCE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. SECOND, AND ENORMOUSLY IMPORTANT TO MR TRUDEAU, THE USA LEAVES IT TO CDA TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM AMERICAN INVESTORS. THE CDN GOVT IS NOW ON THE VERGE OF ANNOUNCING A VAST PROGRAM OF RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN OWNERSHIP. MR TRUDEAU NOW EVIDENTLY FEELS THAT HE HAS MR NIXONS PRIOR ASSENT TO IT.

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PAGE THREE 4119 UNCLAS

THE NIXON ADMIN COMPLAINTS ABOUT JPNS RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN CAPITAL AND FOREIGN OWNERSHIP HAVE RAISED QUESTIONS ABROAD ABOUT THE NATURE OF AMERICAN INTENTIONS IN THE LONGER FUTURE. THE AMERICAN ANSWER SEEMS TO BE THAT WE ARE MOVING TO PROTECT THE VITALITY OF OUR OWN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND WE LEAVE IT TO OTHER NATIONS TO PROTECT THEIRS. IT IS NOT/NOT NEARLY SO ELEVATED OR AMBITIOUS AN ECONOMIC POLICY AS WE HAVE FOLLOWED IN THE PAST. BUT IT IS, AT ANY RATE, LESS THREATENING THAN OUR TRADING PARTNERS HAD EARLIER SUSPECTED.

FROM THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE CDN VISIT IS THE DEMONSTRATION, ONCE AGAIN, THAT OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES ARE DESPERATELY CONCERNED ABOUT THE SCALE OF AMERICAN INVESTMENT. WHILE THE NIXON ADMIN WANTS TO TALK ABOUT TRADE ALONE, OTHER COUNTRIES INCREASINGLY WANT TO LINK TRADE TO OUR INVESTMENT POLICIES.

MR NIXON REASSURED MR TRUDEAU THAT THE USA GOVT HARBORS NO/NO LARGE AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS TO BUY UP CDA. BUT THE CDNS NEED TO KEEP IT IN MIND THAT, TO A GREATER DEGREE THAN IN ANY OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIAL NATION, OUR LARGE BUSINESSES ARE INDEPENDENT OF GOVT DIRECTION. OUR PRESENT CAPITAL EXPORT CONTROLS ARE NOT/NOT PROVING VERY EFFECTIVE. THE RATE OF AMERICAN INVESTMENT ABROAD IS NOW RUNNING AT A RATE OF ABOUT DOLLARS 7.5 BILLION A YEAR, OF WHICH MORE THAN ONE-THIRD IS REINVESTED FOREIGN PROFITS OVER WHICH THE USA GOVT HAS VIRTUALLY NO/NO CONTROL AT ALL. THE AMERICAN COMPANIES PRESENT A VERY PAINFUL DILEMMA TO THE CDNS, AS MR TRUDEAU ACKNOWLEDGED, SINCE THEY CONTRIBUTE DESPERATELY NEEDED WEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT WHILE ERODING THE CDN

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PAGE FOUR 4119 UNCLAS

GOVTS CONTROL OVER ITS ECONOMY.THE SAME DILEMMA,IF IN LESS DRAMATIC DEGREE,IS COMMON THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE HARDER THE USA PRESSES THE TRADE ISSUE,THE MORE SHARPLY IT WILL BE ANSWERED WITH THE INVESTMENT ISSUE.THE EXCHANGE WITH CDA ILLUSTRATES THE TRUTH THAT MOST OF OUR TRADING PARTNERS REGARD THE RISING WEALTH OF THE AMERICAN-BASED MULTINATL CORPORATIONS AS A CHALLENGE TO NATL SOVEREIGNTY.ENDS.

111631Z 800

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4104 DEC10/71

TO EXTOTT GWU

INFO FINOTT ITCOTT

PCOOTT USECONOTT PMOOTT(DELIVER BY 101100)DE OTT

DISTR GWP FAI FAP FPR PDM PDE

---JAMES RESTON ON CDA-USA

NY TIMES DEC10 CARRIES JAMES RESTONS REPORT OF INTERVIEW WITH
PRIME MINISTER.HE REVIEWS VISIT TO WSHDC,AND ADDS FROM HIS
INTERVIEW ADDITIONAL POINTS.

2.HE OPENS WITH COMMENT:QUOTE CDA HAS NOT/NOT YET LEARNED HOW TO
LIVE WITH ITS GIANT NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH,WHICH IS NOT/NOT SO
SURPRISING SINCE WE OCCASIONALLY HAVE A LITTLE TROUBLE LEARNING
TO LIVE WITH EACH OTHER.THE USA,IN CDN EYES,ALWAYS SEEMS TO BE
IGNORING CDA OR SMOTHERING IT WITH BUSINESS,AND WHAT IS WORSE,
JUST TAKING IT FOR GRANTED-SMOTHERING AND IGNORING CDA AT THE
SAME TIME,AND MAYBE EVEN CORRUPTING IT IN THE PROCESS.UNQUOTE.

3.FINAL TWO PARAS OF COLUMN SUMMARIZE HIS OWN CONCLUSIONS ON THE
PRESENT RELATIONSHIP:QUOTE PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU IS RIGHT IN
BEING REASSURED BY PRESIDENT NIXONS COURTESY AND CAREFUL
UNDERSTANDING OF CDAS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND BY MR NIXONS PROMISE
NOT/NOT TO INSIST ON AN AMERICAN POLICY OF DOMINATING CDAS
ECONOMIC LIFE.

BUT IN ECONOMIC TERMS,PRESIDENT NIXON IS NOT/NOT AMERICA.HE
CANNOT/NOT CONTROL THE VAST POWER AND MOVEMENT OF USA MONEY

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Miss Kelly
Mr. Dick

Miss Hardy

to see file
56-1-2-USA
HO

PAGE TWO 4104 UNCLAS

INTO CDA OR MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.HE CAN QUOTE REASSURE UNQUOTE
PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU THAT HE HAS NO/NO INTENTION TO DOMINATE
CDAS ECONOMY OR DIMINISH ITS INDEPENDENCE.BUT AMERICAN BUSINESS
HAS A LIFE OF ITS OWN,AND THIS IS CLEARLY WHAT IS STILL WORRYING
THE CDNS,DESPITE MR NIXONS PROMISES AND MR TRUDEAUS REASSURANCES.
UNQUOTE.

101527Z 350

~~Mr. Hicks~~

~~Mr. Hardy~~

~~Mr. Coleman~~

~~Miss Howard~~

~~Mr. Hurd~~

~~Mr. Christopher~~

to see file

56-1-2-USA.

40 mk.

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4102 DEC9/71

TO EXTOTT GWU

INFO ITCOTT FINOTT CNGNY

PMOOTT/ROBERTS USECONOTT DE OTT

AIRMAIL BOSTN BFALO CHCGO CLVND DALAS DTROT LNGLS MNPLS NPLNS

PHILA SFRAN SJUAN SEATL

DISTR GWP PDM FAI FAP FPR

REF CNGNY 311 DEC7 312 DEC8

---PRIME MINISTERS VISIT PRESS COVERAGE

WE HAVE DETERMINED THROUGH PHONE SURVEY OF MAJOR POSTS THAT
PRIME MINISTERS VISIT RECEIVED EXCELLENT NEWS COVERAGE ACROSS
USA IN ALL MEDIA. YOU WILL HAVE SEEN CNGNY TELS SUMMARIZING
PRESS COVERAGE IN NY.

2. WSHDC POST GAVE FRONT PAGE PHOTO PLAY DEC8 TO PRIME MINISTER
IN PRESS CONFERENCE AND--AS ON DEC7--INSIDE NEWS COVERAGE.
BALTO SUN, AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR GAVE FRONT PAGE PLAY
TO VISIT AND PRIME MINISTERS STATEMENT THAT HE FOUND PRESIDENT
QUOTE REASSURING UNQUOTE. CHCGO SFRAN AND LNGLS PAPERS HAVE
ALL GIVEN GOOD NEWS AND PHOTO PLAY.

3. NY TIMES (SEE REFTL 312) AND CSM ARE ONLY PAPERS TO HAVE
EDITORIALIZED. LATTER SAID DEC9 QUOTE ON THE FACE OF THINGS,
USA HAS GONE FAR TO REPAIR ITS TATTERED RELATIONS WITH CDA
UNQUOTE THEN SUGGESTED QUOTE SOME SCEPTICS MAY WONDER IF MR
TRUDEAU IS DOING SOME WISHFUL THINKING. BE THAT AS IT MAY, IT

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PAGE TWO 4102 UNCLAS

IS ALL TO THE GOOD THAT MR NIXON AND MR TRUDEAU HAD THEIR MTG
AND THAT IT WENT SO WELL UNQUOTE.

4.VISIT AND PRESS CONFERENCE ALSO RECEIVED GOOD COVERAGE ON
3 MAJOR TV NETWORKS NEWS SHOWS AND,OF COURSE,LOCAL RADIO AND TV
IN EVERY AREA GAVE REPORTS BEFORE,DURING AND AFTER VISIT BOTH
NBC AND ABC EVENING NEWS PROGRAMS USED FILM EXCERPTS OF PRESS
CONFERENCE.

5.TEARSHEETS(PMO ONLY),CLIPPINGS AND TV TRANSCRIPTS BEING
SENT BY MAIL.

100001Z 330

Mitchell
Amk.

~~FAT~~
to see + file

56-1-2-USA	
40	—

December 9, 1971.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ST. PIERRE
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO MR. SHARP

Mr. Weintal, whom I mentioned to you yesterday morning (formerly of NEWSWEEK and now a Consultant to the United States Information Agency) was only going to be in town for a very short while. Accordingly, it did not turn out to be possible to arrange a session with you. From my conversation with him, I gather that he is concentrating on pretty specific aspects of their operation in Canada.

A. E. RITCHIE

A.E.R.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FROM/DE: ACRG

JAN 4 1972

ATTN: *[Signature]*

TO
À

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, OTTAWA (FAI)

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED *file*

FROM
De

Canadian Embassy, Washington

DATE

8 December 1971 *mk*

REFERENCE
Référence

Our letter 412 March 26/71

NUMBER
Numéro

1843

SUBJECT
Sujet

Information Meeting 1972

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>56-1-2-USA</i>	
MISSION	
<i>HO</i>	<i>22</i>

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ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

CONGENNY

GWU

FAP

At our last information meeting in March of this year, the general conclusion reached was that another such meeting should be held two years hence. I believe consideration is presently being given to further consultation on the Canadian information posture in the United States. The purpose of this message is simply to make you aware how very much I would favour such steps.

2. The changing character of the U.S./Canada relationship, heightened by the 10% surcharge and the new economic policy, lends a certain urgency to the need for setting goals and priorities, and realistically assessing our capacity to meet them. We should think that this alone would be enough to justify at least one day of intensive discussion. This might well need to be a meeting of quite a different flavour and structure than that which was last held here.

3. Although a date in March had occurred to me as having some suitability, not only time, but the very idea of the meeting itself and its potential utility will depend in large measure on the direction of your thinking. We will be grateful for your comments.

[Signature]

The Ambassador

FAI
Mr. Hicks -
I assume you
and Mr. Stephens
are discussing. Washington
has sent Mr. Stephens a copy,
and I believe you said
he had spoken to
you about it.
mk.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A *FMP*
FROM/DE: ACRG

DEC 17 1971

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED
ATTN *[Signature]*

DATE

8 December 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

38

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>52-1-2-18P</i>	
MISSION	
<i>44</i>	

TO
A Canadian Consulate General,
NEW YORK

FROM
De Canadian Embassy, WASHINGTON

REFERENCE
Référence O'Hagan/Bryce telecon Dec. 7

SUBJECT
Sujet Interview with Prime Minister
by James Reston

173

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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PDM

GWP

FAP *[check]*

FAI

As mentioned, James Reston of the New York Times is conducting an interview today with the Prime Minister in Ottawa. The appointment was made at Mr. Reston's initiative. This in itself was gratifying since some effort had been extended over recent months, especially by the Ambassador, with a view to engaging Mr. Reston's interest in current developments in Canada. The arrangements for today's meeting were concluded directly with the Prime Minister's Office by Mr. Reston.

2. Mr. Reston's hope, as expressed to us before the interview, was that he would cover a whole range of subjects--certainly Canada/USA relations, Canada's own condition, as well as the state of the world as perceived by the Prime Minister. Mr. Reston hoped that his interview would be productive with at least one long article, and perhaps two.

3. One or the other of us will undoubtedly learn of a projected publication date, but anything earlier than a week from now would seem unlikely.

[Signature]
The Embassy

ACTION COPY

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM CNGNY 311 DEC7/71

TO EXT OTT

INFO WSHDC ITCOTT

---PM VISIT TO WSHDC COVERAGE

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE DEC7 JOINED NY TIMES IN GIVING FRONT PAGE HEADLINE TREATMENT TO TRUDEAU/NIXON MTG. WALL ST JOURNAL CARRIED SINGLE PARAGRAPH ON FRONT PAGE AND DAILY NEWS RAN SIX PARAGRAPH STORY ON PAGE 26.

2. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE STORY SAID REPORTS INDICATED CDA READY TO ACCEDE TO US REQUESTS FOR LIBERALIZATION OF ITS PART OF AUTOMOTIVE AGREEMENT AND TO AGREE TO BUY MORE US DEFENCE GOODS AND ALLOW INCREASE IN DUTY FREE MERCHANDISE CDNS CAN TAKE HOME AFTER VISITS TO US. ARTICLE SAID US COULD USE CDN OFFER AS ADDITIONAL LEVERAGE ON WEST EUROPEANS AND JPN TO MAKE OTHER TRADE AND DEFENCE SHARING AGREEMENTS.

3. WALL ST JOURNAL FRONT PAGE PARA READ QUOTE CDAS TRUDEAU AND NIXON CONFERRED IN WSHDC IN THE FIRST OF FIVE QUOTE LITTLE SUMMITS UNQUOTE INTENDED TO ASSURE US ALLIES THAT THE PRES WONT SELL OUT THEIR VITAL INTERESTS ON HIS TRIPS TO PEKING AND MSCOW NEXT YR. TRUDEAU WAS EXPECTED TO PERSONALLY PROTEST THE TEN PERCENT IMPORT SURCHARGE NIXON IMPOSED IN AUG. THE US IS CDAS BIGGEST CUSTOMER UNQUOTE.

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GWLY

Mr. Hicks FMT to see
Miss Waddy to see file
h.p.c.

56-1-2-USA
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U N C L A S S I F I E D PAGE TWO 311

4. NY DAILY NEWS STORY STRESSED ECONOMIC NATURE OF TRUDEAU/NIXON
MTG AND REFERRED TO AMB CADIEUXS SPEECHES CALLING FOR REMOVAL
OF SURCHARGE.

5. RADIO AND TV STATIONS GAVE RELATIVELY BRIEF COVERAGE TO MTG.

6. WILL FORWARD CLIPPINGS FROM DAILY NEWS AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

071705Z

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A
FROM/DE: ACRG
DEC 17 1971
ATTN: *Miss Kelly*

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE December 7, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro 1909

TO
A The Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs, OTTAWA (GWU)

FROM
De The Canadian Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Proposed Research Project on American Indians

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
56-1-2-45A	
MISSION	
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ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FAI

... Attached for your consideration is a prospectus for an American Indian (oral history) research project for Indians outside the United States, which was submitted to the Embassy by Dr. Herbert T. Hoover of the University of South Dakota. Dr. Hoover visited the Embassy on Friday, December 3, to discuss his project and present us with a copy of To Be An Indian. His purpose was to ask the approval of the Canadian Government for that part of the project which would be set up in Canada. He hopes to be funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and would therefore like to have a letter, whether from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of External Affairs, or the Embassy, which would express the Government's knowledge and approval of the project.

2. You will note that the project is to be an extension of a study conducted by the American Indian Research Project of the University of South Dakota. Dr. Hoover and his colleagues hope to establish seven offices throughout the Western Hemisphere - six in Central and South America and one in Western Canada. While they themselves plan to participate in the research projects, as well as provide for their funding, you will note that it is their intention that the research be conducted by citizens of the country in which the tribes are located.

3. As you see, Dr. Hoover is particularly interested in the Sioux, the Saulteaux and the Crees of South Central Canada. He spent part of the last summer in Portage, Manitoba, interviewing some of the old people of a Sioux reserve. He therefore considers one of Manitoba's universities as the most suitable project site. He mentioned the University of Winnipeg, and in particular a Mr. Raoul McKay at Brandon, but would appreciate any advise as to suitable universities or scholars, which the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development could make.

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4. From our vantage point, Dr. Hoover's project would seem to be most worthy of our support. It would stimulate work in what to our limited knowledge is a lacuna, i.e. the oral history of Canadian Indians. Dr. Hoover seems quite confident that the Rockefeller Foundation funding will be forthcoming and he has received enthusiastic support from other Latin American missions here. He is hoping to commence the project this summer and we would therefore appreciate that all due consideration be given to this request.

5. On this subject, we would also like to inform you that we have met with a Mr. Fred Pratson, a freelance writer who has recently published Land of the Four Directions which is about the East Coast Indians. Mr. Pratson, who has been assisted previously by our Consulate General in Boston, is hoping to start a research project related to the art, music and folklore of the East Coast Indians. He indicated that he will send us a prospectus and he will probably request our support, i.e. approval, although probably less formally than Dr. Hoover.

6. We have not yet been asked for financial support for such projects. We would appreciate it however, if you could enquire as to whether the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development does have research grants available, and if so, what are their guidelines. Similarly, do they provide other forms of assistance to researchers. Any relevant information you could obtain for us would be appreciated.

Betheny Armstrong

The Embassy

Miss Kelly

Mr. Hicks

Mr. Hardy

to see file

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U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM WSHDC 4061 DEC7/71

TO PMOOTT *****FLASH DE OTT

INFO EXTOTT FINOTT ITCOTT BOFCOTT CNGNY

USECONOTT PCOOTT DE OTT

AIRMAIL ALL USA CONSULATES

DISTR GWU GWP PDM GDE FPR ECL FAI FAP

---PRIME MINISTERS WSHDC PRESS CONFERENCE DEC7

FOLLOWING IS TRANSCRIPT OF PRIME MINISTERS PRESS CONFERENCE IN WSHDC
AT 9:30 AM TODAY

Q:MR PRIME MINISTER,YOUR STAFF HAVE SUGGESTED TO US THAT YOU
FOUND GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN AN ASSURANCE BY THE PRESIDENT THAT
HE WAS AWARE OF THE INTENSE DESIRE OF CDNS THAT THEIR IDENTITY
BE RESPECTED,THAT THEY BE PERMITTED AN ECONOMIC FUTURE AND BE
ALLOWED TO DETERMINE IT THEMSELVES,WHICH IS SO MUCH OF A MOTHERHOOD
PROPOSITION,ONE WONDERS WHY YOU SEE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE IN IT.
COULD YOU EXPLAIN?

THE PRIME MINISTER:I THINK I AGREE WITH MY STAFF,AND,THEREFORE,
I CANNOT/NOT EVADE THE QUESTION.

SIMPLY PUT:I THINK IT HAS TO DO WITH THE GEN ATMOSPHERE AND
PERHAPS EVEN WITH THE LACK OF CONFIDENCE.THERE ARE A LOT OF
QUESTIONS BEING ASKED:HAVE AMERICANS STOPPED LOVING US?WHAT
ARE THEY GOING TO DO?ARE THEY GOING TO GOBBLE US UP?ARE THEY

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PAGE TWO 4061 UNCLAS

GOING TO LEAVE US OUT IN THE COLD?

THERE CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN A LACK OF REASSURANCES AS TO AMERICAN DISPOSITION TOWARDS CDA, AND I THINK THIS IS PARTICULARLY ACCENTUATED SINCE MID-AUG WHEN PRESIDENT NIXON ANNOUNCED HIS NEW ECONOMIC POLICY, AND IT WAS AGGRAVATED, I SUPPOSE, BY A SERIES OF CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS MR KOSYGINS AND MR TITOS VISIT IN RAPID SUCCESSION, AND SO ON. IT IS A FACT THAT THIS ATMOSPHERE HAD AT LEAST AN APPEARANCE, IN CDA, OF A LACK OF CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED--NOT/NOT EXPRESSED--THERE WAS A MOTION OF LACK OF CONFIDENCE MOVED IN CDA AGAINST THE GOVT BECAUSE IT HAD NOT/NOT ESTABLISHED GOOD RELATIONS WITH AMERICANS. AND I SUPPOSE IT COULD BE SAID THAT THE PURPOSE OF MY VISIT WAS TO COME DOWN HERE AND SEE IF ALL THIS WAS TRUE, IF THERE WAS ANY FENCE-MENDING NEEDED. IN FACT, THERE WAS AN EXTREMELY, NOT/NOT ONLY GREAT CORDIALITY, BUT A TRUE EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP AND EVERY DESIRE TO RESPECT IN EVERY WAY CDAS IDENTITY AND ITS SEARCH FOR ITS OWN FUTURE. THIS WAS REASSURING, PERHAPS NOT/NOT AS MUCH TO MYSELF AS TO CDN PUBLIC.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, WE ARE ALSO TOLD YOU WERE INVITED, WITH A COUPLE OF YOUR DINNER GUESTS, TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS OF CDN-USA RELATIONS. I AM WONDERING IF YOU COULD DESCRIBE, FOR INSTANCE, HOW THE VICE PRESIDENT ANSWERED, OR SECTY CONNALLY?

THE PRIME MINISTER: WELL, IN TRUTH, IT WAS NOT/NOT MY INVITATION NOR MY INITIATIVE. IT WAS THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF WHO, AFTER THE

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DINNER AND THE TOASTS, THE FORMAL TOASTS TO THE QUEEN AND TO THE PRESIDENT, HE SUGGESTED THAT WE, RATHER THAN GO AND SPREAD OUT IN THE VARIOUS SALONS OF THE WHITE HOUSE, SIT AROUND THE TABLE AND HAVE THIS EXPRESSION OF VIEWS.

I WOULD NOT/NOT LIKE TO ATTEMPT TO GIVE IN ANY DETAIL THE VIEWS, WHICH WERE EXPRESSED.

PERHAPS BRIEFLY I COULD SAY THAT SECTY CONNALLY RPTD MANY OF THE THINGS THAT HE HAD BEEN SAYING IN THE PAST. PERHAPS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PHRASE THAT I DREW FROM HIM WAS THAT USA WERE GOING, HAD BEEN GOING THROUGH A TEMPORARY ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY; THAT THEY HAD TO TAKE STRONG MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST NO/NO ONE, BUT MEANT TO SEEK THEIR OWN SELF-INTERESTS, TO COME OUT OF THESE DIFFICULTIES, AND THAT THE LONG-TERM AIM OF USA AS HE SAW IT WAS THAT THEY ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN A TRADE BALANCE WITH THE WORLD WHICH WOULD BE NEUTRAL. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY DID NOT/NOT THINK THEY HAD TO HAVE A POSITIVE BALANCE OF COMMERCIAL TRADE EVERY YEAR, BUT JUST THOUGHT THAT THEY SHOULD BE IN DEFICIT WITH SOME AND IN SURPLUS WITH OTHERS, SO THAT THEIR OVERALL POSITION IN THE WORLD WAS ONE OF BALANCE. AND I THOUGHT THIS VERY SIGNIFICANT.

THERE ARE ALL KINDS OF SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS WHICH COULD COME FROM IT WHICH I DID NOT/NOT HAVE OCCASION TO ASK. BECAUSE IF THEY ARE IN BALANCE, HOW ARE THE INVISIBLES PAID FOR, I TAKE IT, FOREIGN AID OR MARSHALL PLANS OR HELP FOR UNDERDEVELOPED

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COUNTRIES? I THINK THIS IS A VERY EXCITING VIEW OF THE WORLD BY
SECTY CONNALLY, AND ONE THAT CERTAINLY WE WOULD ACCEPT.

YOU ASKED ALSO ABOUT VIEWS EXPRESSED--

Q: BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.

THE PRIME MINISTER: THEY WERE VIEWS OF GOOD RELATIONSHIP. HE
MENTIONED IN PARTICULAR VIEWS ON URBAN AFFAIRS WHICH HE AND
I HAVE EXCHANGED SOME TWO AND HALF YEARS AGO. HE RECALLED DETAILS
WHICH SURPRISED ME; ASPECTS OF OUR CONVERSATION THEN AND MADE
SOME COMMENTS ON THE FACT THAT HE THOUGHT CDA WAS DOING EXTREMELY
WELL IN TACKLING ITS PROBLEMS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN
MANAGEMENT.

(IN FRENCH; ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, IF I MAY, I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO THE
FIRST QUESTION.

I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WILL HAVE BEEN THE USE OF YOUR
TALKS WITH PRESIDENT NIXON?

THE PRIME MINISTER: IT IS FAIRLY SIMPLE. WE WANTED TO INSURE
THAT CDA AND USA WOULD IMPROVE THEIR RELATIONSHIPS. WE WOULD
LIKE TO KNOW THEIR INTENTIONS TOWARDS US ARE FRIENDLY; THAT THEY
HAVE NO/NO WISH TO INTERVENE IN OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS, TO ORIENT
OUR FUTURE IN ANY OTHER WAY CONTRARY TO OUR OWN WISHES. THEY HAVE
EVERY RESPECT FOR THE WISH OF CDNS TO BE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUTURE AND POLITICAL FUTURE. THEY RECOGNIZE
THE FACT THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO DETERMINE OUR OWN

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FUTURE FREELY.

IN OUR NEGOTIATIONS EACH OF US IS ATTEMPTING TO GAIN AS MUCH ADVANTAGE FOR OURSELVES AS POSSIBLE, WITH EVERY RESPECT FOR THE INTERESTS OF OTHERS.

(IN ENGLISH.)

Q: LAST WEEK YOU SAID THERE MIGHT BE BREAKTHROUGHS AS A RESULT OF THE TALKS. CAN YOU SAY WHAT THE BREAKTHROUGHS ARE OR IF THEY OCCURRED?

THE PRIME MINISTER: IF ONE HAD TO TALK OF BREAKTHROUGHS, I THINK IT IS THE ANSWER TO THE FIRST QUESTION WHICH WOULD CLOSER DESCRIBE IT. IT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT IN A WAY WHICH IS CERTAINLY SATISFYING TO ME THAT USA NOT/NOT ONLY WANTS TO RESPECT OUR POLITICAL IDENTITY BUT OUR ECONOMIC IDENTITY, AND THE BREAKTHROUGH IS ALMOST--I WOULD NOT/NOT SAY PHILOSOPHICAL, BUT EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF DESTINIES OF TWO COUNTRIES.

THE PRESIDENT SAID SOME THINGS TO ME WHICH, TO ME, ARE UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER PRESIDENT IN SPEAKING ABOUT CDA. PERHAPS MANY OF THEM THOUGHT THE SAME THING. I DO NOT/NOT KNOW IF THE QUESTIONS HAD BEEN PUT TO THEM.

BUT ON THE PRECISE QUESTION, QUOTE DO YOU THINK THAT CDA IS A PLACE WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS WANT TO HAVE A SURPLUS TRADE BALANCE IN ORDER THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO EXPORT CAPITAL TO CDA? UNQUOTE THE ANSWER WAS QUOTE NO/NOMUNQUOTE QUOTE WE, THE AMERICANS, WE WERE IN THAT POSITION BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR. WE DEPENDED ON EUROPEAN CAPITAL AND WE WANTED TO FREE OURSELVES OF THAT

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DEPENDENCE, AND WE UNDERSTAND PERFECTLY THAT CDNS ARE IN THE SAME POSITION, AND WE WILL DO NOTHING TO PREVENT THEM FROM NOT/NOT FEELING IN ANY WAY THAT THEY ARE A COLONY OF USA. UNQUOTE

THIS TO ME WAS A FANTASTICALLY NEW STATEMENT IN THE MOUTH OF THE PRESIDENT OF USA, AND IT WAS SAID WITH UTMOST SIMPLICITY AND NOT/NOT AT ALL IN A GRUDGING WAY, YOU KNOW, QUOTE IF YOU DO NOT/NOT WANT OUR CAPITAL, THEN YOU WILL NOT/NOT GET IT, AND LOOK AFTER YOURSELVES. UNQUOTE

HE SAID, QUOTE JUST TAKE WHAT YOU WANT, AND IF WE CAN HELP, WE WILL. IF YOU WANT LESS, TAKE LESS. UNQUOTE

FOR CDNS, I THINK THIS IS THE IDEAL POSITION.

WE WANT TO BE--AND I SAID SO TO THE PRESIDENT--WE WANT TO BE IN A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH AMERICAN PEOPLE. THERE ARE CERTAINLY MANY CASES WHERE WE WOULD WELCOME THEIR CAPITAL AND THE TECHNOLOGY THAT GOES WITH IT. THERE ARE OTHER CASES WHERE WE WILL PREFER TO GO OUR OWN WAY. AND THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT WAS, IN MY MIND, A REAL BREAKTHROUGH IN THAT IT RECOGNIZED THE ENTIRE FREEDOM TO CDA TO DO THAT.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, YOU HAD APPLIED THE WORD QUOTE BREAKTHROUGH UNQUOTE SPECIFICALLY TO THE LIST OF SO-CALLED GRIEVANCES, ENERGY, THE AUTO PACT, DEFENSE SHARING, AND I WONDER WHETHER YOU SEE ANY BREAKTHROUGH IN THOSE AREAS?

AND ALSO I WOULD LIKE TO ASK WHETHER YOU CONCEIVE OF PRESIDENT NIXON SAYING ANYTHING OTHER THAN, QUOTE BUT OF COURSE, DO YOUR

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OWN THING UNQUOTE?

THE PRIME MINISTER:WELL,I HAD APPLIED IT THERE BECAUSE THE PRESS IS SO CONCERNED WITH MINUTAE AND INDIVIDUAL THINGS AND PARTICULAR INSTANCES.

BUT TO ME THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS MORE IMPORTANT.

ON THESE PARTICULAR THINGS--WELL,TO FINISH THE THIRD PART OF YOUR QUESTION,QUOTE COULD HE SAY ANYTHING ELSE BUT THAT?UNQUOTE-- OF COURSE,HE COULD HAVE.HE COULD HAVE EVEN NOT/NOT UNDERSTOOD THE QUESTION OR REFUSED TO HAVE ANSWERED IT IN SUCH CLEAR TERMS, OR HE COULD HAVE,AS I GAVE THE EXAMPLE A MOMENT AGO,SAID,QUOTE WELL,IF YOU DO NOT/NOT WANT FOREIGN CAPITAL,WE WILL NOT/NOT SEND ANY AND YOU LOOK AFTER YOURSELVES.UNQUOTE HE COULD HAVE SAID,QUOTE YOU CAN TAKE ALL KINDS OF MEASURES AGAINST US IF YOU DO NOT/NOT WANT OUR CAPITAL.IT IS UP TO YOU TO KEEP IT OUT. UNQUOTE THERE ARE MANY,MANY THINGS HE COULD HAVE SAID,AND HE DID NOT/NOT.

ON THE PARTICULAR ITEMS THAT YOU MENTIONED,NO/NO I AM AFRAID THERE WILL BE NO/NO HEADLINES THIS MORNING THAT THERE WAS ANY FINAL CONCLUSION REACHED IN THE 3 EXAMPLES THAT YOU MENTIONED.

WHILE I WAS DISCUSSING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND RAISING THESE THINGS IN GEN TERMS,MR PEPIN AND MR BENSON WERE DISCUSSING THEM IN PARTICULAR TERMS WITH THEIR OPPOSITE NUMBERS,AND SO WERE THE OFFICIALS,AND THEY MADE ANOTHER STEP IN THE OVERALL PROGRESS.

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BUT THERE IS NOTHING TO ANNOUNCE ON THOSE PARTICULAR THINGS AS OF THIS TIME, AND I THINK IT IS PERHAPS JUST AS WELL, BECAUSE THERE IS ANOTHER MTG, AS YOU KNOW, OF THE G-10 IN ABOUT 10 DAYS.

AND I THINK WHAT THE WORLD NEEDS MOST AT THIS TIME IS REESTABLISHMENT OF STABILITY IN THE MONETARY RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES. AND ANY THINGS WHICH WERE SETTLED NOW AND WHICH WOULD TAKE OFF ANY PRESSURE TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT OF THIS BROADER AND DEEPER QUESTION I THINK WOULD BE BADLY TIMED.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, YOU SAID RECENTLY IN CDA THAT USA NEITHER KNOWS NOR CARES MUCH ABOUT CDA. CAN WE ASSUME BY WHAT YOU HAVE SAID THIS MORNING THAT YOU HAVE CHANGED YOUR MIND ABOUT THIS?

THE PRIME MINISTER: YES. I THINK THAT CERTAINLY I HAVE CHANGED MY MIND. I WOULD NOT/NOT GUARANTEE THAT IN SOME WEEKS OR MONTHS OR YEARS WE WOULD NOT/NOT HAVE TO GO THROUGH THIS KIND OF OPERATION AGAIN. I THINK NOBODY REALLY BELIEVES THAT AMERICANS ARE ANTAGONISTIC TO CDNS. WHAT WE REALLY SOMETIMES THINK IS THAT AMERICANS TAKE US FOR GRANTED, VERY MUCH AS WE TAKE THEM FOR GRANTED. AND IN THAT SENSE THEY DO NOT/NOT CARE FOR US AND WE DO NOT/NOT CARE FOR THEM, AS HAS BEEN POINTED OUT BY MANY OF YOU WHEN WE WROTE OUR WHITE PAPER ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. WE DID NOT/NOT TALK HARDLY ABOUT AMERICANS. AND WHEN THEY WROTE THEIR FOREIGN POLICY, THEY HARDLY TALKED ABOUT CDA.

IT COULD BE EITHER BECAUSE WE TAKE EACH OTHER FOR GRANTED OR BECAUSE THE PROBLEM IS SO LARGE AND OMNIPRESENT THAT IT CANNOT/NOT

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BE DEALT WITH IN THE CONTEXT OF A WHITE PAPER WHICH DEALS WITH ALL COUNTRIES. THEREFORE, I AM NOT/NOT GUARANTEEING THAT I WILL NOT/NOT HAVE TO, OR CDNS WILL NOT/NOT HAVE, AGAIN AT SOME POINT IN THE FUTURE SAY AMERICANS HAVE FORGOTTEN ABOUT US AGAIN.

BUT IT WILL BE A VERY SIMPLE THING, I AM SURE, SO LONG AS PRESIDENT NIXON IS THERE FOR MYSELF, OR FOR ANY OTHER PRIME MINISTER, TO COME DOWN AND ASK HIM AND BE REASSURED, IF THAT IS WHAT WE NEED.

Q: IF IT WAS THE NIXON MEASURES IN AUG THAT LED US TO FEEL, IN YOUR WORDS, THAT THEY PERHAPS WANTED TO QUOTE GOBBLE US UP, UNQUOTE HOW CAN YOU BE SO REASSURED BY WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID, IF HE HAS NOT/NOT AGREED WITH YOU TO DO SOMETHING TO LIGHTEN THE BURDEN ON CDA OF THE AUG MEASURES? AND DID YOU PUT TO THE PRESIDENT YOUR QUESTION THAT USA MIGHT BE ACTING IN AN IMPERIALISTIC-ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM, AS YOU HAVE SAID IN CDA?

THE PRIME MINISTER: YES, I PUT THE QUESTION. AND THE LATTER PART OF YOUR QUESTION IS CLOSER TO WHAT I WAS MEANING IN AUG ABOUT QUOTE GOBBLING UP. UNQUOTE I WAS ASKING ALOUD WHETHER THIS NEW ECONOMIC POLICY WAS A TURN TOWARDS PROTECTIONISM BY AMERICANS AND THE STATEMENT OF A POLICY WHEREBY THEY WOULD ALWAYS WANT TO BE IN A SURPLUS TRADE BALANCE WITH CDA IN ORDER THAT THEY BE ABLE TO MAKE US PAY BY, AS I PUT IT THEN, GIVING UP PARTS OF OUR COUNTRY, OF OUR INDUSTRY.

IT IS IN THIS SENSE THAT I SAID, QUOTE HAVE AMERICANS THOUGHT ...10

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THIS THROUGH? IS THIS A POLICY WHICH IS INDICATIVE OF A LONG-TERM TREND? OR IS IT JUST SOMETHING TEMPORARY? UNQUOTE AND NONE OF US KNEW THE ANSWERS.

I THINK AS TIME GOES ON IT IS BECOMING OBVIOUS, NOT/NOT ONLY TO US BUT TO MOST OF THE WORLD, THAT THE 10 PERCENT SURCHARGE IS TEMPORARY, AS SECTY CONNALLY HAS SAID FROM THE BEGINNING; THAT ON THE LONGER TERM ANSWER PRESIDENT NIXON HAS SAID THAT BASICALLY HE IS A BELIEVER IN FREE TRADE. AND SECTY CONNALLY RPTD THE SAME THING LAST NIGHT: THAT THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES OF USA ARE THE REASONS WHY THEY TOOK THESE PRESENT PROTECTIONIST MEASURES; THAT THEY WANTED TO SHAKE THE REST OF THE WORLD INTO A REALIZATION THAT WE WOULD ALL HAVE TO DO SOME REALIGNING OF CURRENCY AND REESTABLISHMENT OF GOOD TRADE RELATIONS.

USA, AS SECTY CONNALLY EXPRESSED AGAIN, DID NOT/NOT HAVE TOO MANY TOOLS WHEREBY IT COULD GET EVERYONE ELSE TO ALIGN. IT CANNOT/NOT FLOAT LIKE THE REST OF THE COUNTRIES CAN FLOAT. IT HAS TO GET THE WHOLE SYSTEM TO READJUST.

SO THE ANSWER TO ALL THESE QUESTIONS WAS NOT/NOT ONLY, QUOTE THESE MEASURES ARE TEMPORARY. USA WILL WANT TO GO BACK TO A WORLD WHICH BELIEVES IN FREE TRADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. BUT SPECIFICALLY AS REGARDS CDA, WE DO NOT/NOT WANT TO GOBBLE YOU UP. WE DO NOT/NOT NECESSARILY FEEL THAT WE HAVE TO HAVE A SURPLUS TRADE BALANCE WITH YOU. WE WANT BOTH OUR COUNTRIES TO HAVE FREE RELATIONSHIPS WITH ONE ANOTHER. AND IT IS NOT/NOT OUR QUOTE--

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BORROWING THE PHRASE FROM JUSTICE HOLMES--QUOTE IT IS NOT/NOT OUR UNSTATED MAJOR PREMISE TO KEEP CDA AS A PLACE WHERE WE CAN SAFELY EXPORT CAPITAL AND BUY UP THE COUNTRY GRADUALLY.UNQUOTE

SO THIS TO ME WAS A TOTAL ANSWER TO THOSE CONCERNS I THEN EXPRESSED.IT DOES NOT/NOT MEAN WE DO NOT/NOT HAVE TO MAKE SURE OUR POLICIES ARE DEVELOPED;THAT OUR INDUSTRIAL POLICIES ARE PURSUED IN A WAY WHICH WILL BE TO THE ADVANTAGE OF CDA.IN OTHER WORDS,WE CANNOT/NOT JUST RELY ON AMERICAN GOVT AND BUSINESSMEN TO TREAT CDA SO NICELY.

IF WE CONTINUE TO,AS WE DID IN SOME PAST DECADES,IF WE CONTINUE TO WANT TO LIVE BEYOND OUR MEANS AND BUY MORE FROM AMERICANS THAN WE CAN SELL TO THEM,OF COURSE,WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE THIS UP BY SELLING OFF PARTS OF OUR INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES.BUT IF WE WANT TO LIVE WITHIN OUR MEANS,AMERICANS HAVE NO/NO EXPRESSED DESIRE TO BUY US OUT.

Q:WHAT KIND OF ENCOURAGEMENT DID YOU GET FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE SURCHARGE AS FAR AS CDA ITSELF IS CONCERNED?

AND WHAT KIND OF RECIPROCAL TRADE CONCESSIONS DID USA ASK FOR,IF ANY?

THE PRIME MINISTER:ON THE FIRST QUESTION,THERE WAS NO/NO BILATERAL ATTEMPT TO GET THIS SURCHARGE REMOVED.WE REALIZE, AS WELL AS ANYONE ELSE,AS WELL AS AMERICANS,THAT WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS A RESTABILIZATION OF THE CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD; AND THAT IF THERE WERE JUST TO BE A SPECIAL DEAL WITH CDA ON THE

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SURCHARGE OR ON ANYTHING ELSE, IT WOULD BE OF NO/NO VALUE TO AMERICANS AND OF NO/NO VALUE TO OURSELVES. IF THEY REMAINED IN DISEQUILIBRIUM WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, WE WOULD JUST ARRIVE AT SOME SITUATION AND BE PUSHED AWAY FROM IT. SO IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE SOLUTION BE FOUND IN THE GROUP OF 10. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT CDA NOT/NOT SEEK TO, ONCE AGAIN, TO GET CONCESSIONS WHICH, THOUGH THEY MIGHT LOOK TO BE USEFUL TO US IN THE SHORT RUN, WOULD ONLY BE VERY TEMPORARY IN RESULTS IN THAT AMERICANS WOULD HAVE TO BEGIN ALL OVER WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

IN OTHER WORDS, I THINK SECTY CONNALLY WAS USING VERY TOUGH MEANS TO SHAKE ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CDA, INTO LOOKING AT THE NEGOTIATING POSITIONS AS REGARDS THE CURRENCIES, AS REGARDS THEIR TRADE BARRIERS, AS REGARDS UNSATISFACTORY BARRIERS OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEMSELVES.

IN THE AREAS WHICH WERE LOOKED AT BETWEEN US, I SUPPOSE IT IS NO/NO INDISCRETION TO SAY WHAT HAS BEEN SAID, EVEN IN THE QUESTION THIS MORNING, THAT THEY DID TALK ABOUT THE AUTO PACT, THEY DID TALK ABOUT THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION AGREEMENTS. THE PRESIDENT DID NOT/NOT TALK TO ME ABOUT TOURISTS OR ALLOWANCES, BUT I KNOW IT WAS DISCUSSED BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND MINISTERS. IT IS THIS TYPE OF QUESTION. AND WE RAISED THE QUESTION WITH HIM OF FREE URANIUM SALES, OF THE ANTI-DUMPING PRACTICES, OF THE RESTRICTIONS IN TRADE OF AGRICL AND AERONAUTIC INSTRUMENTS WITH USA, AND SO ON. THIS IS THE KIND OF DISCUSSION, AS I HAVE SAID IN CDA,

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THAT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR A LONG WHILE BETWEEN CDNS AND AMERICANS.

THE SURCHARGE PERHAPS HAD THE EFFECT OF REALLY SHAKING US AND SAYING, QUOTE GOSH, IF THERE IS ANYTHING WE CAN DO ALONG THESE LINES TO SETTLE THOSE QUESTIONS, WELL, SO MUCH THE BETTER. UNQUOTE

WE KNOW THAT EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET IS MAKING CERTAIN CONCESSIONS; THAT JPNSE ARE MAKING CERTAIN CONCESSIONS; WE WILL MAKE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS. BUT WE USED THE OCCASION TO GET AMERICANS TO MAKE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS TO US.

Q:(IN FRENCH; ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

A GALLUP POLL PUBLISHED LAST WEEK IN CDA WOULD INDICATE THAT CDNS APPEAR TO WISH ON THE ONE HAND TO SERVE THEIR OWN INTERESTS BY ATTRACTING AMERICAN CAPITAL TO THEIR COUNTRY. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY APPEAR TO WISH TO ASSERT THEIR OWN INDEPENDENCE TO AN INCREASING DEGREE. DO YOU NOT/NOT THINK THIS IS A PARADOX? IN YOUR DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT NIXON, DID YOU LOOK INTO THE SOLUTION OF THIS PARADOX?

THE PRIME MINISTER:(IN FRENCH; ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

THIS PARADOX IS ALWAYS PRESENT IN THE MINDS OF CDNS. AS I SAID TO PRESIDENT NIXON, WE CDNS DO LIKE TO HAVE AMERICAN CAPITAL ENTERING CDA IN ORDER TO INSURE OUR PROGRESS. BUT WE WANT TO BE FREE TO CHOOSE. WE WANT TO BE FREE TO PUT AMERICAN CAPITAL INTO GEOGRAPHIC OR ECONOMIC AREAS WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED; WHEREAS, ON THE OTHER HAND, WE WOULD LIKE, IF WE COULD, TO PREVENT AMERICAN

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CAPITAL FROM ENTERING SOME GEOGRAPHIC OR ECONOMIC AREA WHERE WE FEEL IT IS NOT/NOT NEEDED.

WE REALIZE THAT OUR ECONOMIES CANNOT/NOT BE KEPT COMPLETELY SEPARATE.BUT,RECOGNIZING THIS INTERDEPENDENCY WE WOULD STILL LIKE TO BE FREE TO CHOOSE.THIS IS THE WAY IN WHICH WE THINK THE PARADOX CAN BE SOLVED.

Q:MR PRIME MINISTER,I WONDER IF THESE TALKS WILL HAVE ANY EFFECT WHATSOEVER ON CDAS FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY?IN OTHER WORDS,DO YOU PLAN TO REWORK THE POLICY THAT YOU NOW HAVE--

THE PRIME MINISTER:I DO NOT/NOT PLAN TO REWORK IT AT THIS TIME,AS I TOLD PARLIAMENT JUST LAST WEEK.OUR FOREIGN POLICY, OUR FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY WAS DECIDED AND IT WILL BE ANNOUNCED AS SOON AS WE CAN PUBLISH THE BACKGROUND MATERIAL, WHICH I EXPECT WILL BE VERY SOON.

I THINK PERHAPS CDNS WILL NOW BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS THAT POLICY AND THOSE BACKGROUND DOCUS WITH GREATER FREEDOM,LESS APPREHENSION,AND LESS OF AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Q:IF USA DEVALUES THE DLR IN TERMS OF GOLD,WHAT CONTRIBUTION MIGHT CDA FOR ITS PART MAKE TOWARDS CORRECTING USA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT?

THE PRIME MINISTER:I THINK IF USA DOES THAT,WE DO NOT/NOT HAVE TO MAKE A CONSCIOUS DECISION OF WHAT WE WILL DO.ALREADY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THIS YEAR THE TRADE BALANCE IS BEING REESTABLISHED TOWARD AMERICAN ADVANTAGES,SIMPLY FOR THE REASON

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PAGE FIFTEEN 4061 UNCLAS

THAT CDA IS MORE PROSPEROUS THIS YEAR, ITS GNP HAS BEEN GOING UP FASTER, AND EMPLOYMENT RATES ARE GOING UP FASTER, AND THEREFORE WE ARE BUYING MORE FROM AMERICANS.

IF AMERICANS DEVALUE THEIR DLR IN TERMS OF GOLD, THEN THEIR INPUT FROM USA TO CDA WILL BE CHEAPER, AND WE ARE LIKELY TO BUY EVEN MORE, ESPECIALLY IF THE GESTURE DOES NOT/NOT WEAKEN US ECONOMICALLY. OUR PROSPERITY WILL HELP US BUY MORE FROM AMERICANS AND WE WILL, I SUPPOSE, GO IN SOME DIRECTION TOWARDS THE PATTERN WHICH HAS BEEN A SECULAR ONE IN CDA OF ALWAYS BUYING MORE THAN SELLING TO THEM, AND ALWAYS BEING IN A DEFICIT IN OUR COMMERCIAL BALANCE.

Q: (IN FRENCH; ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

THIS QUESTION IS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THAT YOU HAVE JUST ANSWERED A MOMENT AGO IN ENGLISH.

DURING YOUR TALKS WITH PRESIDENT NIXON, YOU ASKED HIM TO REDEFINE THE POLICY OF USA TO CDA FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. WHAT WAS HIS ANSWER, IN BRIEF?

THE PRIME MINISTER: (IN FRENCH; ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

IF I WERE TO ANSWER, I FEEL I WOULD BE REPEATING THE SAME THING. PRESIDENT NIXON NOT/NOT ONLY RECOGNIZED CDN IDENTITY, BUT HE STATED THAT IN ANY EVENT, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, HE WISHED CDA WOULD FEEL FREE TO PURSUE ITS OWN DESTINY AND THAT IF WE WANTED AMERICAN CAPITAL HE WOULD BE VERY HAPPY TO COOPERATE WITH US. BUT IF WE FELT WE SHOULD NOT/NOT HAVE ANY, HE WOULD BE VERY HAPPY

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PAGE SIXTEEN 4061 UNCLAS

WITH THAT FACT.

HE WAS NOT/NOT ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE UPON US, IN ANY EVENT. IT IS UP TO US TO DEFINE OUR OWN RAPPORT IN RESPECT OF TRADE WITH USA.

Q: MY QUESTION IS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF YOUR STATEMENT ON THE ICEBREAKER LENIN, TO THE EFFECT THAT CDA WAS WORRIED ABOUT THE CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, AND MILITARY IMPACT OF OUR RELATIONSHIP. ON ACCOUNT OF THAT STATEMENT, SOME OTHER THINGS HAVE HAPPENED. DID THE PRESIDENT OF USA SEEK ANY REASSURANCE FROM YOU AS TO THE CALIBER AND QUALITY OF CDN RELATIONSHIPS WITH USA?

THE PRIME MINISTER: NONE WHATSOEVER. I DO NOT/NOT KNOW IF THE PRESIDENT WAS GOOD ENOUGH TO EVEN NOTICE THAT I MADE SUCH A STATEMENT. WHETHER IT WAS ON THE LENIN, OR IN MOSCO PRESS CONFERENCE, I DO NOT/NOT REMEMBER. BUT IF HE HAD NOTICED IT, IT HAS NOT/NOT FAZED HIM ANY SENSE, BECAUSE HE TALKED SOMEWHAT ABOUT HIS OWN DENOUCHE IN GOING TO MOSCO AND PEKIN. HE VOLUNTEERED TO ME A LOT OF INFO ON WHY HE WAS DOING THIS AND WHY, BEFORE DOING THAT, HE WAS SEEKING OUT THE ADVICE AND WAS CONSULTING WITH VARIOUS FRIENDLY COUNTRIES, BEGINNING WITH CDA, AND THEN INCLUDING SOME EUROPEAN AND JPNSE STATESMEN.

SO I AM VERY MUCH AFRAID THAT MY OWN LITTLE FORAYS INTO USSR HAVE NOT/NOT BEEN NOTICED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Q: DID YOUR STEP IN CONCESSIONS INCLUDE SUSPENSION OR OFFER TO SUSPEND SOME OF THE DEMANDS THAT CDA HAS BEEN MAKING IN

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PAGE SEVENTEEN 4061 UNCLAS

RENEGOTIATING THE AUTOMOBILE PACT?

AND, SECONDLY, CDN GOVT FIGURES WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THE IMPACT OF THE SURCHARGE HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT LESS THAN THE ALARMS THAT HAD BEEN ORIGINALLY CREATED IN CDA.

COULD YOU ADDRESS YOURSELF TO BOTH OF THOSE, PLEASE?

THE PRIME MINISTER: THE FIRST QUESTION YOU ASKED WAS IF HE LET UP A LITTLE BIT ON CONCESSIONS WE WERE ASKING OF AMERICANS ON THE AUTO PACT?

Q: YES, SIR.

THE PRIME MINISTER: I DID NOT/NOT PRESS ANY REQUESTS FROM AMERICANS ON NEW CONCESSIONS TO US.

Q: DID CDNS OFFER TO MAKE ANY CONCESSIONS OF THEIR OWN?

THE PRIME MINISTER: WE DID NOT/NOT VOLUNTEER ANY CONCESSIONS EITHER, BUT THAT IS WHAT THE WHOLE TALKS ARE ABOUT. THEY HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR MANY, MANY MONTHS NOW. WE ARE TRYING TO FIND A WAY OF PRESERVING THE AUTO PACT, WHICH IS USEFUL TO BOTH COUNTRIES, INDEED, VERY BENEFICIAL TO BOTH COUNTRIES, AND WE ARE GOING TO DO IT IN A WAY WHICH INSURES THE BEST BARGAIN FOR BOTH OF US. AND THAT IS HOW WE HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING, AND THAT IS HOW AMERICANS HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING.

THE PRESIDENT AND MYSELF ONLY TALKED ABOUT IT IN GEN TERMS. WE LET THE SLUGGING GO ON IN THE OTHER ROOMS BETWEEN THE MINISTERS. WE ONLY KNOW THERE IS LOTS OF THAT. WE WILL ONLY KNOW THE RESULTS WHEN THEY ARE ANNOUNCED. AND I DO NOT/NOT KNOW WHEN

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PAGE EIGHTEEN 4061 UNCLAS

THAT WILL BE.

AND YOUR SECOND POINT HAD TO DO WITH THE LESSER EFFECTS THAN APPREHENDED OF THE SURCHARGE?

NO/NO, WE DID TELL PARLIAMENT--I THINK MR PEPIN GAVE THE FIGURES A FEW WEEKS AGO--THAT THE EFFECT WAS LESS THAN APPREHENDED, AND EXPLAINED THAT THE IMPACT HAD BEEN CALCULATED BY PHONING ALL THE INDUSTRIES THAT WE THOUGHT WOULD BE AFFECTED AND ASKING THEM TO ESTIMATE, QUOTE DID THEY HAVE LAYOFFS TO FOLLOW? UNQUOTE AND SO ON AND SO ON. AND IT DOES APPEAR THE TOTAL WE ADDED UP TO, AFTER ALL THESE CONSULTATIONS, WAS PROBABLY A BIT HIGH IF THE SURCHARGE IS ONLY GOING TO BE A SHORT-RUN AFFAIR. IN OTHER WORDS, THAT MORE COMPANIES HAVE DECIDED TO CARRY THE EXTRA COSTS ON THEMSELVES, BECAUSE THEY ARE FIGURING THAT, I TAKE IT, THE SURCHARGE WILL BE OF SHORT DURATION.

OF COURSE, ALL THIS DOES NOT/NOT STAND IF THE SURCHARGE TURNS OUT TO BE OF LONG DURATION. THEN THEY WILL CEASE TO BE ABLE TO CARRY THESE SURCHARGES, THESE EFFECTS THEMSELVES, AND THEN I AM AFRAID THE CONSEQUENCES MIGHT FOLLOW AND THERE WILL BE MORE USE OF OUR EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT LEGISLATION WHICH, AS YOU KNOW, WAS INTRODUCED EARLY THIS FALL.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, YOU HAVE STATED THAT YOU DID NOT/NOT KNOW THE OUTCOME OF THE AUTO CHANGES YET; THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE FORTHCOMING. IN THAT ANNOUNCEMENT, DO YOU THINK THERE WILL BE ANYTHING THAT MIGHT RESULT IN LOSSES OF CDN JOBS IN

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THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY?THERE IS DEEP CONCERN OF CDNS--

THE PRIME MINISTER:NOT/NOT KNOWING THE RESULTS,I CANNOT/NOT ANSWER THAT WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY.BUT I THINK I CAN STATE MY VERY CLEAR CONVICTION OF THE ANSWER IS,QUOTE NO/NO,UNQUOTE THAT ANY CHANGES WHICH MIGHT BE NEGOTIATED WILL NOT/NOT RESULT IN LOSS OF JOBS TO CDNS.

Q:(IN FRENCH;ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

MR PRIME MINISTER,MY QUESTION MIGHT RELATE TO ONE WHICH WAS PUT EARLIER.IN WHAT WAY CAN THESE DISCUSSIONS,WHICH WERE VERY FRIENDLY AND COMPREHENSIVE,BE SAID TO HAVE ANY INFLUENCE ON THIS AUTOMOBILE PACT WHICH IS OF CONCERN TO CDNS?CDNS FELT THAT THE MTGS IN THIS REGARD WERE VERY IMPORTANT.

THE PRIME MINISTER:(IN FRENCH;ENGLISH TRANSLATION:)

THE MAIN RESULT WOULD BE PSYCHOLOGICAL.ONE OF THE REASONS MY MR BENSON INTRODUCED HIS BUDGETARY MEASURES A FEW WEEKS AGO WAS TO COUNTERACT THE UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDING CDN ECONOMY.WE HAD HEARD AMERICANS WISHED TO REPATRIATE ALL THEIR INDUSTRIES IN CDA TO USA.

DID THEY WANT TO EXPORT UNEMPLOYMENT TO CDA?WERE THEY ATTEMPTING TO ORIENT OUR OWN ECONOMIC DESTINIES IN LINE WITH THEIR OWN INTERESTS?THESE WERE THE QUESTIONS WHICH WERE BEING PUT CURRENTLY IN PARLIAMENT,THE PRESS,AND BY BUSINESS PEOPLE.

ONCE AGAIN,THROUGH THIS BUDGET OF DLRS 1 BILLION,WE INDICATED OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE ECONOMY AND WE ASKED AMERICANS TO EXPRESS

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CONFIDENCE IN OURS AND NOT/NOT TO ADD TO THE UNCERTAINTY.

HE SAID THAT AMERICANS DID NOT/NOT WISH TO AFFECT OUR ECONOMY NEGATIVELY; THAT AMERICANS WERE READY TO COOPERATE IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY, IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES. HE HAD NO/NO WISH TO HURT US BY REPATRIATING OUR FACTORIES OR OTHER MACHINERY AND SO ON.

THAT WAS THE MAIN RESULT OF OUR TALK. IT WAS TO REASSURE US, TO SHOW THAT AMERICANS HAD CONFIDENCE IN US.

Q: ON INDIAN-PAK WAR, DO YOU SHARE THE PRESIDENTS FEELING THAT INDIA MUST BEAR THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIGHTING?

AND WHAT ARE YOUR VIEWS ABOUT THE FEASIBILITY OF SETTING UP A BANGLA DESH STATE IN EAST PAK?

THE PRIME MINISTER: I WOULD NOT/NOT LIKE TO STATE WHETHER THESE ARE THE PRESIDENTS VIEWS. THE WAY YOU PUT YOUR QUESTION OBLIGES ME A LITTLE BIT TO SAY WHETHER I SHARE THESE VIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT OR NOT/NOT.

Q: ITS BEEN STATED BY THE STATE DEPT AS THE VIEW OF THE GOVT.

THE PRIME MINISTER: WELL, HE TALKED AT GREAT LENGTH TO ME YESTERDAY ABOUT THIS WAR. HE DID REFER TO HIS CONVERSATION WITH MRS GANDHI, THAT HE HAD HOPES THAT A WAY TO PREVENT THE WAR HAD BEEN DISCUSSED WITH HER, AND SO ON.

BUT ONCE AGAIN, I DO NOT/NOT THINK IT WOULD BE GOOD PRACTICE FOR ME TO TRY AND EXPRESS THE PRESIDENTS FEELINGS ON ALL THESE THINGS.

AS FAR AS CDN VIEW OF THE WAR, WE HAVE NOT/NOT EXPRESSED ANY

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PAGE TWENTYONE 4061 UNCLAS

YET.OUR SOURCES OF INFO ARE NOT/NOT AS IMMED AND DIRECT AS THOSE OF USA.WE ARE IN THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING IT NOW.

IF THE MATTER COMES TO THE GEN ASSEMBLY,AS I BELIEVE IT IS LIKELY TO FAIRLY SOON,THEN CDN POSITION WILL BE EXPRESSED AT THAT POINT.BUT WE HAVE NOT/NOT TAKEN ANY FORMAL POLICY SINCE THE WAR HAS ACTUALLY BROKEN OUT.

WE HAVE,OF COURSE,THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT YAHYA KHAN AND MRS GANDHI AND MYSELF,WE HAVE TRIED IN VARIOUS WAYS TO PREVENT THIS OUTBREAK.BUT I WOULD ONLY BE SPEAKING FROM SECOND-HAND KNOWLEDGE IF I TRIED TO GIVE YOU MY IMPRESSIONS OF WHAT HAPPENED.

Q:MY QUESTION HAS BEEN ASKED,BUT I JUST WONDERED,SIR,IF YOU HAVE ANY ESTIMATE NOW OF WHEN YOU THINK USA MIGHT BE IN A POSITION TO REMOVE THE SURCHARGE AND WHEN THE STABILITY OF THE NEW EXCHANGE RATES MIGHT BE SET?

THE PRIME MINISTER:WELL,I AM QUITE CONVINCED THAT THE TWO EVENTS ARE VERY CLOSELY LINKED,AND I WOULD BE HOPEFUL THAT THEY MIGHT HAPPEN AT THE NEXT--OR AFTER THE NEXT MTG OF THE G-10.NOT/NOT SO MUCH BECAUSE OF MY OWN KNOWLEDGE,BUT THE WAY I INTERPRET SECTY CONNALLY,HE SEEMED TO TALK AS THOUGH THIS NEXT MTG OF THE G-10 IS GOING TO BE THE CRUCIAL ONE,THAT DECISIONS WILL BE TAKEN AS A RESULT OF THAT,THAT CURRENCIES WILL BE READJUSTED AND MORE STABILITY INTRODUCED INTO THE INNATL MONETARY SYSTEM.

AND MY IMPRESSION--THOUGH,ONCE AGAIN,I DO NOT/NOT THINK HE

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GAVE THE COMMITMENT IN SO MANY WORDS--IS THAT AS SOON AS THAT IS ACHIEVED, USA WILL BE VERY WILLING AND ANXIOUS TO REMOVE THE SURCHARGE.

IF COURSE, I AM TRYING TO SPEAK FOR ANOTHER GOVT NOW, AND I AM NOT/NOT ALWAYS VERY COMPETENT AT SPEAKING FOR MY OWN, SO I CANNOT/NOT GUARANTEE THAT IT IS SO. BUT THIS IS THE IMPRESSION I HAVE OF IT.

SO THERE IS RECOGNITION BOTH ON THE PART OF USA GOVT AND OF OUR OWN THAT IF THE DEC MTGS ARE NOT/NOT CONCLUSIVE, THEY WILL HAVE TO MEET AGAIN IN JAN. BUT THAT DOES SEEM TO BE THE ULTIMATE DATE IN THE GAME PLAN.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, TWO VERY ADDITIONAL TOUGH AMERICAN ECONOMIC MEASURES, SO-CALLED QUOTE DISPROPOSALS UNQUOTE AND THE INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT, HAVE BEEN CITED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR GOVT AS INDICATING, IF THEY PASS, AMERICAN INTENTION TO DRIVE CDA TO THE WALL ECONOMICALLY AND, TO USE YOUR PHRASE, GRIND IT UNDER. IT APPEARS BOTH MEASURES ARE GOING TO PASS. AND I WONDER, IF THEY DO, HOW THIS FITS YOUR DESCRIPTION OF BEING ASSURED OF AMERICAN INTENTIONS?

THE PRIME MINISTER: ON THE INVESTMENT CREDIT, MY UNDERSTANDING OF IT IS THAT IT STANDS OR FALLS WITH THE SURCHARGE. AND IF THE SURCHARGE IS REMOVED, THEN WE DO NOT/NOT HAVE TOO MUCH TO FEAR FROM THAT.

AND ON THE QUOTE DISC, UNQUOTE THIS IS NOT/NOT THE CASE. IF IT IS FINALLY ENACTED INTO LAW IN ITS PRESENT FORM, IT WILL HAVE A LASTING EFFECT. WHEN WE TALKED ABOUT IT, I THINK IT WAS NOT/NOT

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PAGE TWENTY THREE 4061 UNCLAS

ONLY IN TERMS OF WHAT IT MIGHT BE DOING TO CDA, BUT TO THE WHOLE PATTERN OF INNATL TRADE RELATIONS AND, THEREFORE, THE EFFECT ON US AS A LARGE TRADING NATION.

WE WERE APPREHENSIVE OF THE TREND IT MIGHT INDICATE, BUT THERE AGAIN, AS WITH THE 10 PERCENT, AND EVEN MORE SO, IT DEPENDS ON SO MANY THINGS, AS THE MINISTER OF ITC HAS INDICATED. IT DEPENDS HOW THE QUOTE DISC UNQUOTE IS APPLIED; IT DEPENDS WITH WHAT RIGOROUSNESS; WITH WHAT SECTORS IT APPLIES TO; AND WHAT EFFECT IT HAS OVER TIME, AND SO ON.

WE HAVE NO/NO CERTAINTY OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DAMAGE THAT WOULD FOLLOW TO INNATL TRADE FROM THE APPLICATION OF THE QUOTE DISC, UNQUOTE IF IT IS JUST USED BY AMERICAN GOVT AND BUSINESSMEN AS SOMETHING TO COUNTERACT UNFAIR ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE GIVEN TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THROUGH THE USE OF THE TURNOVER TAX, FOR INSTANCE, AS OPPOSED TO ALL THE DIRECT FORMS OF TAXATION IN USA; IF IT IS JUST USED TO COUNTERACT BARRIERS TO FREE TRADE WHICH HAVE BEEN SET UP BY OTHER COUNTRIES, THEN I SUPPOSE BY AND LARGE WE RECOGNIZE THAT IT IS FAIR GAME, THAT USA HAS THE RIGHT TO DEFEND ITSELF IF OTHER COUNTRIES ARE GOING TO DEFEND THEIR ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY AGAINST AMERICANS. AND IT WILL BE A MATTER FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION, AGAIN, FOR ALL OF US TO MOVE TOWARDS FREER TRADE.

IF AMERICANS WERE TO USE THE QUOTE DISC UNQUOTE PROGRAM TO AGGRESSIVELY SEEK A COMPETITIVE SUPERIORITY OVER COUNTRIES

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PAGE TWENTY FOUR 4061 UNCLAS

WHICH HAD NOT/NOT DONE ANYTHING TO THEM--AND WE BELIEVE THAT CDA BY AND LARGE IS ONE OF THESE COUNTRIES--WE DO NOT/NOT DELIBERATELY ADJUST OUR TAX SYSTEM IN ORDER TO HAVE A TRADING ADVANTAGE WITH AMERICANS, THOUGH THERE ARE SOME SECTORS WHERE WE DO; FOR INSTANCE, THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROGRAM, WE GAVE OURSELVES TAX-WISE A SLIGHT ADVANTAGE. AND THIS IS THE TYPE OF THING THAT WE ARE NEGOTIATING WITH AMERICANS.

SO ONCE AGAIN, I JUST CANNOT/NOT ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THEORETICALLY. I DO NOT/NOT KNOW. IT DEPENDS TO WHAT INTENT AND PURPOSES THE QUOTE DISC UNQUOTE PROGRAM IS USED. IT MIGHT BE USED FAIRLY AND IT MIGHT BE JUST AN ADDITIONAL LEVER TOWARDS BETTER INTERNATIONAL TRADE, OR IT MIGHT BE USED UNFAIRLY; AND THEN IT WILL CALL FOR RETALIATION FROM MANY COUNTRIES.

Q: MR PRIME MINISTER, A LITTLE WHILE AGO YOU SAID THE OBJECTIVE OF WSHDC MEASURES WAS TO SHAKE THE WORLD INTO REALIZING WE ALL HAVE TO DO SOME REALIGNING OF CURRENCIES. OUR POSITION HAS BEEN REALIGNED WHEN WE FLOATED THE DLR RECENTLY. ARE YOU NOW SAYING WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT FURTHER--

THE PRIME MINISTER: OUR WHOLE ARGUMENT WITH AMERICANS, AND INDEED WITH OUR OTHER PARTNERS IN THE TEN, HAS BEEN THAT WE DID IT EVEN BEFORE WE WERE COMPELLED TO DO SO BY AMERICAN MEASURES. WE FLOATED AS EARLY AS JUN/70, AND WE HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN A CLEAN FLOAT EVER SINCE, AND THEREFORE DO NOT/NOT ASK US TO REALIGN UNLESS

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YOU WANT US TO ARTIFICIALLY DO SOMETHING TO WORSEN THE POSITION OF OUR DLR. JUST RECOGNIZE THAT WE DID, IN ANTICIPATION, WHAT AMERICANS SAID THAT OTHER COUNTRIES SHOULD BE DOING.

THEREFORE, THAT'S BEEN OUR ARGUMENT ALL ALONG WITH AMERICANS; AND THEY HAVE NOT/NOT--AT LEAST, THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT/NOT IN CONVERSATION WITH ME, SORT OF SAID, QUOTE WELL, YOU KNOW, THAT DOES NOT/NOT COUNT; WE WANT YOU TO DO SOMETHING MORE. UNQUOTE

OBVIOUSLY AMERICANS ARE TRYING TO GET THE BEST POSSIBLE FLOAT AND REPEGGING FROM EVERYONE. NOT/NOT BEST FOR AMERICAN ADVANTAGE, I TAKE IT, BUT BEST SO THAT THE CURRENCIES RE-ENTER A PERIOD OF STABILITY. BECAUSE, AS ONCE AGAIN PRESIDENT NIXON SAID QUITE CLEARLY, IF WE USE A BIG STICK IN ORDER TO GET AN ADVANTAGE IN TERMS OF CURRENCIES OR IN TERMS OF TRADE, IT WILL NOT/NOT LAST BECAUSE YOU CANNOT/NOT DRIVE A HARD BARGAIN AND HOPE TO STICK FOR A LONG WHILE. IF IT'S TOO HARD A BARGAIN, WE WILL BE KNOCKED OFF AND WE WILL BE BACK TO INSTABILITY.

SO THEIR APPROACH TO THIS IS TRYING TO GET THE BEST POSSIBLE REALIGNMENT OF CURRENCIES, AND THIS IS WHAT THE G-10 IS ALL ABOUT.

Q: YOU SEEM TO SAY WE ARE RULING OUT REVALUATION OF OUR CURRENCY. IS THAT CORRECT?

THE PRIME MINISTER: WELL, REALLY WE ARE NOT/NOT IN A POSITION TO DEVALUE OR REVALUE UNLESS WE INTERVENE ARTIFICIALLY IN THE MARKET. OUR DLR IS FLOATING. IT IS THE DECISIONS OF THE WORLD MONETARY MARKETS WHICH ARE DECIDING WHERE CDN DLR WILL GO. ITS NOT/NOT CDN GOVT.

PAGE TWENTY SIX 4061 UNCLAS

MR BENSON HAS INDICATED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN VERY SLIGHT INTERVENTIONS AT TIMES IN ORDER TO PREVENT JERKY MOVEMENTS BUT WE ARE NOT/NOT TRYING TO PROTECT ANY GIVEN LEVEL OF THE DLR.

Q:MR PRIME MINISTER,DID YOU AND THE PRESIDENT DISCUSS ANY FURTHER STEPS THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN TOWARDS ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA?

THE PRIME MINISTER:NO/NO.THE PRESIDENT GAVE ME THE FIGURES OF THE DE-ESCALATION THERE,AND HE MADE SOME REMARKS ON THAT,AGAIN, AT OUR WORKING DINNER LAST NIGHT.HE TOLD ME THE RECORD OF THE PERFORMANCE SINCE WE LAST MET;BUT THERE WAS NO/NO TALK OF CDN ASSISTANCE IN ANY WAY WITH THE PROCESS.

WE DID NOT/NOT EVEN--AS I THINK WE DID AT MY LAST MTG DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CDA WOULD BE PREPARED TO HAVE SOME KIND OF A PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IF IT WAS REQUESTED.

MR ROBERTS:THANK YOU VERY MUCH,LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

072212Z 6410

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DEC 16 1971

TO/A *FAI*
FROM/DE: ACRG

ATT'N *[Signature]*

TO
A
Consulate General, Boston

FROM
De
Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE
Référence
Your Tel. 342 of November 19, 1971.

SUBJECT
Sujet
Teaching of Foreign Languages in U.S.

SECURITY
Sécurité
Unclassified

DATE
December 6, 1971.

NUMBER
Numéro
37

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>567-2-USA</i>	
<i>4855-11-USA</i>	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FAI ✓

FAI

Call

to see

file

mk-FAI.

You asked us about recent legislation concerning the funding of foreign language teaching in the U.S. Such funding is a provision of the Higher Education Act with Amendments. An extension titled "National Defense Language Development" has recently been proposed in each House of Congress. The Bill in the House is H.R. 7248, and in the Senate S. 659. Both bills have now passed their respective bodies, but the differences have not been resolved. Confering to this end has been continuing since November 8 last. The two houses must reconcile their differences and pass a common bill before the President can sign it into law (always assuming he will do so).

2. If and when this occurs, we shall be sure to give you full details.

Gau. Cowie

The Embassy

DEC 20 1971

J.S.A. DIV.	
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2	3
3	3
4	4
5	5

FAI

c.c. Mr. Cadieux Wash.

Return To → FAP/L.A.D. STEPHENS/DGT

FILE DIARY CHRON

*F. Le
Jan 1*

OTTAWA, December 6, 1971.

Postcode K1A 0G2

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

*56-1-2-45A
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Dear Bruce,

It has been a very long time - going back to my time in Washington - since we first conceived the idea of locating in New York a "national" information officer who would carry out from that city a number of informational activities of country-wide implications under Embassy planning. After very protracted to-and-fro with the control agencies we finally got a position established for this function which for various reasons would form part of your establishment at the Consulate General even though the programs to be carried out by the incumbent of the position would be essentially those of the Embassy in Washington.

From the start this has looked like a very odd administrative arrangement, likely to impose some sort of schizophrenic strain on the officer involved and creating problems of direction and control for both the Ambassador and yourself; but an ideal arrangement was not apparent then, nor is it now. I have recently, however, seriously considered that a more practical and perhaps equally effective solution would be simply to have the officer concerned resident in Washington as a member of the Embassy and to budget for more frequent and/or protracted visits from Washington to New York for the purposes envisaged. This will mean a considerable addition to expense-account funds but, as you have pointed out, the stationing of an officer in New York for these public relations activities would require allowances well above those normally available to an officer of this rank (FS2).

I am sending a copy of this letter to Marcel Cadieux in Washington and I would be glad to get comments from you both.

Yours sincerely,

A. E. RITCHIE

A.R. Ritchie

Mr. Bruce Rankin,
Consul General of Canada
New York,
N.Y. 10019

6.12.25/US

✓
File Diary Circ Chron

FAI/L.M. Kelly/sg

The Canadian Embassy, Washington

UNCLASSIFIED

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa

December 2, 1971

Your Letter No. 1759 of November 10

FAI-2666

U.S.—Canadian Academic Exchanges

56-1-2-USA	
40	—

Your letter was received here without the attachment.

We should be grateful if you would send it on to us.

D. B. HICKS

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A *FDI*
FROM/DE: ACRG
DEC 16 1971
ATT'N *Miss Kelly*

TO
A The Under Secretary of State (FAI)
for External Affairs, OTTAWA

FROM
De The Canadian Embassy
Washington, D.C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet American Draft Dodgers and Deserters.

SECURITY
Sécurité UNCLASSIFIED
DATE December 1, 1971
NUMBER
Numéro 1873

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 50-1-2-USA	
MISSION 40	22

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

GWU and
Manpower &
Immigration

FL AM

*to see
file
mk.*

You might be interested to know that Soldiers Magazine, an official publication of the U.S. Army (which was previously known as Army Digest) is considering an article on the status of Army deserters in Canada. The writer of the article is carrying out his initial research in Washington and while he is not certain the story will be written, is preparing to go to Toronto for on-the-spot investigation. The writer explained to us that since the magazine is to report on matters of ultimate benefit to members of the U.S. Army his story line would present a young man who didn't like the Army, deserted, went to Canada and "got messed up" there. We suggested he may have some problem in actually writing such a story and he indicated that he realized this.

2. We have of course supplied him with the statement by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration on the status of draft dogers and deserters in Canada and have offered to assist him on other general Canadian information.

The Embassy

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Miss Kelly
Mr. Stephens
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

TO/A	1-41
FROM/DE:	ACRG
DEC 8 1971	
ATTN: <i>Miss Reid</i>	

TO
À
The Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs, OTTAWA (FAI Att: Miss Reid)

FROM
De
The Canadian Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet
American Association of Teachers of French -
mailing list

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE
December 1, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro
1865

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
<i>56-1-2-11519</i>	
MISSION	
<i>40</i>	<i>22</i>

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

2

DISTRIBUTION

... Attached, as per your request, is the
correspondence we have received concerning the mailing
lists for the membership of the American Association
of Teachers of French.

2. We would appreciate your keeping us informed
of any action you take on this matter.

Bethany Armstrong
The Embassy

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF TEACHERS OF FRENCH,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
UNIVERSITY of IL

59 East Armory Avenue
Champaign, Illinois 61820

February 22, 1971

Mr. George A. Cowley
Counsellor for Cultural Affairs
Canadian Embassy
1717 N Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Cowley:

I have received your letter of February 8 inquiring about obtaining an up-to-date list of the members of the American Association of Teachers of French. Our mailing list is available for rental on the terms mentioned in the attached rate sheet. We can give you prompt service if you are interested in this method of making contact with the teachers of French in the United States.

Looking forward to serving you.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Nachtmann
F. W. Nachtmann
Executive Secretary
AATF

FEN:nh

Enclosure
mailing list rates

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF FRENCH
U. of Illinois, 59 E. Armory Ave.
Champaign, Illinois 61820

MAILING LIST RATES

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

Members: 10,700

Libraries and Institutions: 2300

Note that memberships are on the calendar year. The full membership is reached only about July after late renewals have all come in. Membership in March is about 9500, in May, 10,000. Likewise, the number of libraries and institutions varies at certain periods of the year, because some of these subscriptions expire in May, others in December, and renewals do not always come in promptly.

RATES FOR LABELS

Cheshire labels (ungummed) \$22 per M

Avery labels (pressure sensitive) 27 per M

ADDITIONAL CHARGES

Any geographical selection 5 per M
(e.g. "West Coast States;" "New England States;"
"the first 300 names of California, Illinois,
New York," etc.)

Postage to destination

- NOTE: 1. List is to be used only for material of professional interest to French teachers. The proposed use should be explained when the order is sent in, and the AATF reserves the right to refuse orders.
2. Customers should specify whether they wish only the individual members or members plus libraries and institutions. Also, they should indicate whether they wish the labels only for the United States addresses, or the entire membership and subscription list including the Canadian and other foreign addresses. Canadian and overseas addresses can be eliminated if desired.
3. The list is for rent only and may not be reused without permission.
4. Delivery will be within two to four weeks after order is received.

8-11-70, nh