

views. Hearings are being held this month in both Manitoba, Canada, and North Dakota, U.S.A., on the building of a dam in the U.S. and its effect on flows across the boundary.

The Canadian delegation is attending the water conference to exchange experiences with countries on the problems of water supply, use and management. Canada specifically wishes to share its experience in dealing with disputes over shared water resources gained in the nearly 70 years the International Joint Commission has been in existence. Canadian delegates also want to learn how to solve such problems as water salinity, ways to combat pollution and the management of scarce water resources. The Canadian International Development Agency will reaffirm its willingness to provide assistance to developing countries, under its bilateral and multilateral programs, for water-related projects.

Senator Perrault, a member of the federal Cabinet, has attended a number of UN meetings, either of the General Assembly or of Specialized Agencies, and was one of Canada's delegates to the UN Habitat conference, which met in Vancouver, British Columbia, last June. (A.T. Hardy.)

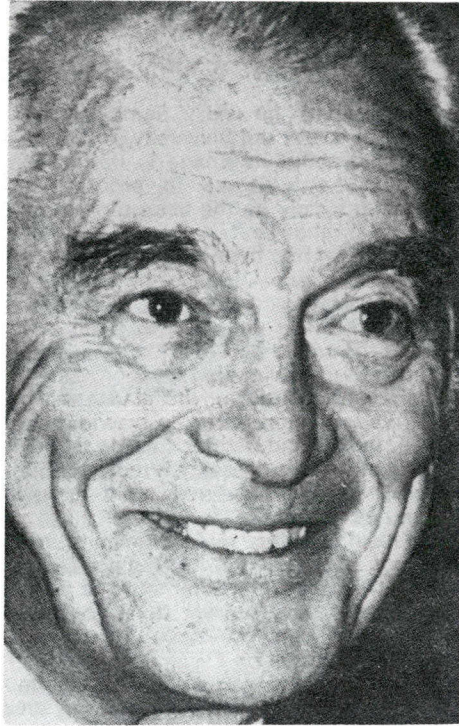
Mexico honours Canadian professor

Dr. William Epstein, a history professor at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, received the highest decoration given to a non-citizen of Mexico at a special ceremony in New York recently for his role in establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in Latin America.

Epstein, an international authority on nuclear arms control, was presented with the Order of the Aztec Eagle (Orden Mexicana del Aguila Azteca as Commendator) by Ambassador Roberto de Rosenweig Diaz, permanent representative of Mexico to the United Nations at the ambassador's residence on February 4. Ambassadors from several countries attended.

In a letter to Epstein announcing the award, Ambassador Diaz called it a "tribute to your unrelenting efforts to achieve peace in the world through disarmament."

Epstein, a native of Calgary, Alberta



Epstein: a tribute to his peace-making

who is completing his third year at the University of Victoria, is the first former member of the UN Secretariat to receive the decoration. He was for many years director of the Disarmament Division of the UN Secretariat.

Epstein said the man chiefly responsible for the treaty known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco was Garcia Robles, at that time Mexico's Under-Secretary for External Affairs and ambassador to the UN, and more recently, Foreign Minister.

After the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962, five presidents of Latin American countries, under the leadership of Mexico, called for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America.

Epstein was appointed by U Thant, then Secretary-General of the United Nations, as technical consultant and adviser to the preparatory commission established in 1964 to prepare a draft of the treaty for the denuclearization of Latin America.

He prepared the preliminary draft of provisions of the treaty and advised delegates to the preparatory commission and Chairman Robles from 1965 until the successful conclusion of the treaty in 1967.

On the occasion of the signing of the treaty Secretary-General U Thant said

it "marks an important milestone in the long and difficult search for disarmament.

"It provides the statute for the creation, for the first time in history, of a nuclear-weapon-free zone for an inhabited portion of the earth."

Various provisions of the treaty have been used as models for other treaties such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968.

Quake relief aid

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced on March 7 that Canada had donated \$100,000 towards earthquake disaster relief in Romania. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross Society is sending \$15,000.

Some 20 dependents of the staff of the Canadian Embassy had been removed from Bucharest to Vienna because of damage to their quarters. Ambassador Jean Thibeault and 11 members of staff remained in the capital.

International travel deficit

Preliminary estimates for 1976 show that Canada earned \$1,941 million from international travel, 6.9 percent above that of 1975, while Canadians abroad spent \$3,123 million, an increase of 22.9 percent over 1975's figure. The result was an unprecedented deficit of \$1,182 million on international travel.

Travel receipts from the United States amounted to \$1,348 million, while payments totalled \$1,958 million for an estimated deficit of \$610 million. This abnormal deficit with the U.S., the second in a row, was mainly caused by a 6.8 percent decrease in the number of U.S. residents entering Canada and an 8.6 percent increase of Canadian residents visiting the U.S. For the first time the statistics indicate that the number of Canadian residents visiting the U.S. was greater than the number of U.S. residents entering Canada.

Receipts from countries other than U.S. reached \$593 million, 24.1 percent higher than that of last year. Payments to these countries attained \$1,165 million, resulting in a deficit of \$572 million.