

### Dalhousie conference – Commonwealth and non-governmental organizations

Some 55 participants from Africa, Britain, the Mediterranean area, South Asia, the South Pacific and the West Indies are expected at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia next month, for a conference on the Commonwealth and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

From October 25 to 29, functions of the Commonwealth Secretariat will be examined during the first decade of its activities.

The scope of Commonwealth NGOs will be discussed, together with the special problems of such bodies in the developing Commonwealth. This will be followed by a fairly detailed study of the present and potential contribution of the "unofficial" Commonwealth to economic and social development,

and to professional and non-professional functional work. Other sessions will concentrate on the problems of creating a popular awareness and understanding of the Commonwealth through the media, through education and with the help of legislators.

A major issue that will be debated is the relation between Commonwealth governments and NGOs, and between the Commonwealth Secretariat and NGOs. Up to now, a degree of informal contact has been possible; but there are differing views as to whether such contacts should be made formal or continued on the present basis. Media coverage of Commonwealth affairs is also on the agenda.

Conclusions and recommendations will be discussed at the last session.

### Shortage of crude changes expectations

Imperial Oil Ltd predicts deliveries of western Canadian crude oil that began this summer to Montreal will have to be cut back by 1980 and terminated as early as 1982. By then, the \$200-million Montreal pipeline will probably have to be reversed, to bring imported oil into the Southern Ontario markets traditionally served by Alberta and Saskatchewan crude oil.

In a submission to the National Energy Board for the October domestic oil supply-demand hearings, Imperial says prospects in the important frontier areas have slipped so badly that Canada will not be able to re-establish its traditional deliveries of domestic crude oil as far east as the Ottawa Valley line until about 1995.

As an indication of the change in prospects since Imperial's last oil forecast in early 1975, the company has abandoned its 1975 prediction of an oil pipeline out of the western Canadian Arctic by 1983. Now, Imperial says that such a frontier pipeline is not probable until 1995 or later, largely owing to disappointing exploration results in the Mackenzie delta-Beaufort Sea area in the past two years.

### Cochin pipeline under way

The first phase of construction on the Cochin pipeline has begun and installation of all river-crossing segments

will probably be completed this year, including the traversing of the Mississippi River, according to William Richards, president of Dome Petroleum Ltd of Calgary.

Mr. Richards said that the entire system along the 1,880-mile route through the Prairies and the U.S. Midwest linking Edmonton and Sarnia, will be completed by the end of 1977.

### Archives acquire old atlas

A rare seventeenth century manuscript atlas of the world has been donated to the Public Archives of Canada. Drawn in 1667 by Henricus Breuning, it consists of 27 maps done entirely by hand using pen, ink and watercolour and it appears to be a "labour of love" by an enthusiastic and artistic amateur.

The atlas was acquired by Robert Phillips of Ottawa while he was a member of the Canadian diplomatic corps in Moscow. Mr. Phillips is now executive director of Heritage Canada.

The Public Archives say it can find no historical reference to Henricus Breuning, but it is thought he was a monk in Wurttemberg, Germany. The name Breuning has been associated with the arts and sciences in Germany, and it was a member of this family which helped the young Beethoven when he needed a patron.

### Garrison Diversion Project – Commission report delayed

The Governments of Canada and the United States have been informed by the International Joint Commission, through a letter dated August 5, and through meetings with Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen on August 6, and United States Government officials on August 13, that the Commission's final report on the Garrison Diversion Project in North Dakota will not be available by October 31, as requested.

The Commission now expects that copies of its final report will not be available for public distribution before June 1977.

The Commission explains the reasons for this delay in its letter of August 5, 1976. They include the need for a detailed and professional assessment of the water-quality data, the time-consuming restrictions in reproducing the study board's report, with appendices, for public distribution; and the need to ensure that everyone is given ample opportunity to consider the substantial body of information in the report before public hearings are held.

While regretting the delay, the Governments of Canada and the U.S. recognize that the Commission must have accurate water-quality data on which to base the final report. The Governments also agree that the public in both countries must be given adequate time to review the Garrison Study Board's report before public hearings are scheduled. At the same time, however, the Governments have expressed concern that the Commission's report not be unduly delayed, and have urged the Commission to endeavour to submit it as soon as possible.

The United States Government assured the Government of Canada in February 1974 that it would comply with its obligations to Canada under the Boundary Waters Treaty not to pollute water crossing the boundary to the injury of health or property in Canada, and that no construction on the Garrison Diversion Unit potentially affecting water flowing into Canada would be undertaken until it was clear that this obligation would be met. The delay in submission of the Commission's final report does not affect the status of that assurance.