
Praise for peace participants

Canadian political leaders paid tribute March 26 to the "architects" of the Egypt-Israeli peace pact signed that day in Washington.

The House of Commons gave unanimous approval to a motion by former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker that praised the efforts of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Premier Menachem Begin of Israel.

The treaty, said Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, was a "great achievement for peace and the world".

"Canadians will strongly support this achievement and we all admire the courage and vision of these three men."

Mr. Diefenbaker moved:

"To express deep appreciation to President Carter and to the Prime Minister of Israel and the President of Egypt at having been successful in producing a treaty which this House had hoped for as expressed in a resolution on March 7; and furthermore, as the heads of these two countries have received the Nobel Peace Prize, and as each of them have spoken warmly of President Carter's contribution, that an award of the Nobel Prize to him would be welcomed, not only by Canadians, but by peace-loving people of all mankind."

Japan helps B.C. fishermen

Canada's first deep sea freezer-packer fishing vessel is taking advantage of the extended 322-km offshore fishing jurisdiction, thanks to a co-operative effort between Canadian and Japanese fishermen and shipbuilders.

A member of the Japanese fishing co-operative suggested to Canadian fishermen two years ago that use of Japanese technology in preserving fish would enhance the appearance of the Canadian catch. So four Prince Rupert fishermen bought the Japanese-built *Callistratus* (named after the Greek fishing god), a 55-metre vessel capable of locating fish on the deep seas, contacting buyers anywhere in the world to sell the fish in advance, and then netting, cleaning, packaging and freezing the product right on the fishing grounds.

The owners "hope to open new markets for Canadian fish, concentrating on

silver hake and Alaska pollock for its roe, a delicacy in Japan", says the ship's captain.

The federal Fisheries Department has granted the *Callistratus* the first freezer-packer licence in Canada, provided government biologists are allowed to use the sophisticated electronics on the fishing grounds to determine what catch is available before issuing licences to similar vessels.

(From an article by Alyn Edwards for Canadian Scene, March 16, 1979.)

Tanker salvaged

The British tanker, *Kurdistan*, which broke up between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland on March 15, has been salvaged at sea.

The stern section, loaded with 17,000 tons of bunker C oil worth \$1 million, was moved safely to the southern end of Cape Breton, where crews scraped sticky, black oil from the decks and attached steam lines from a nearby barge to heat the cargo of oil for transfer to another tanker.

The Canadian Coast Guard ship, *Alert*, and a tug towed the bow section of the tanker to deep water, where they sank it beyond the 200-mile fishing zone.

It was the second major tanker break-up on Canada's east coast in nine years, after the Greek ship, *Arrow*, ran aground, depositing oil on the beaches of Chedabucto Bay.

So far, none of the oil spilled in the latest mishap has threatened the coast of Nova Scotia. No lives were lost in the accident.

Study analyzes energy situation

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie recently released *Energy Futures for Canadians*, a long-term assessment to the years 2000 and 2025. Prepared for the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources by James E. Gander and Fred W. Belaire, it concludes that the world energy situation could well deteriorate sharply in the next ten to 15 years. Potential shortages and interruptions of the supply of world oil could result in abrupt and steep price increases, and possibly bring about socio-political disturbances on a global scale unless efforts are

made to establish new patterns of energy supply and use.

This study warns that complacency about the availability of energy supplies in the medium-term future may lull Canada into a false sense of security that will make vital long-term adjustments more disruptive than they need be.

Mr. Gillespie said: "The study, which has been published as a contribution to the public discussion of energy issues, does not represent a formal Government viewpoint or Government policy. However, I am gratified to note the large number of similarities that exist between our current strategy and the study's suggestions."

Canada's strategy, the study argues, must be to reduce its reliance on imported oil, and replace it with Canadian oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear power, hydro power and renewable energy resources. Total reliance on oil would be reduced, and the rate of growth in energy demand would be significantly lower than it was in the past 25 years.

Although Canada has the resources to achieve sustainable energy self-reliance by the year 2000, the study says, the process will be extremely difficult.

The 353-page study analyzes the adjustment process in detail, discussing energy pricing, finance, ownership and control, research and development, environmental concerns, institutions and management.

The final chapter recommends a national energy program based on:

- the transformation of energy end-uses to conform with future Canadian supplies;
- the establishment of a mixture of energy supplies appropriate to the indigenous resources of Canada and each of its regions;
- the development of policies on prices, financing, ownership, environment and innovation that support the necessary energy adjustments;
- the realization of the economic and social benefits inherent in the energy adjustments;
- the establishment of a comprehensive information and communication program to co-ordinate energy-related activities and to enlist public support.

Energy Futures for Canadians, DSS Cat. No. M23-12/78, is available at authorized bookstores or from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Dept. of Supply and Services, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9, at a cost of \$5.