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# CANADA

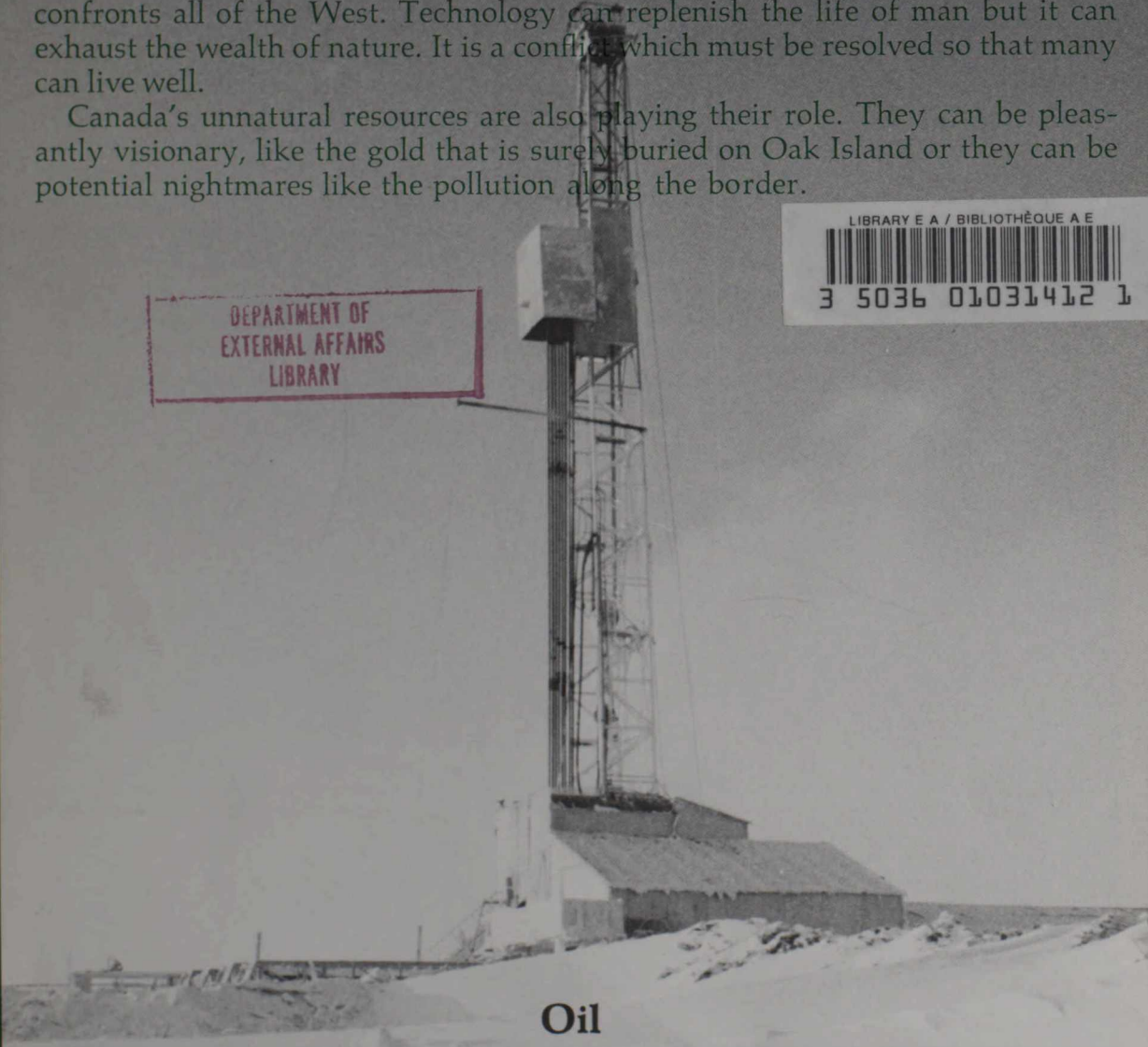
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Canada's Natural and Unnatural Resources shape its future. The greatest natural one is people. Its most discussed are oil and the other things that have been accumulating under its surface for millions of years. The people and the oil and the other riches are all tied up together. Canada is at once both a developed and an underdeveloped nation. Its cities are resplendent with new buildings, its homes with new color TVs, its laboratories with new electronic marvels and its banks with computers. But most of Canada is still primeval — virgin forests, pure icy lakes. The challenge for Canadians is the challenge that confronts all of the West. Technology can replenish the life of man but it can exhaust the wealth of nature. It is a conflict which must be resolved so that many can live well.

Canada's unnatural resources are also playing their role. They can be pleasantly visionary, like the gold that is surely buried on Oak Island or they can be potential nightmares like the pollution along the border.

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## Oil

On February 24, 1972, thirty-five men working in the Arctic night on Ellesmere Island, 650 miles from the north pole, sent word by radio that they had struck oil after drilling to a depth of 3,425 feet.

Ellesmere, Canada's northernmost bit of land, is closer to the pole than any land except the tip

of Greenland. Because the permanent polar ice begins not far off its coast, the Island was the jumping-off place of early polar explorers. The fact that Canadians have been drilling for oil there illustrates points both about Canada and its oil: It is a country potentially rich in resources, but sometimes it has to go to great lengths to