

vested a substantial sum of money. Logan soon realized a continuous supply of coal for the smelters could be guaranteed only with the help of accurate maps of coal seams. Existing maps had too little detail to make them useful. Logan set out to make his own.

Recognition in Britain

In 1835 the Geological Survey of Great Britain was initiated and when its first director, Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche, saw Logan's maps for South Wales he adopted them, because "the work on this district (was) of an order so greatly superior to that usual with geologists". Logan's contribution is still recognized; modern revisions of the geological maps for South Wales name him as an original co-author.

In July 1841 the Natural History Society of Montreal and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec petitioned the first united parliament of Upper and Lower Canada to allocate an amount not exceeding £1,500 sterling for a geological survey of Canada. Logan was immediately interested; his reputation from his mapping of South Wales, and because he was a native Canadian, obtained him the appointment in the spring of 1842 at an annual salary of £500, just half of what he had been receiving in Wales.

Logan recognized that a proper geological survey of the vast wilderness of Canada would require a permanent institution. The first office of the Geological Survey was set up in the autumn of 1843 in a Montreal warehouse provided by Logan's brother.

Logan's first major honour was election in 1851 as a fellow of the Royal Society; he was the first native Canadian so honoured for work in Canada. Queen Victoria bestowed a knighthood upon him in 1856; only two other Can-

adians had been distinguished in this manner. At the same time the Geological Society of London awarded him its distinguished Wollaston Medal. His contribution to the geological sciences was again recognized in 1867 when the Royal Society of London awarded him the Royal Gold Medal with specific reference to his geological map of Canada.

David Lewis at Carleton

The appointment of David Lewis as a Visiting Fellow in the Institute of Canadian Studies was announced on August 19 by Davidson Dunton, Director of the Institute.

As part of his university work, Mr. Lewis will do some teaching in the Department of Political Science. In the Institute he will be studying and writing, taking part in seminars, and he will be available to assist students.

Mr. Lewis, leader of the New Democratic Party, but who lost his seat in the last election, was a member, from June 1942 to June 1943, of the first Board of Governors of the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning, which was the corporate name for Carleton College.

Mr. Lewis was first elected as a Member of Parliament for York South in 1962. He lost his seat in the 1963 Liberal sweep of Toronto seats, but was re-elected in 1965 and again in 1968. In 1971, he was elected leader of the New Democratic Party.

Benefits of nuclear energy...

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political level, especially by the parties most directly concerned, to convert the temporary peace that a peacekeeping force is asked to maintain into something more durable. If this is not done, and if those who contribute to peacekeeping roles are faced with indefinite prolongation of their hazardous tasks, I am afraid governments will be less willing to respond to future requests for troops.

The past year has seen two new peacekeeping operations established in the Middle East and the force in Cyprus reinforced. These developments were important in themselves but they are also capable of teaching us lessons

for the future. From the Canadian standpoint the operations in the Middle East are working effectively and are making an essential contribution to the maintenance of the cease-fire and disengagement agreements. But equally important, new principles have been established in the process. Participants have been drawn from a broader base than in the past, and a sounder financial foundation for the operations has been laid through a general assessment of the United Nations membership. These innovations have contributed to effective peace-keeping in the Middle East for the present, and will enhance the prospect of more effective peace-keeping in the future.

Cyprus

There are less grounds for satisfaction in the case of Cyprus. There, despite the presence of United Nations' peace-keeping forces fighting has taken place on an unprecedented scale because the long-smouldering political problem remained unresolved. Moreover, it has been demonstrated once again in Cyprus that without the agreement and co-operation of the disputants, the constructive role of a peacekeeping force is severely circumscribed.

If the usefulness of the United Nations in peace-keeping is to be maintained and expanded, new principles and techniques to strengthen it must be found. The machinery is at hand under the Charter to ensure an effective United Nations response to future peacekeeping needs. The advantages of agreement in advance on how United Nations peace-keeping should be directed and controlled are obvious. The experience of the United Nations Emergency Force could point the way to such agreement or guide-lines for peacekeeping operations under the over-all authority of the Security Council, with a system of shared responsibilities among the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the troop contributors, and the parties directly concerned in the field. This organization can scarcely afford to neglect any instrument which might have a contribution to make in helping to defuse situations of armed conflict. It is the hope of my Government that member states will continue to give this problem the attention it deserves....

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