

out as a beacon of light in a dark sea of inhumanity.

It is now the turn of the international community to come to the aid of those who have so valiantly been trying to deal with the tragedy. An appeal for \$110 million has been made jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is asking for \$60 million in anticipation of an influx of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians into Thailand. Thailand itself has asked for \$30.8 million to enable it to continue its generous relief efforts.

In response to these pleas I was able to announce a fortnight ago that Canada would make a contribution of \$5 million, to be apportioned between the two appeals. As the facts of the situation become ever more clearly known to the Canadian people, they have encouraged the Government, on their behalf, to triple that contribution. I can announce, sir, that Canada's pledge to the relief of famine and disease in Kampuchea is \$15 million. In the coming weeks we shall determine precisely how these funds will be channelled into the co-ordinated international response.

It is the generosity and deep human feeling of the Canadian people that allows my Government to make this pledge. I am confident that private donations will swell the contribution the Government has pledged, just as private sponsorships have allowed us to accommodate more refugees than the Government alone could have managed.

But generosity and compassion are not the only responses that the situation in Kampuchea has aroused in the hearts of Canadians. There is also a deep sense of outrage, of downright anger, at the man-made causes of this tragedy. They ask — nay they demand — that I convey this message.

Political problems

A response that is restricted to the alleviation of the suffering is an inadequate response. Unless we can come to grips with, and solve the root causes of this appalling situation, we shall doom millions of people to continuing misery, privation, fear and death. The real challenge we face is to find a solution to the political problems confronting Indochina, and Kampuchea in particular.

First, the Vietnamese Government, along with the Heng Samrin and Pol Pot

authorities, must stop playing politics with the very lives of millions of people. They must immediately allow the full and free operation of the international relief organizations that are even now ready and able to stem this revolting flood of death. That they have not already done so must forever condemn them in the eyes of the world.

Stability must be restored

Second, as soon as possible for world security, stability must be restored to the area. Clearly, with so many outside countries affected both directly and indirectly this is a matter that could trigger conflict. That is why we must do everything possible while there is yet time.

Independence and territorial integrity must be returned to Kampuchea under a government that reflects the genuine wishes of the Cambodian people. Hostilities must be brought to an end, and the foreign forces now occupying much of the country will have to be withdrawn. Without a political settlement hopes for an end to human suffering will be in vain.

It is imperative that some satisfactory proposal be developed and accepted to allow the interested parties to come to the negotiating table. Any proposal that offers hope of this will receive the full support of Canada. I am pleased to note that this subject will be debated in the General Assembly in the near future. Unless it succeeds I can foresee nothing but continuing conflict, suffering, instability and tragedy for that part of the world.

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Canada to control eastern airspace

Canadian Forces Base North Bay, headquarters of the 22nd NORAD Region, will be the site of two collocated Region Operations Control Centres (ROCCs) designed for the command and control of Canadian airspace, the Federal Government has announced.

The establishment of the ROCCs in North Bay will result in primary command and control for surveillance, detection, and identification of aircraft within Canada, being carried out in Canada. At present, only eastern Canadian airspace with the exception of southwestern Ontario and southern Nova Scotia is controlled by centres in the United States.

Feasibility studies showed that significant savings in capital, maintenance and

operational costs, as well as personnel costs, would be achieved by establishing the two ROCCs in the existing underground complex at North Bay. Cost of the centres is estimated at \$87 million. Approximately 200 additional Canadian Forces personnel will be assigned to North Bay to work in the centres.

The two Canadian ROCCs will be part of a network of seven planned and developed following a 1974 recommendation by the Canada/U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defence to reshape the NORAD boundaries to conform to the Canada/U.S. border. The five U.S. ROCCs, including one in Alaska, are charged with similar responsibilities within their territorial boundaries.

The ROCCs will work in conjunction with the Department of Transport traffic control agencies and will provide assistance in search and rescue, aircraft in distress, flights of VIP aircraft, and loss of civilian air traffic control capability. As an element of NORAD, the ROCCs will possess the capability for transformation from peacetime to wartime operations in support of the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). The centres are expected to be in operation by 1982.

Videotex agreement signed

A memorandum of understanding related to research on common problems associated with videotex system design was signed by Communications Minister David MacDonald and the French Ambassador to Canada Xavier Daufresne de la Chevalerie, on October 12.

The memorandum, while respecting the specific characteristics of the French (Anuope) and the Canadian (Telidon) systems, is intended to encourage a cooperative effort in the search for solutions to problems which may arise from these new information services.

The agencies concerned are expected to exchange specialists, equipment, information and expertise to conduct research into videotex systems.

Signatories to the memorandum on behalf of the two countries are the Canadian Department of Communications and the French Secretariat d'Etat aux Postes et Télécommunications, as well as Télédiffusion de France, the French Government broadcasting agency. The memorandum will be in effect initially three years then will be renewable year to year.