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Do or die warning to United Nations General Assembly

"If we are to make progress here, there must be an end to the sterile debates of recent years where the outcome is always a foregone conclusion. If the vitality of open debate is not restored to the UN then increasingly the important decisions affecting the fate of mankind will be made elsewhere and this organization and most of its Agencies will wither into insignificance and, eventually, unlamented oblivion." Don Jamieson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, addressing the thirty-second regular session of UNGA in New York on September 26, asked delegates who might consider his judgment too harsh or too pessimistic to recall "objectively" the reaction to UN proceedings by many "publics" in their own countries. "My own experience at home and around the world," declared Mr. Jamieson, "has been bad."

The Minister cited examples, offered suggestions for improvement and touched on some issues on the agenda for the current session. Excerpts from his speech follow:

Two of the main issues that will come before us at this session are the Middle East and Southern African situations. Last year we passed 20 resolutions on the Middle East and no less than 34 on questions related to Southern Africa. To what purpose was all that time and effort, not to mention money, expended? The answer is surely very little because many of those resolutions simply expressed moral judgments and were devoid of practical proposals for action. Furthermore, everyone knew they had little if any prospect of being implemented. Yet the vast and increasingly expensive machinery of the UN ground on not only through the 50 odd resolutions I have mentioned but through nearly 200 more, many in the same category and thus predestined to suffer the same fate. Already gathering dust, I suspect, is the 400-page compendium of these resolutions, most echoing almost word for word the deliberations of previous years.

Suggestions for improvement

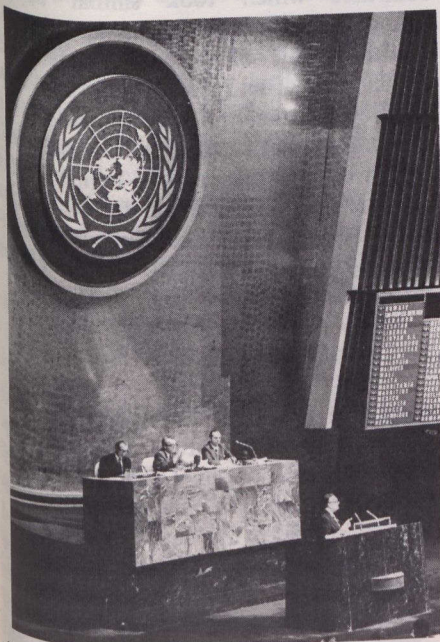
...Changing our collective habits will not be easy. We should scrutinize the agenda closely to resist the automatic re-inscription of old items and the addition of less essential new ones. We should group items so that similar debates will not take place in different committees on closely-

related subjects. We should avoid the proliferation of resolutions which express the members' aspirations or objectives but do not contribute in a practical way to achieving them. A few short, precise and practical resolutions will have more impact than the many rambling and ineffective ones we now consider each year.

Security Council

As a member once each decade of the Security Council, Canada has accumulated some experience but also had a chance to take a fresh look at its activities every time we return. So far this year, the Council has debated several significant issues in a sensible, restrained fashion. None of us would claim, however, that it has done much to enhance its position as the UN organ with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security....

I propose that the Security Council should begin meeting regularly at ministerial level. Fifteen ministers meeting together could give a new sense of life and political purpose to the Council. Instead of following a formal agenda, they could have a free discussion of major issues of international peace and security, based on a special report by the Secretary-General. The meetings should be held in an informal atmosphere, without a small



Crombie McNeill

Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, addresses the UN General Assembly on September 26.

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army of advisers, thus allowing the ministers to exchange views informally. Meetings at ministerial level should be held once or twice a year rather than once every 25 years. The first meeting might well be devoted to finding ways to make the work of the Council more relevant to the major issues of peace and security.

Economic and Social Council

When I spoke here last year, I suggested that the Economic and Social Council should be given a more significant role....

My delegation believes the Council should have more frequent and shorter sessions. At each of these it could deal thoroughly with one group of subjects, covering all of its agenda over a two-year period. From time to time the Council should also meet at ministerial level to review major economic or social questions when policy considerations justify participation at this level....

Specialized Agencies

We must also work for an improvement in the work of the Specialized Agencies.... We shall have to ensure that budgets are kept down, and that money is spent only on subjects that have the highest priority.

A second problem with the specialized agencies has been the extent to which they have been turned from their main purposes to deal with the political issues which are the responsibility of this Assembly. Canada is determined to resist this process....

* * * *

Economic issues

Although they manifest themselves in a variety of troubling ways including open conflicts, it is now apparent that the principal concerns of most members are, in fact, economic. The UN and its Agencies have their work cut out for them if we are to move closer to a more just and equitable world economic order. The barriers to success are enormous as unemployment and inflation continue to plague even the wealthiest countries. Unless a spirit of reasonableness prevails, unless demands and responses are tailored to present economic realities, I must caution that even in Canada, which is far from being the least generous of the developed countries, pressures will develop to focus on our own considerable problems even to the exclusion of the international consequences. I need hardly tell you that we are not alone in this difficulty.

Canada's goal is to build on the foundations we helped to create through our co-chairmanship of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation. Given the proper climate we will work hard to devise a strategy that is both broadly acceptable and realistic. In the coming weeks, Canada's representations here, and at other UN and related meetings, will announce additional Canadian financial commitments to a large number of international organizations....

Food aid

The world food shortage has been eased by good harvests in many countries. However, the factors which gave rise to the recent crisis are still present, and recent studies concur in the likelihood of a short-fall in the next five to ten years. One proposal to improve world food security concerns the idea of a 500,000-ton emergency grain reserve. Canada previously announced a willingness to contribute along with other donors. I am now able to announce that, subject to Parliamentary approval, we would be willing to provide the equivalent of \$7.5 million in food grain — roughly 50,000 tons or 10 per cent of the total objective.

* * * *

Law of the Sea

Since I last spoke to this Assembly there have been important developments with respect to the Law of the Sea conference. This historic conference illustrates very well some of the best and some of the worst aspects of United Nations deliberations and processes. Without the UN there is little doubt that management and control of the oceans and their resources would have deteriorated into anarchy. The conference is, therefore, one of the UN's great achievements; its originators and all who have participated deserve great credit. But it is an agonizingly slow process.

In the past 12 months many countries including Canada have extended their fishing jurisdiction over living resources in their coastal waters out to 200 miles. While it is true that these actions are based upon the common will of states reflected in the draft conference texts, it is also true that before that point could be reached, many fish stocks had become dangerously depleted, vital elements of the world's fishing industry were jeopardized and serious confrontations developed between traditionally friendly

Canadians at the UN

Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, heads the Canadian delegation at the UNGA. Other delegates are: William Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; the Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Miss Coline Campbell, MP; Claude-André Lachance, MP; R. Harry Jay, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva; Pierre Charpentier, Ambassador of Canada to Algeria; John Small, Department of External Affairs, former Ambassador of Canada to the People's Republic of China; Dean R. St. J. Macdonald, Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; William C.Y. McGregor, National President, Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks General Vice-President, Canadian Labour Congress.

countries.

There are legitimate and complex reasons why the negotiations were difficult. But we cannot ignore the fact either that old habits and patterns are hard to abandon and it is ironic in some respects that only by acting in advance of the conclusion of the conference did Canada and countries which took similar action enhance the United Nations and the undoubted value of the conference. This lesson should, and I hope will, lend new urgency to the important work of the conference that remains to be completed. We have taken ten years to come this far and the gains will be dissipated by a series of unilateral actions unless a comprehensive agreed international regime comes into force very soon.

Southern Africa

* * * *

Soon we will be discussing the most recent plan for the attainment of majority rule in Rhodesia. Canada fully supports the plan not only because we believe it provides the basis for a fair and equitable solution but also because we reject totally the alternative of further bloodshed. There must be no lessening of our resolve to see the end of the present illegal minority Rhodesian regime and for

(Continued on P. 7)

Canada and the United States sign pipeline agreement



U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger (second left) and Deputy Prime Minister Allan MacEachen (third left) formally sign the agreement to build the Alcan-Foothills natural gas pipeline, in Ottawa on September 20. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (extreme right) and President Jimmy Carter approved the pact in principle in Washington, September 8 (see Canada Weekly dated September 21). U.S. Ambassador to Canada Thomas Enders sits beside Mr. Schlesinger. Chief negotiators Schlesinger and MacEachen have submitted the agreement to their Governments for ratification.

Rudi Haas

French Foreign Minister visits

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud of France will officially visit Canada on October 5 and 6, reciprocating the visit to that country by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson last year on November 2 and 3.

The two Ministers will meet twice to discuss both bilateral issues and the international situation and Mr. de Guiringaud will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. Jamieson. The French Foreign Minister will also have a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Mr. de Guiringaud will visit Quebec before leaving for the United States on October 6.

The case of the missing mural

The following is an edited version of an article in Community Voice, August 1977, by James D. Georgiles.

The detective in this story is neither Ellery Queen nor Sherlock Holmes, but Wayne Colwell of Parks Canada. The object of his search is a mural 60 feet long by five feet wide painted by Dr. Norman Bethune, who in 1974 was declared by Judd Buchanan, then Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to be a Canadian historical figure.

Until this recognition, Dr. Bethune was little known by Canadians. Yet in the People's Republic of China he is a national legend. He developed a medical service for the Yanese-based Chinese Eighth Route Army and completely devoted himself to their struggle against the Imperial Japanese Army. The end came in 1939 when he died from specticaemia contracted while operating on wounded patients. Today Norman Bethune is a revered larger-than-life figure in the People's Republic.

Norman Bethune was born in 1890 at Gravenhurst, Ontario and educated in the same province. After a brief career as a successful thoracic surgeon he went to Spain in 1936 to fight Facism, and later to China where he became an esteemed ally of Mao Tse-Tung and a hero of the Revolution.

Wrapping paper drawing

The mural, in paint or pastels, it is not known for sure which, was drawn on

Sharp-shooter Susan Nattrass

Susan Nattrass of Edmonton, Alberta, has just returned from Antibes, France, where she won her third consecutive women's world trapshooting title, setting a new world record.

"I had a goal of 192 and I got 192," said the pleased 26-year-old, after completing 100 targets in four rounds of 25.

Susan, now studying for a Ph.D. in physical education, began shooting at age 15, and in 1969 she beat 865 men to win the Golden West Grand Handicap Championship, the second largest shoot in North America. That year she placed second in Alberta's Provincial Shoot, open to men and women.

Among other international awards, she has earned a silver medal at the World Championship in Bologna, Italy, and gold medals at the Benito Juarez Championship in Mexico City, at the World Championship in Bern, Switzerland, and at the World Championship in Munich, Germany.



Susan Nattrass

wrapping paper taken from packages of laundry, and surrounded the walls of Lea Cottage, one of the cabins of Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, New York.

Dr. Bethune was admitted to Trudeau Sanatorium in 1926 and was one of seven patients afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis. He made little progress, but after a pneumothoracic operation, in which one of his lungs was collapsed, his condition steadily improved. One day the resident physician who had operated on Bethune came to visit him and found him standing on a table "painting" the mural "in between spasms of coughing". He worked frantically for several days until the mural which he called *The T.B.'s Progress* was completed. It comprised nine panels and formed an allegory of his life and death. Below each panel was an explanatory verse.

Grim theme

Bethune is depicted as being pursued from birth by a T.B. bacterium in the form of a prehistoric flying lizard. Undismayed by his Nemesis he confidently enters manhood by enlisting in the crew of a Spanish galleon *Youth at the Helm*. Like Ulysses, he hears the song of the sirens, in his case, the Sirens of Fame, Success and Wealth, who lure him to the "Castle of Heart's Desire" on the summit of a lofty crag. About to enter the castle he is attacked by a flock of T.B. bats. He

falls headlong through a jagged chasm into a river of blood. While falling he discovers that the castle is only make-believe.

In the depths of the abyss, where he lies in an advanced state of consumption, he sees another castle representing the Trudeau Sanatorium, where he finds shelter from the hovering bats. However, the Siren of Spurious Fame lures him to the city where he is again assailed by the bats. Finally, he is "gathered in" by the Angel of Death who holds his wasted cadaver in its arms, while looking down on the cemetery in which Bethune and his six fellow patients are interred. His epitaph reads "Norman Bethune, Died 1932".

Hunt begins

Where is the mural today? Wayne Colwell, who is a curator with Parks Canada, has been assigned the task of assembling a didactic display of Bethune memorabilia in Bethune's old home in Gravenhurst, Ontario. Learning of the mural from Roderick Stewart's book *Bethune* he decided to track it down and, if possible, bring it to Gravenhurst.

The first stage of Wayne's quest was easy, for it seems that a Dr. Barnwell, who shared Lea Cottage with Bethune, took the mural with him in 1928 to the University of Michigan, when he was appointed head of the T.B. Unit. In 1929, when the new university hospital was

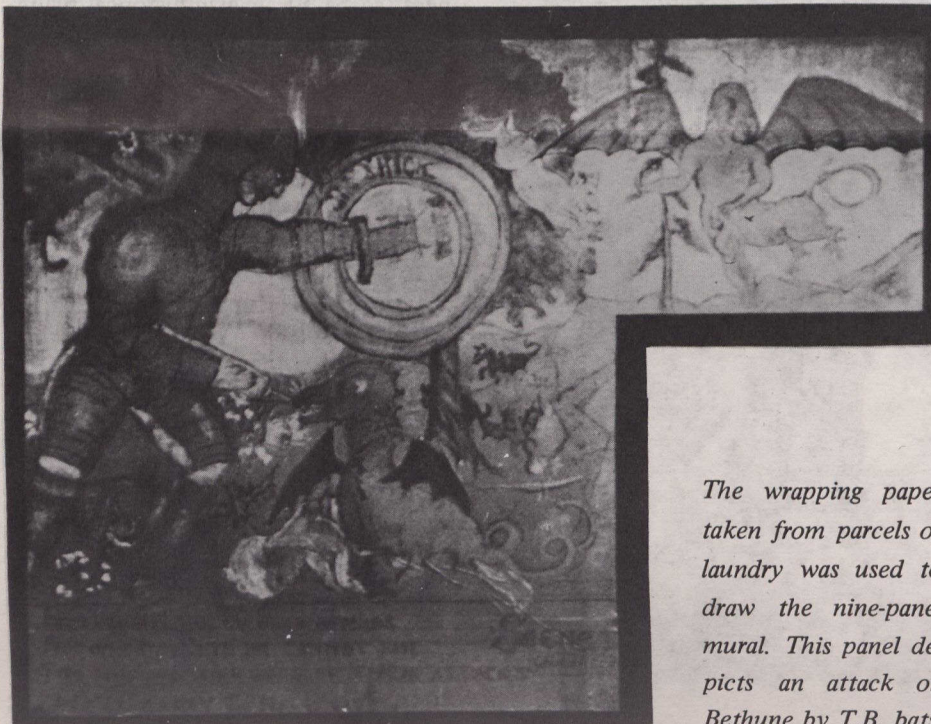
completed, the mural, cut into nine panels, was framed and hung on the walls of the fluoroscopic clinic. It remained there until 1960, when it was sent to Saranac Lake Free Library. Owing to lack of display space, it was stored in the basement, where it steadily deteriorated. In the summer of 1967 it was purported to have been shipped in "a wooden crate" to the John F. Kennedy Centre for Military Assistance, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

No trace — quest continues

Here the trail peters out and despite Wayne's staunchest efforts no further trace can be found of the mural. Correspondence has criss-crossed the continent and even crossed the Atlantic to West Germany. Curators and colonels remember reading and writing letters on the sending of the mural to Fort Bragg, but no one recalls seeing it.

Why was it sent to a military establishment anyway? Apparently the "China Division" of the John F. Kennedy Centre thought the mural a good subject for psychological analysis.

The quest hasn't ended for Wayne Colwell, but he still seeks news of the mural itself and will not cease until he has learned of its whereabouts or destruction. "If it exists," he said, "We should have it in Gravenhurst."



The wrapping paper taken from parcels of laundry was used to draw the nine-panel mural. This panel depicts an attack on Bethune by T.B. bats.

Bethune story filmed

Once spurned by Canadian historians, Dr. Bethune has now achieved legendary stature in this country. His turbulent personal life (he was twice married and twice divorced from the same wife), petulant temperament, and single-minded devotion to the Chinese troops make him an obvious subject for dramatic treatment.

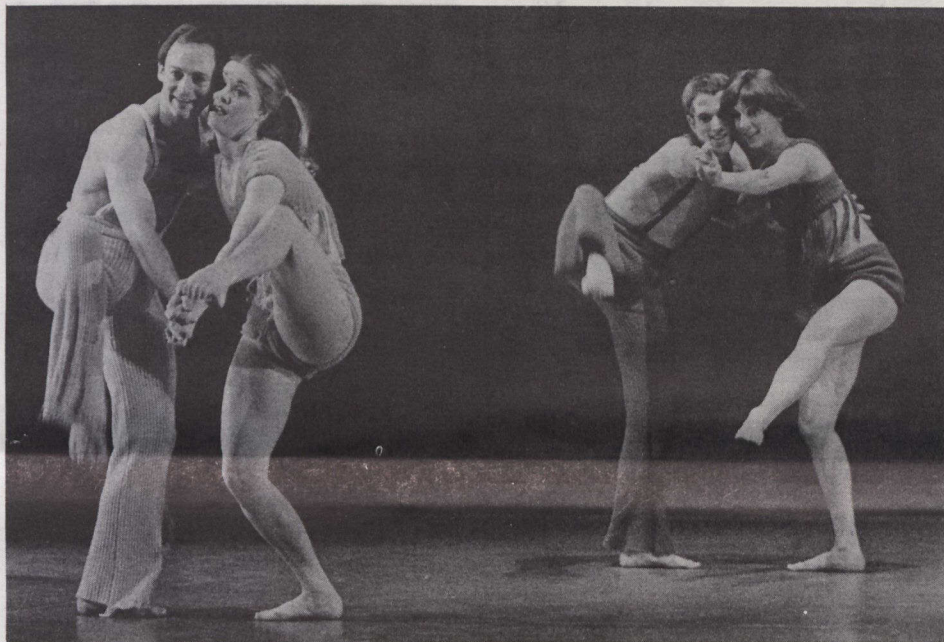
The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recently broadcast a 90-minute drama, complemented by documentary footage, starring Donald Sutherland, Kate Nelligan, Patrick Watson, and Etrog award-winner David Garner. Directed by Eric Till, produced by Robert Sherrin and written by Thomas Rickman, *Bethune* was filmed in the CBC Toronto studios. There are plans to film a motion picture, also starring Sutherland, in the near future. The crew hope to film several scenes in China.

News of the arts

Dance company praised in U.S.

Winnipeg's Contemporary Dancers recently completed a successful tour of three major dance festivals in the United States. As the first Canadian modern dance group invited to Jacob's Pillow Festival in Lee, Massachusetts, the company set an excellent precedent during its five-day appearance in that city (August 23-27). It later performed at the International Children's Festival in Wolf Trap, near Washington (September 3, 4 and 5), and at the Delacorte Theatre's New York City Dance Festival (September 7 and 8). Performances in both cities drew praise from *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times*.

The second of two alternating programs consisted entirely of Canadian compositions, one of which, entitled *Interiors*, was a collaborative effort by poet Dorothy Livesay, folk musician Jim Donahue and choreographer Rachel Browne. An intense and soulful work, it provided contrast to the joyful, religious dance, Norbert Vesak's *Gift to be Simple* and to the playful examination of the games between the sexes, called *Baggage*,



Contemporary Dancers in a scene from *Country Music*.

by Anna Blewchamp.

The company — 12 dancers with a support and administrative staff — was founded in 1964 by Rachel Browne, artistic director, choreographer and dancer. Among its guest choreographers

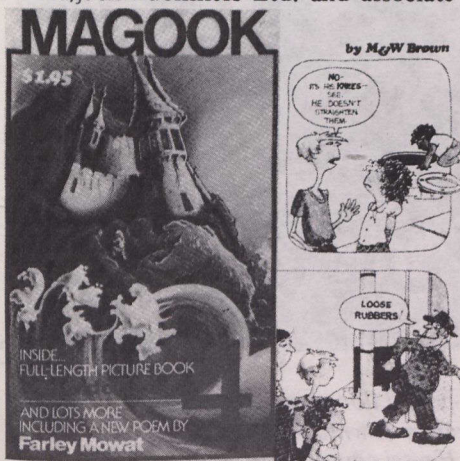
is Norman Morrice, the newly-appointed director of Britain's Royal Ballet, who will contribute to the company's present repertoire of at least 50 original works.

The tour received financial assistance from the Department of External Affairs.

It's not a book — it's a Magook!

Television will be facing stiff competition this October — from a bold little magazine/book called *Magook*, designed for children from ages four to eight. Every three months, a package of four Magooks will appear in book stores and supermarkets across the country, providing the reader with a library of 16 issues a year.

Magook Publishers Ltd. and associate



publisher McClelland and Stewart, promise an "eye-filling adventure in reading and looking that brings kids the best of the two great worlds of magazines and books". In each 48-page issue of *Magook* is an illustrated 32-page story (later available on its own in hard cover), poetry, articles, puzzles, an extra bedtime story, and a fold-out comic strip.

Writers Farley Mowat, Dennis Lee and Aviva Layton have contributed to the early issues which also include a French-English picture book by Madeline Kronby and Anna Vojtech, a guide to nature by Trudy Rising and Kathryn Miller, and a new song by Sylvia Tyson. All authors and illustrators are Canadian.

Film about Cuban culture

Arts Cuba, by Canadian Claude Jutra, which had its *première* in Havana recently in special screenings arranged by the Canadian Embassy, has been acclaimed generally as an authentic image of Cuban culture. Producer Vivienne Leebosh, who was present at the time taking part in a

speaker's program sponsored by the Department of External Affairs, describes the production as "a film about Cuba by Canadians for Canadians".

The one-hour documentary, supported in part by a grant from the Canada Council, has been purchased by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the English and French networks. It also has a potential market in Europe and the U.S.

Vivienne Leebosh, who produced another film about Cuban women in 1975 for International Women's Year, became fascinated with the Cuban arts at that time and wanted to help Canadians know more about the island and its culture. She was impressed with "the strong *rapport* that exists between professional artists and the people and also the great encouragement and government financial backing given to both professional and amateur art".

The picture moves from neighbourhood dances and work songs in the Cuban cigar factories to the sumptuous National Theatre in Havana, with prima ballerina Alicia Alonso. Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Havana, Serge April, who arranged the

film showing, commented on Miss Alonso's participation in the production as illustrative of "the way Cubans have taken the people to the arts and the arts to the people". The renowned ballerina is shown visiting factories "encouraging workers to suggest ideas for new ballets".

Arts Cuba was a labour of love for many of the unpaid crew who worked with Ms. Leebosh and Mr. Jutra. Prior to its showing on the CBC, it will have been seen in Toronto during the week of films at "The Festival of Festivals".

Ontario pipeline extensions

Interprovincial Pipe Line Limited and Trans-Northern Pipe Line Company have been authorized by the National Energy Board to extend their oil pipeline facilities in southern Ontario. The two extensions will connect a new refinery built by Texaco Canada Limited in Nanticoke to existing pipeline facilities. One pipeline link will be used to supply crude oil to the refinery, the other to distribute its products to market.

The Interprovincial 26-mile link to transport crude oil will extend from Mount Hope to the Nanticoke refinery. The Trans-Northern 36.5-mile extension will connect the Nanticoke refinery to Trans-Northern facilities at Hamilton, Ontario.

Second Canadian professor at Yale

The second Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies at Yale University will be Dr. Walter R. Henson. His appointment to the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies for 1977-78 has been made possible through a grant by the Government of Canada, under a program initiated to commemorate the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976, and in recognition of Yale's contributions to Canadian studies.

Dr. Henson, Senior Co-ordinator, Research and Scientific Services, for the Ministry of Natural Resources of the province of Ontario, will teach a course in foreign insect problems and strategies, and conduct a seminar on issues in Canadian science. He will also host a series of lectures given by Canadians on integrating long-term approaches in different disciplines to natural resource problems.

Mathematics can be fun

Over 25 teachers in eastern Nova Scotia have attended a provocative education course offered at St. Francis Xavier University this summer, entitled "A Directed Activity Approach to Learning the Basic Skills for Primary and Intermediate Grades".

The mathematics program makes use of the laboratory approach in which, through exploration, experimentation and discussion, students acquire a broader knowledge of their subject, as well as improved ways of teaching it. The course is based on the assumption that children can understand mathematical concepts if the various symbols and formulae are related to their own activities and experiences and to things that are real and concrete. Children should be encouraged to discover the basic rules of logic and mathematics through the guided manipulation of concrete materials. They can then move from this understanding to the more abstract ideas.

For example, with simple materials such as coloured pegs or blocks, the child

can be led to create various geometric shapes and, in doing so, can gain an understanding of what these shapes are and how they relate to one another. Instead of being told the formula for the area of a rectangle or triangle, the child can build these shapes and discover this for himself. The logic and structure in mathematics become real and concrete. Children are also encouraged to develop the proper language and terminology related to mathematics and through this to develop more precise thinking. They are "using" language and "doing" mathematics rather than just learning them.

This approach does not advocate the use of "gimmicks" alone or the total elimination of learning by rote. During the summer session, a great deal of time was spent discussing the philosophy underlying such methods so that teachers would be able to concentrate on activities and experiences out of which the right concepts could emerge. Facilities were provided for making and using learning aids that had been designed to promote a clearer understanding of the fundamental principles embodied in the texts used in the schools in Nova Scotia.



"Make up your minds, you guys!" Magic, a 40-pound lion, expresses disgust for the kidnappers who snatched him from his owner's car in downtown Ottawa, and later abandoned him. Humane Society worker Waldemar Hansel consoles the confused kitty.

The search for oil continues

The following is from Research McGill, published by McGill University, Montreal.

Professor Eric Mountjoy, of McGill's Department of Geological Sciences, has spent much of the last 17 years studying and mapping ancient carbonate reefs and other rocks in and adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, looking for deposits of oil and gas.

Reefs are formed by organisms such as corals, brachypods, algae or mollusks, which secrete calcareous shells or skeletons. These accumulate and form either sand (such as the white sand of the Caribbean beaches) or massive structures called reefs.

The reefs Mountjoy is studying were formed in ancient seas, in shallow marine waters similar to the modern Caribbean. In fact, some of his research has been carried out in the Caribbean area, in order to use information on the nature of modern reefs as a basis of comparison for studying ancient reefs. From the formation and subsequent modification of modern reefs, he can deduce much about older ones in the Rockies.

* * * *

Alberta oil boom

About two-thirds of the oil in the province of Alberta comes from carbonate rocks, half of it from ancient carbonate reefs. One such reef led to an oil boom in 1947 when it was discovered in the Leduc oil-fields. This discovery stimulated the development of more than 40 oil-fields, which, 20 years later, produced over 325 million barrels annually.

The type of material which collects in the reservoir rocks is determined by... what happens after the reef sediment is deposited. Normally, sea-water is trapped in the sediment when it is formed. As more and more sediment is deposited on top of it, the sea-water is gradually squeezed out of some sediment, especially that which is muddy and clay-rich. If this water contains much organic matter, and if the temperature and pressure are right, petroleum may be expelled with it. If there are porous reservoir rocks nearby, they may collect and trap the petroleum, forming a petroleum pool.

The more a geologist knows about the history of an area, the better he will be able to infer (1) where permeable rocks occur and (2) whether organic matter

(such as petroleum) is likely to have been preserved. This second question is particularly important because petroleum is very easily moved and destroyed. As rocks tilt and erode, petroleum can escape to the surface, where it is destroyed by bacteria. Though it occasionally forms oil-sands or tar-pits, once petroleum reaches the air, it is usually destroyed. Because petroleum is lighter than water it tends to migrate upwards and therefore is found in larger amounts in younger rocks.

Initially, explains Professor Mountjoy, the petroleum industry was not too concerned about porosity and permeability in carbonate reefs, as it seemed that most reefs were porous and permeable, and most of those were oil-bearing. But, because further exploration has shown this to be untrue, some of Mountjoy's research has been directed at the question of why some reefs are porous and others are not.

The size of the pore spaces is important, too. The smaller the pore spaces and their interconnections, the greater the extent to which surface tension and other factors limit the amount of oil which can be recovered. In some cases, only 10 per cent of the trapped oil can be recovered, and in others as much as 60 per cent. Naturally, the petroleum industry wants to know how much oil can be recovered from any particular pool.

* * * *

The value of studying reefs in the Rocky Mountains, Mountjoy explains, is not that they contain oil. The rocks in [one] formation have been so tilted, eroded and structurally disturbed as to be no longer suitable as traps for petroleum. "If there ever was petroleum there," he says, "it has long since gone. What is important are the rocks of the immediately adjacent foothills and plains. These areas contain similar reef-bearing strata, buried at depths of 15,000 feet or more, that are relatively undisturbed. Normally, one would drill for samples of the rock to tell what kind of formations are there, but at this depth it's expensive to drill. So instead, from data in the front ranges we have extrapolated information about the eastern foothills and plains."

* * * *

Public awareness essential

While he is working to help industry exploit petroleum and other non-renewable resources, Mountjoy emphasizes that

they are just that — non-renewable. Canadians are fast using up their energy resources and have made no truly efficient long-range plans for alternative sources of energy. The public, he insists, must be kept more aware of the energy situation, and must take an active part along with the Government in planning for the future. The public must also be made to realize that it is important to level off and eventually decrease our consumption of petroleum within the next five to ten years.

UNGA (Cont'd. from P. 2)

that reason we must redouble our efforts and our commitment to peaceful means....

Middle East

* * * *

Canada remains committed to the framework for peace embodied in United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. Our support for Israel's right to exist as defined by those resolutions is firm and unequivocal. We deplore and will continue to do so, all efforts within this Assembly and elsewhere, to attribute patently false motives to Israel or to diminish its status and rights within the United Nations or as a legitimate member of the world community.

Canada believes all countries in the region need and have a right to expect more than just another cease-fire or merely a formal end to belligerency. If this kind of peace is to be achieved, the crucial issues of territory must be solved. The only truly secure borders — those which are freely recognized by the parties on either side of them — must be determined, by negotiations, within the framework of Resolution 242. Until then, we believe that nothing should be done unilaterally or illegally to change or predetermine the status of any part of the occupied territories. We regret that such actions are still being taken without regard to their effect on the prospects for peace. It is also clear that any resolution of territorial issues, if it is indeed to bring about the lasting peace that all desire, must provide a just, humanitarian and political solution for the Palestinian Arab people by which they can live in peace without threatening the security of any country in the region. Any solution for the Palestinian Arabs must, of course, include their clear and unequivocal

acceptance of Israel's permanent existence as their neighbour. During this Assembly, we should bring our weight to bear to bring about an early resumption of negotiations and not attempt to substitute empty debates or one-sided resolutions for the complicated, slow, but essential process of working out a settlement by the parties themselves.

* * * *

Disarmament

...No problem is of greater concern to this Assembly than disarmament, but equally no subject has more frustrated our efforts and disappointed our peoples. Next year's special session can provide us with an opportunity to move towards real disarmament. Canada co-sponsored the resolution calling for the session and we will put forward specific proposals to make it a success.

But we cannot wait for the special session. The need is immediate....

If anything is more frightening than the prospect of rapidly-escalating local hostilities it is the nightmare of un-restrained nuclear proliferation with all of its attendant horrors. I find it difficult to understand how anyone among the world's leaders could consider that an expansion in the number of nuclear-weapon states would contribute to greater world stability. Canada, despite its known competence in the field, rejected the nuclear-weapons option long ago. Now we are making every effort to ensure that others do likewise. We will only co-operate, in terms of nuclear supplies and technology, with those countries who have signed the non-proliferation treaty or are otherwise committed to full scope safeguards. We are encouraged by the fact that some other nuclear suppliers, including Australia and Sweden, have adopted a similar policy. We hope there will be more.

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Peacekeeping

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Canada has consistently responded to UN requests to provide personnel as available for peacekeeping, because we believe this to be a significant way to contribute to world peace. But in Canada there is growing concern about peacekeeping for two reasons. Firstly, many of the disputes which led to the need for peacekeeping forces appear no nearer to solution than they were one, two or even three decades ago. We recognize that these basic and intractable problems cannot be settled overnight. What we wish, but do not always see, is evidence that the parties are intent on negotiating an end to their disputes.

Secondly, although the two most recent forces, the UN Emergency Force and the UN Disengagement Observer Force, are being properly paid for through collective assessment, we have failed to reach general agreement on how future peacekeeping operations should be financed, and the UN Force in Cyprus is over \$50 million in debt. If operations are not properly funded, many members of the UN will not be able to afford to

provide forces — a situation which will not be healthy either for this organization or the concept of peacekeeping.

In considering future participation, Canada will weigh these two considerations: whether peacekeeping forces will contribute to a settlement rather than provide temporary relief or even contribute to a perpetuation of the problem, and whether arrangements to pay for them represent the common will of members to assume the financial burden and permit troop contributors to be selected from a broad cross-section of countries.

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Mr. President, I have spoken critically of some aspects of our past performance and present practices. I have done so not out of any desire to weaken this organization but because Canada is convinced that, without a marked change of attitude on the part of members and without the reforms that are so clearly necessary, the erosion of the effectiveness and prestige of the United Nations will continue.

We must dedicate ourselves to work for this organization as if our lives depended on it. In truth, Mr. President, they probably do.

News briefs

Prime Minister Trudeau told some 270 parliamentarians from 30 Commonwealth countries recently that the world was ready for major economic and social advances which would require the involvement of ordinary people, and he warned them against taking too much power into their own hands. There were representatives in Ottawa from every member country except six, which are run by dictators or military regimes or which have suspended parliamentary government — Uganda, Swaziland, Nigeria, Ghana, the Seychelles and Bangladesh. The association, composed of Members of Parliament plus some Cabinet ministers and senators, toured the country for nine days and later conducted a five-day discussion on subjects ranging from the Commonwealth and world security to racial problems in Rhodesia.

No traces of radioactive debris from a Chinese nuclear test September 17 have been recorded in Canada, according to a Health Department spokesman. A test blast last year spread low-level radiation

to the United States. Radioactivity did not reach a level considered hazardous to humans.

Thomas Enders, the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, told the Conference Board in Canada recently that the two countries should establish closer, more informal ties to capitalize on each other's potential. More informal talks, unstructured and broadly-based, would provide the opportunity to discuss such vital matters as housing, labour-management relations, unemployment and productivity that affect each other's economy, he said.

New Brunswick has signed a sales agreement with a group of Japanese banks for its first yen-denominated provincial bond issue. Valued at about 12-billion yen, or \$48 million, the 12-year issue offers a 7 percent annual interest rate and will cost \$99.75 to yield 7.039 percent at maturity.

Former Prime Minister Diefenbaker celebrated his eighty-second birthday September 18 following a Parliament Hill party two days earlier. Diefenbaker is to start a nation-wide speaking campaign on national unity.