

# Canada Weekly

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## Canada urges reconsideration of course of action in Namibia

*In an address to the twenty-third regular session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 26, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Donald C. Jamieson, spoke of issues that have been of concern for several years: the Middle East; southern Africa; human rights; the new international economic order; and peace-keeping.*

*Referring to Namibia, the minister urged "those who wish to stand in the way" of bringing peaceful independence there, to reconsider their decision, and, he warned: "The road you are taking can only lead to a dead end.... Instead of enjoying the benefits of free and close association with the rest of the world, you will only beget more bloodshed and bring about in the long run the destruction of what you hold dear."*

*The following passages are from notes prepared for Mr. Jamieson's address:*

\* \* \* \*

### Namibia

It was...with shock and dismay that we heard last week of the South African Government's decision to proceed unilaterally with elections in the territory [Namibia].

Neither of the reasons invoked by the South African Government is valid.... I wish to declare most categorically that the Secretary-General's report is fully in line with the original Western proposal. That report is a professional assessment of the human and financial means required to perform the tasks which our proposal calls for.

\* \* \* \*

We must urge those who wish to stand in the way of such a noble enterprise to reconsider their decision. The South African Government must realize that its defiance of the will of the international community, particularly when that Government has been so closely involved in a long negotiating process, cannot be tolerated. The new Government of South Africa, which we understand will be formed by the end of this month, would be seriously mistaken if it assumed that its actions in respect of Namibia will have no serious consequences. To those leaders inside Namibia who are being led to believe that they can solve their problems through some sham electoral procedure, I can only say: think of the future of your



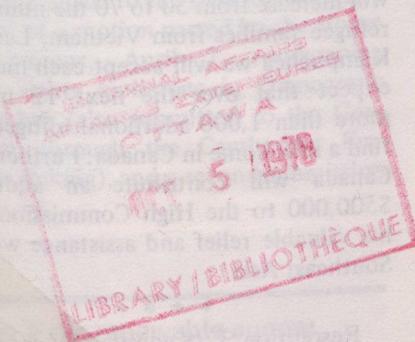
Donald C. Jamieson

country. The road you are taking can only lead to a dead end. Make no mistake: a so-called government chosen through the so-called elections currently envisaged by the Administrator General will never be recognized internationally. Instead of enjoying the benefits of free and close association with the rest of the world, you will only beget more bloodshed and bring about in the long run the destruction of what you hold dear. It is not too late and I sincerely hope that all concerned will reconsider their course of action.

### South Africa

The danger signals are clear. In November 1977, the Security Council imposed a

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One hundred years ago Saturday...

The Marquis of Lorne, husband of Princess Louise, was named Governor General of Canada. He founded the Royal Society of Canada in 1882 and was instrumental in the creation of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art.

mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the first time the provisions of Chapter VII of the UN Charter had been invoked against a member state. This step confirmed a policy voluntarily observed by Canada since 1963. The invocation of Chapter VII of the Charter has rightly been regarded as a grave decision, taken only after the most serious consideration and a careful weighing of the implications. This decision therefore reflects our belief that the perpetuation of the *apartheid* system will result in a continuing deterioration of peace and stability in southern Africa.

Canada has also expressed its support for a call to governments to review their economic relations with South Africa. Although this element was not incorporated into a Security Council resolution, the Canadian Government nevertheless decided to take certain steps. On December 19, 1977, for example, I announced that Canada was phasing out Government involvement in commercial relations with South Africa and would issue a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of Canadian companies with operations in South Africa. The Canadian Government will continue to keep its general relations with South Africa under review.

### Zimbabwe

\* \* \* \*

Clearly, an early meeting of all parties to the conflict is essential if there is to be any hope of securing a peaceful settlement on the basis of the generally accepted Anglo/American plan. Canada continues to hope that the plan might still be successful and would be willing, in such circumstances, to offer appropriate assistance.

### Middle East

\* \* \* \*

Canada supported and encouraged the negotiating process begun in Jerusalem. We welcomed the bold initiative of President Carter in again bringing the heads of government of Israel and Egypt together at Camp David and we endorse the agreements reached there. They are a milestone on the long road to peace, a road which Canadian soldiers have watched over for more than 20 years. We hope that after due consideration the nations concerned will find that the framework established at Camp David constitutes a sound basis for moving towards a general peace settlement.

\* \* \* \*

...We do not know what the ultimate shape of a peace settlement might be. It might make provision for international involvement to assist in the implementation of its terms. Canada would consider very seriously a request to make an appropriate contribution to such an enterprise. Canada also hopes that other aspects of the problem will be addressed in the context of resolutions adopted by the Security Council. It may well be that generous financial contributions from the international community will be required; here too, Canada will certainly be prepared to assist within the limits of its capacity.

### Human rights

A third question, Mr. President, demanding immediate attention and action, is the lack of progress we have made in the United Nations in the protection of human rights throughout the world. A tragic example of this is the situation in Democratic Kampuchea. On September 8 my Government brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights a detailed public report which was based on a series of voluntary statements made to Canadian representatives by individual

### Canada's UN delegates

The Canadian delegation to the twenty-third regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, which convened at the UN headquarters, New York, September 19, comprises:

(Representatives) Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs (Chairman); William Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Maurice Dupras, Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

(Alternate Representatives) G.A. H. Pearson, Director General, Bureau of United Nations Affairs, Department of External Affairs; C.O. Rousseau, Ambassador of Canada to Venezuela; Sylva Gelber, Special Adviser, Department of Labour; M. Copithorne, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs; and P. Lapointe, Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

Kampuchean refugees, a great many of whom had left Democratic Kampuchea recently. [See article on P. 3.] The testimony of the refugees clearly supports allegations from a variety of other sources that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has systematically violated the fundamental human rights of its citizens, and that the repression and the killing are continuing. This situation cries out for the kind of effective action that this organization should be able to provide.

The Canadian Government considers that an immediate investigation of the human rights situation in Democratic Kampuchea should take place. I urge members of this Assembly to support our recommendation to the Commission on Human Rights to take such action. I also ask members of the Assembly to consider their obligations to the increasing numbers of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea that are now under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

To date, Canada has accepted 7,000 refugees from that area, including those from former Cambodia. In doing so we have accepted the full costs of their resettlement in our country. These costs are in excess of \$3.7 million, which Canada regards as an important, if indirect, contribution to the valuable work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In the light of the tragic situation in Democratic Kampuchea I wish to take this occasion to announce that Canada will increase from 50 to 70 the number of refugee families from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea we will accept each month. I expect that over the next 12 months more than 1,000 additional refugees will find a new home in Canada. Furthermore, Canada will contribute an additional \$500,000 to the High Commissioner for his valuable relief and assistance work in Southeast Asia.

\* \* \* \*

Resolution 32/8 adopted by consensus at the last session of the General Assembly dealt with a specific aspect of terrorism, — hijacking. That resolution called on governments to take joint and separate action to ensure the safety of civil aviation and it was strongly endorsed by the Canadian delegation. We have continued to stress the need for further international action to combat terrorism in all its manifestations. Prime Minister Trudeau's initiative in developing and pre-

(Continued on P. 8)

## Call for study of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson recently announced that Canada had made a detailed submission on human rights in Democratic Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR). It was delivered in Geneva by R.H. Jay, Canada's permanent representative to the office of the United Nations there.

Evidence of violations of human rights in Democratic Kampuchea has been mounting in recent months as the flow of refugees from that country increases.

"This evidence constitutes a strong *prima facie* case for an urgent investigation of the situation with respect to human rights in Democratic Kampuchea," states the Canadian submission to the CHR, which is based on 30 voluntary interviews with Kampuchean refugees carried out by the Canadian Embassy in Thailand in August. Many of those interviewed had recently left Democratic Kampuchea.

Testimony from the refugees reveals a wide range of violations of human rights, including arbitrary arrest, detention and execution, cruel and/or unusual punishment, religious suppression, and denial of free expression other than that which is authorized by the state.

This submission follows an earlier one made by Canada to the CHR on May 2 of the text of a motion passed by the House of Commons, April 7, condemning human rights violations in Democratic Kampuchea (also submitted to the Government through the Cambodian Embassy in Peking), and a second submission on July 14.

## Rideau Falls renewable energy

During the last century, water cascading over the Rideau Falls into the Ottawa River was used to power lumber mills. The water still falls, though the mills are long gone. Where they stood, the National Research Council has built an exhibit of ways to extract power from the sun and wind — sources of energy which, like waterfalls, are naturally renewed.

The exhibit consists of a small, well-insulated building, roughly equivalent in

power needs to a three-bedroom home. Though it is hooked up to the electric power lines, it only draws on them to supplement the energy gathered by a windmill, solar collectors, and a strip of solar cells, all mounted on its roof, and by a large window facing south. Inside, visitors can feel and see these devices work, tapping from sunshine and wind the heat to warm rooms and water, and the electricity to run a radio, television, tape-deck, and lights.

### Heat from the sun

Because it is designed with a large window facing south, towards the sun, the entire building collects solar energy. Sunshine flows through the glass, and is trapped inside as heat. The passive system has no moving parts, except for the blinds which are drawn in summer to keep out excess heat, and at night, to keep in collected heat.

Sunlight flows through the glass covers of the 14 solar collectors mounted on the roof and warms the black metal plates underneath. Air, blown through the panels, carries this collected heat into the building.

### Electricity from the sun

Solar cells are slices of pure silicon crystals. The electrical properties in an ex-

tremely thin layer are changed by adding minute quantities of impurities. As long as light shines on the "doped" cell, a direct current of electricity is produced.

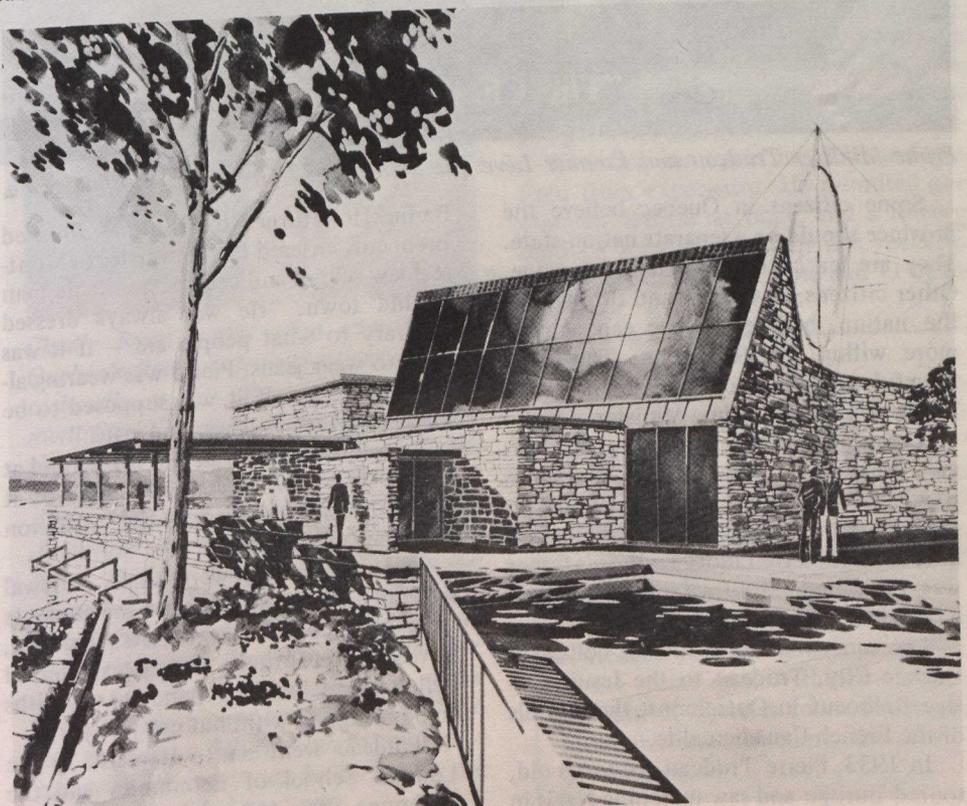
In the exhibit, current from the cells on the roof flows first to batteries, where it is stored, and then to a television set, radio and tape-deck, which it powers.

### Electricity from the wind

What looks like a large kitchen mixer on the roof of the exhibit is a new type of windmill. It was invented at the National Research Council — or rather, reinvented; for it was forgotten soon after it was invented in the 1920s. Traditional windmills have propellers that turn around a horizontal axis (like a ferris wheel at the circus). This one has curved blades that turn on a vertical axis (similar to a merry-go-round).

Its design offers a number of advantages. For instance — ordinary windmills have to be swung around to face the wind, but this one spins no matter what direction the wind blows from. It is therefore simple, and light.

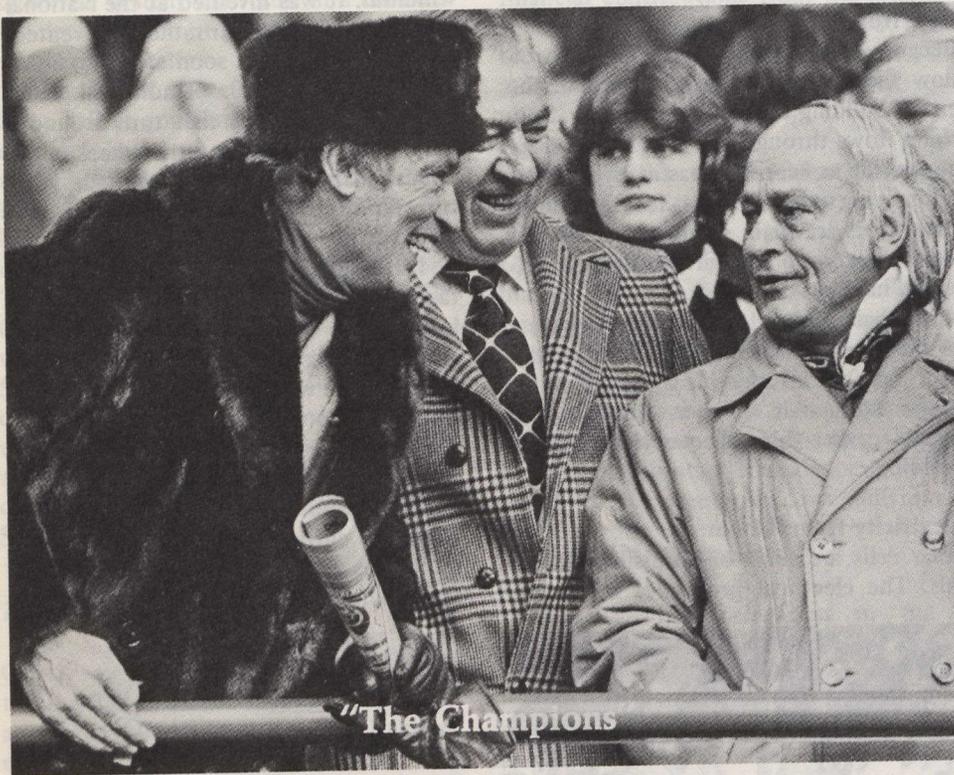
The wind is harnessed to generate an alternating electric current. This powers lights and other things in the building. When the current is not needed in the exhibit, it is distributed through the electric power lines for use elsewhere in the city.



## Messrs Trudeau and Lévesque featured in CBC documentary

The script of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's documentary film *The Champions* was paraphrased in the following article which appeared in a recent issue of *Canada Today/d'Aujourd'hui*, a publication issued by the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

"The CBC documentary film *The Champions*," says the introduction, "focuses on René Lévesque, who would take Quebec out of the Confederation, and Pierre Trudeau, who intends to keep it in. They appear first as rivals in the same camp, then as champions of opposing ones." The film is highly recommended.



Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lévesque at the 1977 Grey Cup football game.

Some citizens in Quebec believe the province should be a separate nation-state. They are led by Premier René Lévesque. Other citizens, in Quebec and throughout the nation, believe Quebec can achieve more within the federation. The most forceful proponent of this view is Pierre Trudeau, Canada's Prime Minister.

Lévesque, the son of a successful lawyer, grew up in New Carlisle, a remote town on the Gaspé coast. He learned to read in both French and English before he was five. Pierre Elliott Trudeau's father was a self-made Montreal millionaire, and he too was bilingual from childhood.

Lévesque went to the Jesuit college in Quebec City, Trudeau to the Jesuit Collège Bréboeuf in Outremont, the schools of the French-Canadian elite.

In 1933, Pierre Trudeau, 14 years old, toured Europe and saw marching Nazis in

Berlin. He returned to Montreal, finished Bréboeuf, entered the University of Montreal law school and became a notable man around town. "He was always dressed contrary to what people are — if it was time to wear jeans, Pierre was wearing almost black tie. If it was supposed to be black tie, Pierre was wearing jeans."

Lévesque enrolled in the law school at Laval. The law enchanted Trudeau; it bored Lévesque. "He was the champion of absence to lectures."

The universities were small — Laval had only 800 students — and the students were Quebec's future leaders. Trudeau, Lévesque and their classmates, Gérard Pelletier and Jean Marchand, were youths to be reckoned with, but not just yet.

Trudeau went on to Harvard, to the London School of Economics and the Sorbonne, to Asia and to Jerusalem,

wearing sandals and carrying a pack. In 1949, back in Quebec, he joined the strikers on a picket line in the town of Asbestos. The strikers "called him St. Joseph, because of his beard".

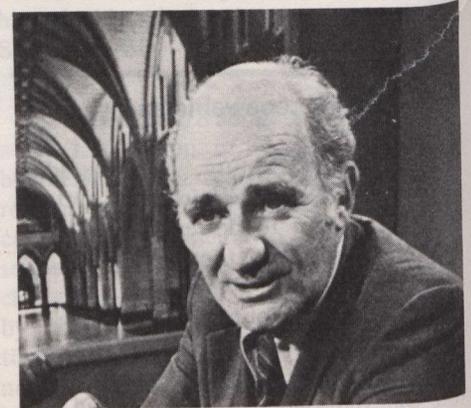
René Lévesque covered the Second World War as a correspondent for the U.S. Office of War Information, then married and became an international news specialist for the CBC. Quebec was having its Quiet Revolution. Marchand, a union leader, and Trudeau and Pelletier — publishers of *Cité Libre*, an intellectual newspaper — were among the conspicuous critics of the old and autocratic regime of Premier Maurice Duplessis.

Lévesque became the TV star of *Point de Mire*, lecturing on international events with a pointer, a blackboard and a husky, rasping voice. Trudeau was also on CBC, less conspicuously. They met in the CBC cafeteria. Trudeau: "You talk very well, I watch you on the television but can you write?" Lévesque: "If you're a God-damned intellectual, I don't want to talk to you." The tone of their relationship had been set.

The French-language producers in the Montreal studios of CBC went on strike, and Lévesque looked closer to home. When Duplessis died, Lévesque became a Liberal candidate for the Quebec Assembly. His party, under Jean Lesage, won easily. He was soon a minister, planning government ownership of the province's power companies.

Pierre Trudeau missed the triumph; he was in China. He came home to new opportunities and became a law professor at the University of Montreal.

Lévesque, Trudeau, Pelletier, Marchand and André Laurendeau, the editor of *Le Devoir*, met weekly at Pelletier's house. "Trudeau was opposed to the nationaliza-



Gérard Pelletier (above) was among the young Quebec leaders of the Fifties.

Montreal Star

"Since 1968 Prime Minister Trudeau has suggested more constitutional changes than all the Canadian prime ministers of the previous 100 years put together. Nevertheless, it is important for us to present proposals which will indicate to Canadians, particularly those in Quebec, that the Federal Government is flexible, that we are ready to suggest or study major changes in the Canadian Constitution, and that we are ready to negotiate everything, provided that it is within a federal system. We have simply made two conditions. First, any new Canadian Constitution must include a human rights charter.... Secondly...a prerequisite for any discussions is that we will continue to use the federal form of government. This means that there will still be a federal parliament with real powers and provincial parliaments with real powers, and there will be a division of powers between the federal and provincial governments.... I think that in Canada we should try to develop a federal system whose general provisions would be the same for all provinces, but which would be sufficiently flexible to allow certain provinces to decide whether or not they wish to exercise these powers themselves."

Marc Lalonde, December 2, 1977

tion of Shawinigan Water and Power — not in principle but because he thought that Quebec should make better use of its money. René spoke, of course, of the symbol it would be for a French Canadian and so forth, and Pierre said, 'Oh well, if you feel this way — I'm not interested in symbols.' He just laughed."

Lévesque won the debate and his party won the next election with the help of a slogan — "Maîtres chez nous", "Masters in our own house". The power companies became Hydro Quebec, a public corporation.

By 1964, the house of French-speaking Canada was badly divided. Should Quebec separate? Lévesque: "I think it's not a bad comparison to say it is like a couple — if they can stand each other in a double bed, it's wonderful.... If they can't they should go to twin beds...and if they can't stand that they should go to separate rooms, and then, well, we know that legally if even that isn't good, it is much better to separate than to try to hold on to something which makes both parties uncomfortable and makes the kids more unhappy."

Was he then a separatist? No. Not yet. But "I could become convinced."

In the fall of 1965, Trudeau, Marchand and Pelletier ran for office too. They picked the federal parliament. Trudeau became a member from Mount Royal in Montreal and, within 18 months, Prime Minister Pearson's Minister of Justice. Trudeau: "We think that the trend towards separation in Quebec has been reversed. We feel that now the people in Quebec are getting more and more interested in federal politics and we think the show is on the road."

In Quebec Lévesque lost an election,

decided he favoured separation and walked out of the Liberal Party convention when it refused to agree. Only 50 of 1,500 convention delegates went with him.

Lévesque's career seemed at a low; Trudeau's was hitting a new high. He introduced his first important piece of legislation, a new divorce bill, and gave the country a catch phrase, "The state has no business in the bedrooms of the nation."



Claude Ryan (left), often identified as Quebec's first intellectual citizen and occasionally as the "Pope of Saint Sacrement Street", was recently chosen as the new leader of the province's Liberal Party, and he represents a third force in the great debate. He is a federalist, although his definition of federalism is not the same as Prime Minister Trudeau's (right). He advocates a new Canadian Constitution and a redivision of powers that would give all provinces greater flexibility of choice. Mr. Ryan, 53, recently resigned as the editor of *Le Devoir*, a small but influential Montreal newspaper. His first direct confrontation with Lévesque may be during the referendum expected next year.

Prime Minister Pearson announced his impending resignation but favoured no successor. Trudeau went off on a vacation in Tahiti. He returned, hesitated, and decided to run. He won on the fourth ballot, becoming the Liberal Party leader and, shortly thereafter, the Prime Minister. Meanwhile, Lévesque's movement, which now had 1,200 members, held its first convention. Lévesque, the moderate, prevailed. He carried a resolution that guaranteed the rights of English-speaking Quebecers.

But violence came. Trudeau planned to end his first campaign in Montreal at the parade honouring Jean Baptiste, Quebec's patron saint. Pierre Bourgeault led the radical separatists in planned turmoil. Rocks flew and blood flowed, but Trudeau remained on the reviewing stand although others fled. Three days later he won a clear election majority, the first in ten years. Lévesque denounced Bourgeault and formed the Parti Québécois.

The great Quebec crisis came in October 1970. The Front de Libération du Québec kidnapped James Cross and killed Pierre Laporte. It could have been the end of the separatists. It was not, though it was the end of the FLQ and kidnapping. Lévesque ran in the 1973 Quebec election on an outright platform of separation. His party got 30 per cent of the vote but only six of 110 seats.

A year earlier Trudeau had won an election, but not a majority. With the support of the New Democrats, the Liberals survived. He ran again in 1974 and got a safe margin.

Lévesque ran again in 1976 and profited from experience. He promised government reform at once, and a referendum on separation within five years. He got 41 per cent of the vote and 71 of the 110 seats.

#### Referendum

Premier Lévesque has promised to call a referendum on the separation of Quebec, perhaps next year. The wording of the question has not been set. It will probably proffer a sovereign Quebec maintaining mutually beneficial ties with Canada. The alternative would be a continuation of confederation, though not probably of the *status quo*. Within the broad alternatives there is room for many variations of autonomy and interdependence.

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## Health conference in Poland

A ten-member Canadian delegation recently visited Poland to take part in the first Polish-Canadian Medical Week.

The group, composed of representatives from industry, government and the academic community, exchanged opinions with Polish representatives on health in the work place.

The conference, which was the first of a series of exchange medical weeks between Canada and Poland, results from a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries, signed February 17, 1978, which provides for exchange visits and co-operation among specialists in both countries.

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## New national wildlife area

Environment Minister Len Marchand recently announced that a new national wildlife area had been established on the southeastern tip of Prince Edward County, 40 kilometres southwest of Kingston, Ontario. It was being preserved, said the minister, because of its importance as a resting spot for large concentrations of birds that migrate across the peninsula in spring and autumn.

Mr. Marchand stated that regulations governing public activities in the national wildlife area would not interfere with the day-to-day activities of the commercial fishermen who docked at Point Pelee.

This latest acquisition brings the number of national wildlife areas to 40. Most were established to protect wetland habitat for waterfowl. Prince Edward Point is the first such area where the protected habitat is used by large numbers of non-game birds.

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## Oil and gas search intensifies

The results of a monitoring survey of Canadian petroleum corporations show that the petroleum industry has experienced the most dynamic period of oil and gas exploration activity in Canada's history and that several oil and natural gas discoveries may add significantly to Canada's proven reserves.

The report, recently made public by Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie, covers a group of sam-

ple companies which account for more than 80 per cent of the total Canadian crude oil production.

Increased cash flows, largely a result of the domestic wellhead price increases, were accompanied by increased expenditures on energy investments. Internal cash generation for the monitoring aggregate increased by 24.1 per cent from \$3.1 billion in 1976 to \$3.8 billion in 1977.

At the same time, total capital expenditures in Canada jumped by 36.6 per cent from \$2.3 billion in 1976 to \$3.2 billion in 1977. Consequently, the reinvestment ratio of total capital expenditures as a percentage of internal cash generation increased by 10.1 per cent from 76.4 per cent in 1976 to 84.2 per cent in 1977. This represents the highest ratio since 1971.

Total exploration and development expenditures in 1977 were \$2,302 million, an increase of \$710 million over the 1976 figure.

Exploration expenditures increased by 73.7 per cent from those of the previous year. The smaller producers within the survey actually doubled their level of exploration spending.

The report also indicates that production of crude oil and natural gas contributed 78 per cent of the total cash flow, while the refining, processing and marketing of petroleum products showed modest improvement in 1977, but was still well under the performance of 1974 and 1975, owing to competition and refinery over-capacity.

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## Government cuts red tape

Any small business in Canada can now telephone Ottawa collect for ombudsman service to cut red tape and eliminate paperwork problems. The Paperburden Office, a small and temporary troubleshooting arm of the Federal Government headed by Jim Howe, who reports to Minister of State for Small Business Anthony Abbott, is committed to reducing the cost of the federal "paperburden" by at least \$100 million.

If a caller's problem is not solved within five days, the ombudsman will provide him with a progress report and follow up until the case is resolved. If the complaint does not concern paperburden, the ombudsman will refer the case to the department responsible and provide the caller with the name of an

official in that department for further contact.

*Purpose.* Over the next 24 months, to alleviate the paperburden problems of business in Canada, especially small business. Paperburden is defined as unnecessary or excessive paperwork which can be eliminated without harming government programs.

*The burden.* The cost to Canadians of federal paperwork has been estimated at more than \$10 billion a year.

*The approach.* Basically manned by a small and very active temporary staff who will identify immediate problems, then seek quick action from federal departments and agencies. For more basic problems, reforms will be developed.

*Streamlining programs.* Major government programs, such as taxation, manpower, and corporate reporting, will be analyzed by the office, which will then recommend steps to eliminate paperwork and improve information services.

*Preventing future problems.* To help prevent the growth of paperburden, the office works in close liaison with a unit of Statistics Canada responsible for instituting controls on the amount and types of new paperwork that can be imposed by government.

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## Soft contact lenses may replace bothersome bifocals

A Toronto optometrist, Dr. Carl H. Evans, has designed a soft contact lens that he says will rid most middle-aged wearers of the need for bifocal spectacles. The single lens, which does not demand the constant shift in focus that wearers of bifocals must make, is designed primarily for people with presbyopia — normal progressive aging of the eye — who have to wear glasses all the time.

Dr. Evans says he has tested the lens on more than 300 patients, 130 of whom wear them daily. A few people have used them for five years. He claims an 80 per cent success rate, although he warns that people who had been wearing hard contact lenses, which produce changes in the cornea, experienced difficulty.

The Federal Government, which has contributed \$15,000 to the program so far, will offer another \$66,000-grant to allow the project's transition from the laboratory to the production phase. The Ontario government helped initiate the study with a grant of \$5,000.

# News of the arts

## Moveable sculpture

Sculpture by Yves Trudeau is on view until October 22 at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, in an exhibition circulated by The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

The 22 pieces of sculpture, mostly of bronze, 12 "foldings", and seven photographs, were first presented at the museum, then shown in Toronto, Ontario, Shawinigan, Chomedey, Sept-Iles and Vaudreuil, Quebec.

Trudeau's work is based on the module and the environment. Each module, usually divided into three "movements", becomes a wall, folding over, standing upright, twisting on its axis or whirling round.

"I like simple, almost minimal forms and seek to create spaces bounded by these objects," says Trudeau.

They are not attached to any base, so, like the module, they retain mobility and flexibility.

"I still consider each of these compositions as a whole and as a sculpture in its own right, regardless of size," he adds. "Each is obviously architectural and monumental in its implication."

Trudeau, born in 1930, studied drawing at an early age. He later attended l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal. In

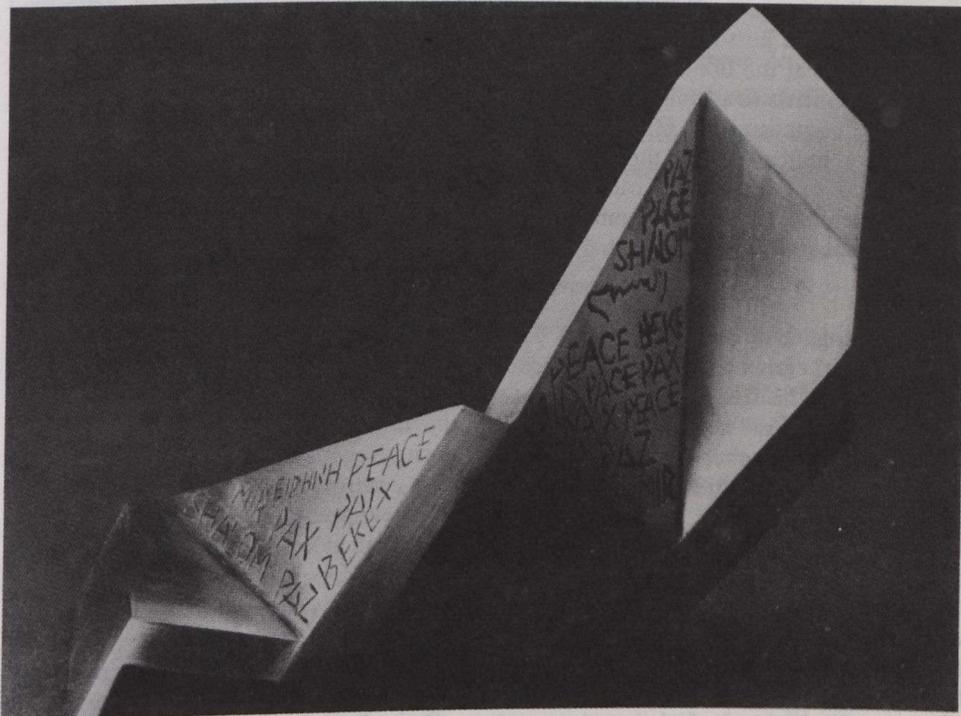
1959 and 1962, he won awards in the *Concours artistiques de la Province de Québec*.

## International exhibits

The sculptor has had many one-man shows in Montreal, Quebec, and Paris, the most recent of which was also seen in Brussels and London. He also has participated in numerous group shows in Can-

ada, the United States and Europe and has taken part in three international sculpture symposia in Yugoslavia, Montreal and Czechoslovakia.

His works are included in many Canadian, American, and European collections. Among his most noted works in Montreal are *Cosmic Beacon* at Plaza of the Universe, Expo 67, and a large aluminium sculpture at Complexe Desjardins.



## NAC company tours Canada

The newly formed National Arts Centre Theatre Company/la Compagnie de Théâtre du Centre national des Arts will tour Canada during the 1978/79 season with six productions.

The company commenced the touring program on September 25 at Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Playhouse with two productions in French, Marcel Dubé's *Un Simple Soldat*, directed by André Brassard and Goldoni's *Arlequin, Serviteur de Deux Maîtres*, directed by Jean Gascon.

In the new year, the company will go on tour with four more productions — *Hamlet* and *William Schwenck* and *Arthur Who?* in English at the Queen Elizabeth Playhouse in Vancouver and with French productions of Eduardo de Filippo's *Madame Filoumé* and Corneille's *Le Cid*, opening in Toronto. From Vancouver, the English productions tour the western provinces to Hamilton, Ontario,

Montreal and the Maritimes, while the French ones travel from Toronto through Quebec to the Maritimes.

The new company will present a season of plays in both languages (five English, four French), in Ottawa.

## Ballets Canadiens announce season

Les grands Ballets Canadiens' twenty-first season will include a world *première* of *The Seven Deadly Sins* choreographed by Fernand Nault. The score, composed by Kurt Weill, with text by Bertolt Brecht, will be presented by Quebec singer Pauline Julien. Opening performances in Ottawa will be followed by performances in Kingston, Waterloo, and London, Ontario, as well as Drummondville, Quebec City, Montreal, and Sherbrooke, Quebec.

*Sonata for Cocktail Piano* will also have its world *première* this autumn. The

ballet, by American choreographer Lynne Taylor, is set to music by David Shire.

The autumn program will be completed by George Balanchine's *Serenade* to music by Tchaikovsky.

In December Fernand Nault's choreography of *The Nutcracker* to music by Tchaikovsky will be presented at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa for the first time. There will be performances in Montreal before and during Christmas week.

The company will make its biennial tour of Western Canada in February and March, performing Fernand Nault's *Carmina Burana*, Brian Macdonald's *Double Quartet*, *Four Temperaments* by George Balanchine, *Aureole* by Paul Taylor, *Les Noces* by Lar Lubovitch, and *Mendelssohn* by Brydon Paige.

In March and April, the company will present its spring season at Place des Arts in Montreal, before taking engagements in Sherbrooke and Quebec City.

## Canada urges reconsideration

(Continued from P. 2)

sending a declaration on hijacking at the Bonn summit in July clearly underlined Canada's commitment to take action to deal with this problem. The declaration commits the seven governments to suspend air links with countries which do not extradite or prosecute hijackers who come within their jurisdictions.

Participants at the Bonn meeting urged other governments to associate themselves with this commitment. Many governments have indicated that they are prepared to do so. We urge all other members of the international community to follow this course as well.

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## Peace-keeping

Mr. President, earlier this year I had occasion to assess the situation in Cyprus at first hand. My visit confirmed my view that the parties to the conflict ought to be able to settle their differences by negotiation.

Canada has a direct interest in a solution of the Cyprus problem. Canadian contingents have been in Cyprus, as part of the UN force, for 14 years. Some of our soldiers are now doing their fourth tour of duty on the island. Many Canadians are beginning to feel that the continued presence of the force, instead of paving the way for a solution, may be a factor in impeding it.

The history of Cyprus, as an independent and sovereign member of the international community has been troubled. I believe that no useful purpose would be served in drawing up a ledger of responsibility for events that now lie in the past. What the international community has a right to expect of the people of Cyprus is that they use the resourcefulness and resilience they share with their Mediterranean

neighbourhood, and such goodwill as still obtains, to draw up a new blueprint for their national existence in which all the parties will see their interests tolerably guaranteed. Given the legacy of the past, this will not be an easy enterprise. Nor will it, in my judgment, be achievable at all unless the process of negotiation between the two communities is made continuous. Otherwise, the momentum that has at one point or another been built up will inevitably be dissipated. The good offices of the Secretary-General are available to the parties. I would urge them to take full and prompt advantage of them.

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## Law of the sea

Over the past year the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has made important progress towards adoption of a comprehensive oceans treaty. I am particularly encouraged by the improvements in the informal Composite Negotiating Text on the prevention and control of vessel source pollution. The new text does not yet fully meet my Government's objectives in this field. Nevertheless, it reflects an increasing awareness by the international community of the need for a more balanced sharing of coastal and flag state rights and duties. The tragic and devastating oil spill off the French coast earlier this year gra-

phically demonstrated the obsolescence of the traditional rule of flag state sovereignty.

Most of the major elements of a global oceans treaty are now virtually agreed. What remain are the most difficult "hard-core" issues relating primarily to an international system for deep seabed mining, and the translation of the common heritage concept into an equitable system for extracting the minerals of the deep ocean bed. Our goal is unprecedented in international institutions — the establishment of an international organization with both regulatory responsibilities and a role in the actual exploitation of natural resources. The implications for the new economic order are profound and far-reaching. Thus no matter how exacting or frustrating the negotiations may still be, we cannot afford to let the Conference fail, particularly now that it has accomplished so much and home port is within sight.

Canada agrees however that the Conference must be brought to a conclusion as soon as possible. While an arbitrary deadline could impede, rather than expedite, the work of the Conference, we believe that the negotiations should end during the course of 1979. This would lead, we hope, to the adoption of a draft treaty in the early part of 1980. Canada will give its full support to the attainment of this objective....

## News briefs

The Conservative Party of Nova Scotia, led by John Buchanan, defeated Liberal Premier Gerald Regan's eight-year-old government on September 19. The new premier campaigned for a subsidy on power rates until coal-powered generating plants become operational in the 1980s, greater support for small business, restraint in government spending, and a reduction in the 11 percent unemployment rate in the province.

The Federal Government and Canadian National Railways will share equally the \$7.3-million cost of repairing 1,000 rail cars for grain transportation. The cars, 30 to 40 years old, were to be scrapped.

Canadian wholesale trade totalled \$5.05 billion in July, up 12.9 per cent from trade in July 1977. Wholesale inventories were valued at \$8.25 billion, up 9.7 per cent from figures of a year earlier.

The National Research Council's National Aeronautical Establishment has developed an extremely sensitive method for analyzing air exhausted from an aircraft cabin and for detecting trace quantities (less than one part in a trillion) of vapours characteristic of explosives. The technique is based on gas chromatography (which separates constituents of the air by physical properties) and mass spectrometry (which identifies constituents by molecular weight).

## Corrigendum

Please substitute "100,000" for "10,000", in third line of article on Page 5 — "Netherlands tourists like Canada", *Canada Weekly*, Vol. 6, No. 39, dated September 27, 1978.

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