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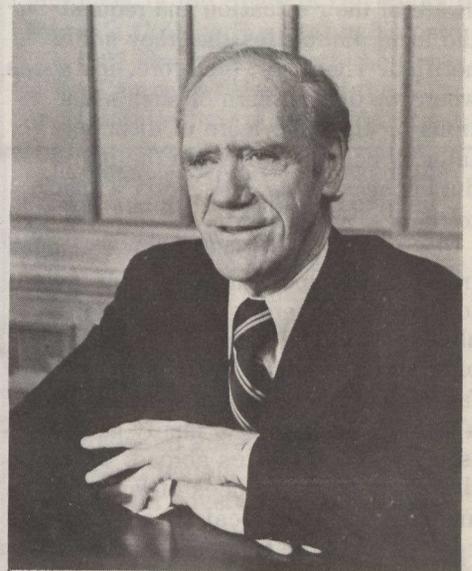
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Consular assistance for Canadians abroad

The following excerpts are from a statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, on January 23 regarding the nature and degree of assistance provided to Canadian citizens who find themselves in difficulties with the laws and regulations of the countries they are visiting or in which they are temporarily resident:

...Canadian citizens residing or travelling in other countries are subject to the laws and regulations of those countries, just as foreign citizens residing or travelling in Canada are subject to Canadian laws and regulations. When such persons run afoul of these laws and regulations, they must be expected to be dealt with in accordance with local procedures and practices, just as foreign citizens in violation of laws in Canada must be dealt with in accordance with Canadian laws and regulations. Unfortunately, many countries have laws, regulations and legal procedures which could be regarded as severe and even harsh by Canadian standards. Some countries, for example, permit almost unlimited detention without charges, pending an investigation of a case; severe punishments are often imposed, particularly for trafficking in or use of narcotics; conditions of detention, while perhaps adequate by local standards, are sometimes far below what we would consider to be even minimum standards in Canada. Legally and officially all that Canadian representatives abroad can do in such circumstances is to ensure that a Canadian citizen is treated no less fairly than other foreign nationals or than the citizens of that country would be treated in similar circumstances, and to ensure that appropriate legal counsel is obtained. Unofficially, Canadian representatives abroad can and do assist by making representations to local authorities to consider possible mitigating circumstances, to speed up otherwise slow judicial processes, and to appeal for leniency on possible humanitarian grounds to the extent which local law and practice permit.

Travel statistics indicate that, on a *per capita* basis, the number of Canadians travelling abroad is probably



*Mitchell Sharp,
Secretary of State for External Affairs*

greater than that of any other country and our own passport figures bear out this estimate. In 1973, the number of Canadian passports which were issued amounted to 561,500, a 10 percent increase over the number issued in the previous year and more than double the number issued in 1967.

* * * *

Canadians, upon being detained by the local authorities abroad can normally inform our embassies of their arrest either by telephone, telegram, letter or through consular officers and lawyers visiting jails. I should point out that foreign governments are under no obligation to inform our representatives when a Canadian is in custody, unless the person detained so requests or our representative makes an inquiry. Nonetheless, most foreign governments do notify our representatives when a Canadian is in custody. Whenever our embassies and consulates abroad are notified that Canadian citizens have

been arrested or are otherwise in difficulty with the local laws, they immediately seek information as to the details concerning the person concerned, the charges being laid. They request immediate consular access so as to be able to ascertain and respond to the individual's wishes regarding legal counsel, notification of next-of-kin, and other specific requests he may have. Also it can sometimes happen that the individuals in question for various reasons of their own do not want Canadian representatives to be aware of their situation and request the local authorities that they not be notified. There are, therefore, instances where we do not learn of such situations or where we learn of them only later by accident, or when the individual concerned decides, after a time, to request assistance.

When the authorities of other countries insist on the application of their laws to Canadians there is an understandable concern and sympathy on the part of other Canadians, particularly the families of the person concerned, that a fellow Canadian or a family member is in legal difficulties abroad, where there may be differences of language and custom. When local laws and procedures are more rigorous or harsh than those that apply in Canada, there can be even greater concern and possibly a feeling that an injustice is being perpetrated and that the Government and my department should "do something about it". I fully understand and sympathize with this sentiment, but unfortunately, in such situations there is usually very little other than the steps I have already outlined that the Government or my department can do, much as we might like to do more. Our dealings with other governments on these matters must be carried out within the guide-lines of international law and accepted international practice. These guide-lines restrict the official steps which our representatives abroad can take on behalf of our citizens in trouble with the law of other governments to those I have outlined above. Canada would not tolerate attempts by foreign governments to interfere in our own judicial processes on behalf of their nationals, nor would we take kindly to outraged or intemperate criticisms of our judicial practices.

Since orderly international relations are based on reciprocity, I cannot go

along with the suggestions I receive from some concerned Canadians that we take drastic action toward the government concerned and perhaps sever trade or aid relations with a country which is not treating one of our citizens in accordance with our standards or that we make our concern known through highly publicized demands and threats. I am sure that most Canadians would agree, on reflection, that such emotional response not only would not have the desired effect of relieving the immediate problem but, even if it were possible and not contrary to our bilateral or multilateral obligations, it would only exacerbate the general relations between the country concerned and Canada. It would also be detrimental to our diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation and possibly create fresh difficulties for other Canadians residing or travelling in that country. I should like to add that in replying to queries on the consular assistance being provided to a Canadian, I am not always at liberty to mention in detail the initiatives taken by our offices abroad or here in Ottawa; were I to do so, it could jeopardize the solution of a case or would not respect the wishes expressed by the Canadian concerned.

Problems of dual nationals

I would like in particular to mention that special problems can arise in connection with naturalized Canadians or, in some cases, natural-born Canadians of naturalized parents who may be regarded by the country of their birth or their parents' birth still to be citizens of those countries and therefore, even if they are thus "dual nationals", to be then subject to its laws concerning taxation, military service, etc. If they should return to a country which claims jurisdiction over them and find themselves in difficulty, then while representations can of course be made and are made by Canadian representatives on their behalf, and while in some cases these are successful, in other cases the authorities in the countries concerned decline to entertain such representations and insist on their laws being applied — an attitude which is not inconsistent with international law and practice. (Canadians who have dual nationality and who plan to visit the country of their first citizenship should make certain that they will not encounter any such problems before going

there.) This sort of problem exists in regard to the United States, where all male persons born in that country of Canadian parents, and who are therefore dual nationals, are liable under United States law to register for Universal Military Service immediately upon attaining the age of 18, whether or not they are present in that country. Where such dual United States-Canadian citizens neglect to comply with such procedure they are liable to prosecution upon re-entering the United States. The same requirements for registration at age 18 and liability to prosecution for non-compliance apply to all Canadian male children who are permanent residents of the U.S.A.

There are, of course, also other difficulties which can befall Canadians travelling or living abroad, which do not involve infractions of local laws and regulations but which are no less distressing. Deaths and illnesses occur while Canadians are abroad, they become injured, they lose money or passports or are victims of robberies. Because of international conflict or local tensions they may require urgent assistance and possibly evacuation from the area. In such cases Canadian representatives abroad are prepared to assist whenever possible, notifying next-of-kin, arranging for medical attention, providing emergency financial assistance, emergency evacuation, and so on. From time to time misunderstandings arise, or a mistake is made, but in the vast majority of cases these situations have happy endings and I receive many letters testifying to this. During the past year, our embassies and consulates abroad provided 204,600 consular services to Canadians in difficulties for one reason or another who asked for assistance; in only an exceedingly small percentage of these cases was there any complaint on the part of the person concerned or the next-of-kin. Unfortunately, as I pointed out earlier, it is these few instances which come to public attention and criticism. While I welcome such criticism if it concerns errors of omission or commission on our part, I think it is unfair if it relates to these few situations beyond our control or when it ignores the fact that such situations represent only a very small proportion of the many, many consular cases which are resolved quietly and successfully....

Energy conference agrees on temporary price freeze

At the close of the two-day federal and provincial conference on energy on January 23, Prime Minister Trudeau announced a plan agreed upon by the Federal Government and the provinces that will freeze prices on oil and gas across Canada at their present levels until the end of March.

The plan will provide \$240 million in subsidies to oil refineries in Eastern Canada during the next two months to keep retail prices at existing levels. Had agreement not been reached, consumers in Eastern Canada would have had to pay some 12 cents a gallon more for gas and oil almost immediately because of increases in the prices of imported crude oil. The agreement will provide for a one-price system for imported crude effective April 1. Mr. Trudeau said that after the end of March there would be a reasonable increase in all domestically-produced crude oil, followed by a series of "staged reasonable increases" over a specified time. The export tax of \$6.40 a barrel on crude oil to the United States will be

applied, half of the revenues going to the provinces that produced the oil the other half going to the Federal Government to help finance the subsidies to Eastern Canada. The federal Minister of Energy, Donald Macdonald, estimated that the tax on exports would yield \$190 million to Ottawa by the end of March. The balance, \$50 million, to be paid out in subsidies, would come from general revenues. The Saskatchewan government will increase its royalties on oil by \$1 or \$2 a barrel. The well-head price will rise correspondingly to \$5 or \$6 a barrel from the present \$4. Crude oil from Alberta will remain at its present level of \$4 until March 31. On April 1 one price for crude oil will be established across Canada but as yet it is not known what it will be.

Mr. Trudeau said that more federal-provincial negotiations would take place during the next few weeks; he did not exclude the possibility of another senior energy conference to conclude a new policy.

the Board of the National Theatre School of Canada. In 1957 she received the Canadian Drama Award for outstanding service to theatre in Canada. She was the first president of the Children's Film Library of Canada and was a vice-president of the Canadian Association for Adult Education from 1958 to 1961.

Mrs. McGibbon has served on the Board of Governors of the Elliot Lake Centre for Continuing Education, was a vice-president of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, and has been president of the Board of Governors of Women's College Hospital in Toronto.

In 1967 she received both the Canadian Centennial Medal and the City of Toronto's Civic Award of Merit.

Lieutenant-governors represent the Crown, and are generally appointed for five-year terms by the Governor General of Canada on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

There are ten provincial governments in Canada, each headed by a lieutenant-governor and consisting of an elected legislative assembly. All provincial governments have a unicameral legislature.

Provincial governments are responsible for matters such as education, working conditions, property laws and health. In each province, elected municipal governments deal with local affairs. Each province has its own series of courts, ranging from magistrates' courts to the provincial superior court.

Canada's first lady lieutenant-governor

Pauline Emily McGibbon, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, has been appointed by Prime Minister Trudeau as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. She will take office following the retirement at the end of March of W. Ross Macdonald, who has served since 1968.

Mrs. McGibbon, 63, wife of Donald McGibbon, Treasurer of Imperial Oil Limited, will be the first woman to hold viceregal office in Canada. She is also the first woman chancellor of the Toronto University, a position she has held since 1971, and the first female to have been chosen president of the university's alumni association.

"People have told me," said Mrs. McGibbon in a recent interview, "that many women will be happy about the appointment and I hope some men will be too."

Mrs. McGibbon has been active in the development of the performing arts in Canada, and in public affairs generally, particularly through the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE). She has been closely involved in the



Pauline Emily McGibbon, Ontario's next lieutenant-governor.

work of the IODE both in Sarnia and in Toronto, and served from 1963 to 1965 as its national president. She was president of the Dominion Drama Festival for two years till 1959, and more recently served as chairman of

Alberta petrochemical complex

Fred Peacock, Minister of Industry for the Government of Alberta and Clyde H. Boyd, President of Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, announced recently that Dow was proceeding with its program for the construction of a huge petrochemical complex involving an ethylene plant and a number of other chemical-producing plants in Alberta. Coincidental with the ethylene project is an immediate multi-dollar expansion of its chlorine-caustic plant at Fort Saskatchewan to increase capacity by approximately 50 per cent. The company also announced construction of a \$2-million styrofoam plastic foam plant in Alberta.

This program has been the subject of more than a year and a half of intensive planning by Dow and the Alberta Government, during which a number of alternatives have been studied with the object of maximizing resource-processing within Alberta. The project is subject to a favourable decision on an application for a pipeline system from Alberta to Ontario being considered by the National Energy Board.

The Dow project will result in plant investment in Alberta of some \$475 million and an additional investment in excess of \$225 million in two pipelines required to transport ethylene and light hydrocarbon liquids from Alberta to Eastern Canada. The resource upgrading achieved by the project will result in economic benefits of some \$3.9 billion to Alberta over a 20-year period.

End products from ethylene and chlorine are known to consumers in the form of polyethylene bottles and bags, plastic food containers, plastic pipe for gas lines, sheathing for power and telephone cables, vinyl coverings for furniture and automotive seating, foam cushioning for home and automotive use, foam insulation, anti-freeze, paints, carpets, etc.

In the past few years, the Canadian chemical industry has been faced with a shortage of ethylene which has culminated in serious shortages of a number of ethylene-based petrochemical products which is beginning to show adverse effects on many primary and secondary manufacturing industries throughout Canada. This project and other Alberta projects could completely reverse the trend of the Canadian chemical industry.

World's longest cross-country ski tour

The eighth annual Canadian ski marathon, claimed to be the world's longest cross-country ski tour, will be held February 23-24, from Lachute (40 miles west of Montreal) to Cantley (ten miles north of Ottawa).

The trail is 100 miles long and is divided into ten-mile sections. Each competitor can complete as many ten-mile sections as he pleases.

Last year's marathon was truly international. Besides Canadian entries, there were skiers from the United States, one from Venezuela, as well

as 60 contestants from Norway.

For the 1974 event, entries are also expected from Sweden and Finland.

As in the past, there will be *Coureur de Bois* awards; a bronze medal for skiing 100 miles; a silver medal for skiing 100 miles with a 12-pound rucksack; a gold medal for skiing 100 miles with a 12-pound rucksack and camping out overnight. Contestants must obtain the bronze award before the silver, and the silver before the gold. So far, 50 have qualified for the bronze medal, and will be eligible to try for the silver.

No one will be eligible for the gold until 1975. There will also be touring team trophies, and awards for each team classification: men, women, mixed, family, and schoolboy.

Ottawa door to door dial-a-bus

In three suburbs of Ottawa, citizens may call a bus instead of a taxi. For as little as 80 cents a round trip, they are picked up and returned to their door by a red and white minibus. The service started in August and now serves 2,500 passengers a day, which made it the largest such system in the world until Toronto inaugurated a similar feeder system for its expanding subway this autumn. There are two other much smaller phone-a-bus systems operating in suburban areas in southern California as well. The systems do not pay their way and Ottawa authorities do not think it likely that their system ever will. An official of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission said: "The only way we can afford this new service is that the Province of Ontario pays 75 per cent of the cost of the buses and 50 per cent of the operating cost." Still, the city, the province and the customers are well pleased.

The customers pay 40 cents a trip, ten cents above the regular bus fare. If they are willing to reserve the service for at least five days a week, they can buy a pass for \$4, which entitles them to five round trips on the phone-a-bus service plus unlimited use of the regular buses.

Ernest Paine, a Commission official, says he hopes to equip the Tele-Transpo routes with General Motors 21-passenger diesels, which will cut maintenance costs. They will cost

\$31,000 each, twice the cost of the small school-bus type gasoline buses now in use, but their fuel costs will be far less. Paine says that the Commission has had a great number of requests that the service be extended to other neighbourhoods. He said that the 50 drivers were also well pleased since they avoid the monotony of having to drive fixed routes.

Furniture-makers attend Cologne fair

Nine Ontario manufacturers attended the Cologne Furniture Fair recently and visited various plants in West Germany to study technological and design advancements.

The mission, sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism was to acquaint the Ontarians with the newest international styles, the latest technological processes, materials available and educational facilities.

Some 1,200 furniture producers from 34 countries — 700 from West Germany exhibited at the fair.

Members of the mission are producers of a wide range of furniture and fixtures for the home, office and contract markets. With exposure to the international market scene it is hoped Canadian imports can be reduced and exports increased by encouraging Canadian manufacturers to become more competitive in prices and design of their goods.

Books for developing countries

A campaign for books for universities in developing countries is under way under the auspices of Canada World Youth and the Overseas Book Centre in Ottawa. Members of university faculties have been invited to check over their personal and departmental libraries and donate any books they can spare.

Canada World Youth is a group operating on a grant from the Secretary of State Department and has as its objective inter-cultural exchange and personal growth through community involvement. The present group comprises nine Mexicans and ten Canadians.

The Overseas Book Centre has undertaken to pack and ship all books.

Canada-Mexico \$200-million trade agreement

During a meeting with President Luis Echeverria on the third day of a Canadian trade mission to Mexico, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Alastair Gillespie, announced on January 26 that a trade agreement had been reached between Canada and Mexico worth \$200 million.

"We have agreed on granting Mexico \$200-worth of financing for a variety of projects," said Mr. Gillespie.

The Minister and 31 Canadian businessmen were in Mexico at the invitation of President Echeverria, who had visited Canada last March.

The Canadians, who were in Mexico City from January 24 to 27 held discussions with ministers of the Mexican Government, senior officials and representatives of Mexico's business and financial communities.

The Canadian Government's Export Development Corporation will provide the \$200 million for such projects as a steel plant, railway rehabilitation, the raising of cattle and the development of nuclear energy, stated Mr. Gillespie.

Both countries were seeking to expand their markets, the Minister said, and each country represented a

prime market for each other's goods. During the first ten months of 1973, Mexico's exports to Canada had risen by some 50 per cent to \$66.6 million, compared to those of the same period in 1972. Canada's exports during the same period were up by 16 per cent to some \$99.4 million.

The Minister emphasized several particular opportunities for increasing sales to Mexico in Canadian forestry, agriculture, mining, electronic and communications equipment, as well as scientific and engineering services and equipment and industrial machinery.

Mexico's expanding transportation system also seeks more equipment — last year Canada exported almost \$3 million of railway rails and \$1.2 million of motor vehicle engines to Mexico. The Mexicans also seek to buy power generation and distribution equipment and iron and steel products.

Mexico has been a prime supplier of food products to Canada, having shipped more than \$9 million of fresh tomatoes and \$6.6 million of coffee here during the first ten months of 1973. Canada also imports frozen strawberries, shrimps, cantaloupes and fresh cucumbers from Mexico.

Hope for Indian claim settlement

Following a meeting on January 18 between Jean Chrétien, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and James Wah-shee, President of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, a committee will be established to discuss the groundwork necessary for a comprehensive settlement of Indian claims in the NWT. It was agreed that this preliminary work could be carried on regardless of legal actions currently in progress.

In making this statement, Mr. Chrétien and Mr. Wah-shee both expressed the hope that their discussions would lead to a resolution of land issues and provide a solid basis for economic and social development of Indian people.

Mr. Wah-shee said that the Brotherhood did not wish to impede development in the North, but believed that a land settlement must be an integral part of this development.

The meeting was also attended by Dr. Lloyd Barber, Indian Claims Commissioner. Dr. Barber said the agreement was extremely significant. "I believe there is now an opportunity for effective resolution of issues which will lead to a new era of native participation in northern development," he said.



Nova Scotia Communications & Information

Andrew Mooers works on one of the "crooked knives" that he makes in

his basement as a hobby, still using the techniques he learned as a boy.

Maker of crooked knives

Andrew Mooers of Nova Scotia is never without a crooked knife hanging from his belt.

Now 72 years old, a retired guide and woodsman, Mr. Mooers spent many hours as a boy roaming, hunting and fishing with Micmac Indians in Milton, Queens County. They taught him how to fashion his first crooked knife and he is still making them as a hobby in the basement of his home. Each one takes 12 hours to complete.

The knives have hardwood handles of maple or birch in which spoon-shaped indentations are carved to fit the thumb for increased leverage. A ground steel blade, flat on the underside and rounded at the top is fastened in a slot in the handle with a length of cord coated with bee's wax before being wound many times round the handle.

The sheath, made from two curved

pieces of wood glued together, is covered with leather. The wood lining is necessary, says Andrew, as the knives are usually extremely sharp.

In the collection there is one crooked knife over 100 years old which, he says, was used for making small wagons that carried Indian caskets to the cemetery.

Some of Mr. Mooers' knives are displayed in handicraft exhibitions in Nova Scotia, some are sold in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Fish prices will continue to rise

Canadians will profit from the continuing rise in world fish prices, Fisheries Minister Jack Davis said recently.

The Minister was commenting on two recent projections of world food supply and demand in 1980: one by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization; the other by a Canadian Government study group.

The reports project an increased demand for fish based on population-increase and growth in *per capita* consumption, particularly in the richer countries.

The FAO study predicts that the world catch, which was 65 million metric tons in 1972, will go up to 83 million metric tons by 1980. But, at that time it will be 8 million tons short of projected demand. "There will be a shortage in the order of 10 per cent," the Minister said.

"This will constitute a protein gap of a special kind. Although both reports predict a surplus of plant protein, we expect a 2-million metric ton deficit of animal protein. Fish will be the protein source showing the largest gap

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

between supply and demand."

"If Canada is to play its part in meeting world needs, we must cast a wider net, and fish for a greater variety of species, including many we are not taking now."

The Minister said the Canadian fishing industry had been experiencing an economic revolution. "The market itself is different, with fish no longer just the staple of the poor, but in demand in every socio-economic sector. Prices have been escalating steadily. I recall that when I became Fisheries Minister in 1968, cod blocks were selling at 20 cents a pound. Now they are more than 70 cents a pound. The price of flounders and ocean perch has trebled."

The Minister said that Canada's catch would rise to 1.7 million metric tons in 1980. "Our share of the world's total will rise. It'll rise because we'll gain greater control of the fisheries off our shores. It'll gain because of Canadian-based aquaculture as well."

At present fishery products account for roughly 2 per cent of Canada's total food supply, and almost 70 per cent of domestic production is exported.

Weekend hockey results

National Hockey League

Results January 26

Montreal 4, Chicago 1

Toronto 3, St. Louis 3

Boston 4, NY Islanders 0

Los Angeles 2, Pittsburgh 0

Results January 27

Toronto 5, Atlanta 2

NY Rangers 5, Los Angeles 3

NY Islanders 4, Chicago 2

Boston 5, Philadelphia 3

Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 5

Vancouver 3, Buffalo 2

Minnesota 2, California 2

World Hockey Association

Results January 26

New England 4, Cleveland 0

Houston 4, Vancouver 2

Results January 27

Houston 4, Edmonton 1

Quebec 4, Cleveland 3

Los Angeles 6, New Jersey 3

Minnesota 12, Winnipeg 2

Toronto 9, Vancouver 7

Can electricity fill the energy gap?

Ontario Hydro Chairman George Gathercole addressed a three-day conference on global energy supplies in London, England, just before the war in the Middle East. He stated that while Canada's energy demands to 1990 would rise 4.9 per cent each year, electrical demands would rise "much more quickly at 6.6 per cent". "The Canadian Government," he said, "indicates that electricity could provide about 90 per cent of Canada's energy needs by the year 2050."

Mr. Gathercole's conclusions are reprinted below from the November/December issue of *Hydro News*:

With world demand exerting heavy pressure on oil and gas supplies, there will be a shift in the pattern of energy consumption to electricity. Energy consumption will continue to rise at a higher rate than population, and electricity's share of total energy use will expand substantially.

Increasing competition for available fuel reserves will push prices higher and threaten security of supply.

Energy policy planners must give high priority to achieving a smooth transition from a predominantly oil and energy base to a predominantly electric one.

All factors considered, electricity is the form of energy most compatible with the environment, but one of the major challenges to electric utilities in filling the gap — in some countries, at least — is finding a means of dealing with increasing opposition to new energy projects.

A highly co-ordinated approach to energy is essential, and government will play an increasingly greater role in achieving that co-ordination.

Electricity can, and in my view will, fill the energy gap. In the short run it provides a means of using the vast coal resources of the world. But more particularly, and by unlocking the door to nuclear fission, and one day to nuclear fusion and solar energy, electricity can free the world from the calamitous consequences of falling reserves of fossil-fuels. □